

THE VICTORIA HISTORY  
OF THE COUNTY OF  
SUSSEX

VOLUME VI, PART 3

BRAMBER RAPE (NORTH-EASTERN PART)  
INCLUDING CRAWLEY NEW TOWN



PUBLISHED FOR THE  
UNIVERSITY OF LONDON INSTITUTE  
OF HISTORICAL RESEARCH  
BY  
OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS

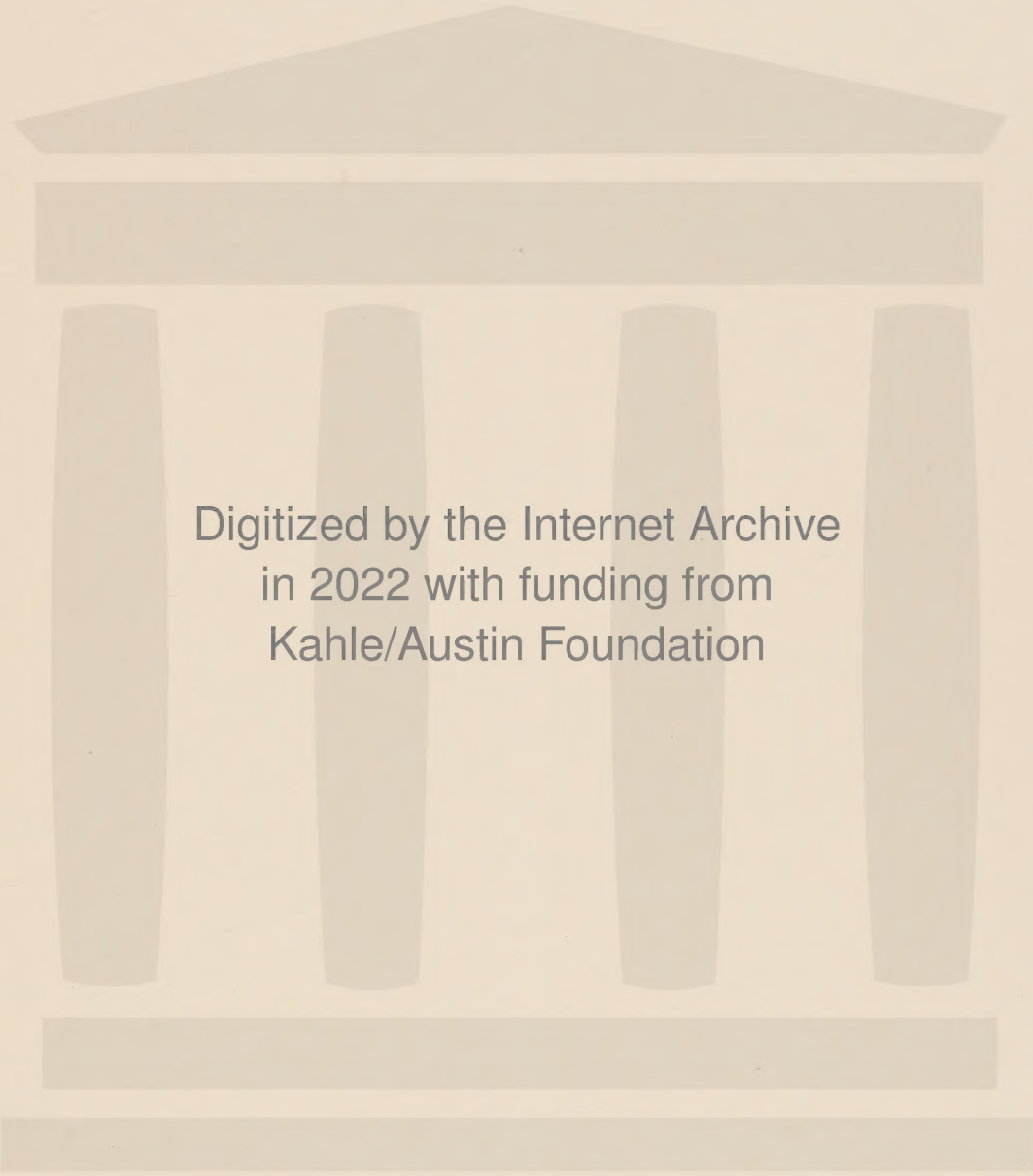


THE VOLUME gives the history of the eleven parishes that form the north-eastern part of Bramber rape, from Upper Beeding in the south to Ifield in the north, together with that of Crawley new town, founded in 1947. The area lies mostly on Wealden sands and clays, where settlement was chiefly scattered. Many settlements originated as outlying holdings of manors centred in the south end of the rape; the parish of Beeding lay in two parts, Upper Beeding astride the scarp of the South Downs, and Lower Beeding eleven miles to the north. St. Leonard's Forest in Lower Beeding was roughly divided in the Middle Ages between woodland and heath; its present appearance is the result of 19th- and 20th-century afforestation and reclamation for agriculture, and settlement was later there than elsewhere. The 19th century saw a great influx of wealthy new residents, some of whom built large houses or laid out parks or gardens like those at Sedgewick Park or Leonardslee. In the mid 20th century the villages or hamlets of Upper Beeding, Henfield, and Mannings Heath in Nuthurst have been much expanded. Crawley, part of whose built-up area lay in Ifield parish, was already a town by the later 19th century; of other places, only Henfield was larger than the average, offering some urban functions. There is little evidence of open-field agriculture except in the south; St. Leonard's Forest was largely used as rabbit warrens in the 17th and 18th centuries; and market gardening and fruit and flower growing were prominent, for instance around Albourne, in the 20th. Industrial activities before the foundation of Crawley new town included medieval saltworking in the Adur valley, ironworking, quarrying, and fishing, together with varied woodland industries, and cement manufacture at Upper Beeding.

*Parishes :*

ALBOURNE	IFIELD
LOWER BEEDING	NUTHURST
UPPER BEEDING	RUSPER
COWFOLD	SHERMANBURY
EDBURTON	WOODMANCOTE
HENFIELD	
<i>and CRAWLEY NEW TOWN</i>	





Digitized by the Internet Archive  
in 2022 with funding from  
Kahle/Austin Foundation







THE VICTORIA HISTORY  
OF THE  
COUNTIES OF ENGLAND

---

A HISTORY OF  
SUSSEX

VOLUME VI

PART 3







# THE VICTORIA HISTORY OF THE COUNTIES OF ENGLAND

EDITED BY C. R. ELRINGTON



THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON  
INSTITUTE OF  
HISTORICAL RESEARCH



*Oxford University Press, Walton Street, Oxford OX2 6DP*

*Oxford New York Toronto*

*Delhi Bombay Calcutta Madras Karachi*

*Petaling Jaya Singapore Hong Kong Tokyo*

*Nairobi Dar es Salaam Cape Town*

*Melbourne Auckland*

*and associated companies in*

*Beirut Berlin Ibadan Nicosia*

*Oxford is a trade mark of Oxford University Press*

*Published in the United States by*

*Oxford University Press, New York*

*All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced,  
stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted, in any form or by any means  
electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording, or otherwise, without  
the prior permission of Oxford University Press*

© *University of London 1987*

*British Library Cataloguing*

*in Publication Data*

*A History of the county of Sussex.—(The Victoria  
history of the counties of England)*

*Vol. 6*

*Pt. 3: Bramber Rape (north-eastern part)*

*including Crawley New Town*

*I. Sussex—History*

*I. Hudson, T. P.*

*II. University of London*

*Institute of Historical Research*

*III. Series*

*942.2'5 DA670.S98*

*ISBN 0-19-722768-6*

6981



*Printed in Great Britain*

*by Bigwood & Staple Ltd, Bridgwater, Somerset*



INSCRIBED TO THE  
MEMORY OF HER LATE MAJESTY  
**QUEEN VICTORIA**  
WHO GRACIOUSLY GAVE THE TITLE TO  
AND ACCEPTED THE DEDICATION  
OF THIS HISTORY













NUTHURST: SEDGEWICK PARK GARDEN IN 1942  
from the north, with the South Downs in the background



A HISTORY OF THE  
COUNTY OF  
SUSSEX

EDITED BY T. P. HUDSON

VOLUME VI

PART 3

BRAMBER RAPE  
(NORTH-EASTERN PART)  
INCLUDING  
CRAWLEY NEW TOWN

PUBLISHED FOR  
THE INSTITUTE OF HISTORICAL RESEARCH  
BY  
OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS  
1987





7-15 (1000)

Distributed by Oxford University Press until 1 January 1990  
thereafter by Dawsons of Pall Mall



# CONTENTS OF VOLUME SIX, PART THREE

	PAGE
Dedication . . . . .	v
Contents . . . . .	ix
List of Illustrations . . . . .	x
List of Maps . . . . .	xii
Editorial Note . . . . .	xiii
Classes of Documents in the Public Record Office . . . . .	xv
Classes of Documents in the Sussex Record Offices . . . . .	xvi
Sussex Record Society Volumes . . . . .	xvii
Note on Abbreviations . . . . .	xix
Topography . . . . .	Architectural descriptions compiled or revised by A. P. BAGGS
Bramber Rape ( <i>North-eastern Part</i> ) . . . . .	By T. P. HUDSON . . . . . 1
Burbeach Hundred . . . . .	„ . . . . . 5
Lower Beeding . . . . .	„ . . . . . 7
Upper Beeding . . . . .	„ . . . . . 29
Edburton . . . . .	„ . . . . . 45
Ifield . . . . .	„ . . . . . 53
Crawley New Town . . . . .	By C. R. J. CURRIE . . . . . 74
Singlecross Hundred ( <i>continued</i> ) . . . . .	. . . . . 97
Nuthurst . . . . .	By T. P. HUDSON . . . . . 97
Rusper . . . . .	„ . . . . . 109
Tipnoak Hundred . . . . .	„ . . . . . 120
Albourne . . . . .	„ . . . . . 123
Henfield . . . . .	„ . . . . . 133
Woodmancote . . . . .	„ . . . . . 158
Wyndham Half-Hundred . . . . .	By C. R. ELRINGTON . . . . . 169
Cowfold . . . . .	„ . . . . . 171
Shermanbury . . . . .	„ . . . . . 189
Index . . . . .	By C. R. J. CURRIE . . . . . 199
Corrigenda to Volumes I and VI (Parts 1 and 2) and to Index to Volumes I-IV, VII, and IX	222



# LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

For permission to reproduce copyright material grateful acknowledgement is made to the British Geological Survey (NERC), the British Library, the Cambridge University Collection of Air Photographs, the Commission for the New Towns, *Country Life*, the News, Portsmouth, the Royal Commission on Historical Monuments (England) for material from the National Monuments Record, and the West Sussex County Council for material from the West Sussex Record Office. Unattributed photographs dated 1986 are by J. M. H. Bevan.

Nuthurst: Sedgewick Park garden. Photograph, 1942, by <i>Country Life</i>	frontispiece
Lower Beeding: early 19th-century houses at Plummers Plain. Photographs, 1986	facing page 16
Henfield: Henfield common from the south-west. Photograph, 1985, by Portsmouth & Sunderland Newspapers plc	17
Lower Beeding: Colgate hamlet from the east. Postcard, early 20th century (W.S.R.O.)	17
Cowfold: houses on the north side of the churchyard. Postcard, early 20th century (W.S.R.O.)	17
Lower Beeding: Buchan Hill from the north-east. Lithograph from <i>The Building News</i> , 7 July 1882	page 20
Upper Beeding: cement works. Photograph, 1979, by the British Geological Survey	facing page 32
Upper Beeding: Dacre Gardens. Photograph, 1986	32
Crawley New Town, formerly Ifield: St. Peter's church, West Crawley. Postcard, c. 1900 (W.S.R.O.)	33
Lower Beeding: St. John's church, Coolhurst. Postcard, early 20th century (W.S.R.O.)	33
Edburton: the South Downs from the churchyard. Photograph, 1986	48
Edburton: the church from the south-east. Photograph, 1986	48
Ifield: the Quaker meeting house from the south. Photograph, 1972 (N.M.R.)	49
Ifield: interior of the Quaker meeting house. Photograph, 1949 (N.M.R.)	49
Crawley New Town: Queens Square. Photograph, 1986	64
Crawley New Town: Rona Close, Broadfield. Photograph, 1970s, at Crawley Reference Library	64
Crawley New Town: railway station and offices. Photograph, c. 1968, at Crawley Reference Library	64
Crawley New Town, formerly Ifield: St. Francis's Roman Catholic church. Photograph, late 19th or early 20th century (N.M.R.)	65
Crawley New Town, formerly Ifield: the new St. Francis and St. Anthony's Roman Catholic church. Photograph, 1986	65
Arms of Crawley Development Corporation	page 74
Arms of Crawley Urban District Council	89
Lower Beeding: Selehurst. Postcard, early 20th century (W.S.R.O.)	facing page 112
Rusper: The Nunnery from the west c. 1780. Pen-and-wash drawing by S. H. Grimm, British Library Add. MS. 5673, f. 1	112
Henfield: the flooded Adur valley from Nep Town. Postcard, early 20th century (W.S.R.O.)	113
Upper Beeding: High Street from the north-east. Photograph, early 20th century (N.M.R.)	113
Map of Albourne village in 1681. From W.S.R.O., Cap. I/29/19	128
Albourne: Albourne Place. Photograph, 1924, by <i>Country Life</i>	128
Ifield: the George hotel, Crawley. Photograph, c. 1920 (N.M.R.)	129
Albourne: the King's Head inn. Photograph, 1986	129
Woodmancote: view of the Weald from Blackstone hamlet. Photograph, 1984, by A. P. Baggs	160
Lower Beeding: valley above Hawkins pond. Photograph, 1964, by the British Geological Survey	160



Ifield, later Crawley New Town: Ewhurst Place from the north-east. Photograph, 1986	. facing page	161
Shermanbury: gatehouse at Ewhurst Manor. Photograph, 1952 (N.M.R.)	. . . . . „	161
Cowfold: the Carthusian monastery at Parkminster from the air. Photograph, c. 1950 (Cambridge University Collection of Air Photographs)	. . . . . „	176
Henfield: Old Bull Cottage, Mockbridge green, from the north-west. Photograph, 1964 (N.M.R.)	. . . . . „	177
Cowfold: Capons from the west. Photograph, 1956 (N.M.R.)	. . . . . „	177
Cowfold: monumental brass to Thomas Nelond, prior of Lewes, in the church	. . . . . page	187



# LIST OF MAPS

The maps were drawn by K. J. Wass from drafts prepared by J. M. H. Bevan, C. R. J. Currie, C. R. Elrington, and T. P. Hudson. With the exception of the map of Upper Beeding, which is based on W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 27483, they are based on Ordnance Survey Maps 6" and 1/2,500 (1879-1912 edns.); for information since 1912 Ordnance Survey material was used, Crown Copyright reserved.

	PAGE
Bramber Rape, <i>c.</i> 1875 (hundreds and parishes)	2
Lower Beeding, <i>c.</i> 1875 (except Colgate and Bewbush)	8
Upper Beeding, 1733	30
Edburton and Fulking, <i>c.</i> 1875	46
Ifield, Bewbush, and Colgate, <i>c.</i> 1910	54
Crawley: boundary changes, 1933-1983	76
Crawley neighbourhoods, <i>c.</i> 1982	78
Horsham and surroundings, <i>c.</i> 1875	96
Albourne and Woodmancote, <i>c.</i> 1875	122
Henfield, <i>c.</i> 1875	132
Henfield village, <i>c.</i> 1955	136
Cowfold and Shermanbury, 1909	172



## EDITORIAL NOTE

THE PRESENT volume, the tenth to be published of the *Victoria History of the County of Sussex*, deals with the north-eastern part of the rape of Bramber. The revival of the *Sussex V.C.H.* is described in the Editorial Note to Volume VI, Part 1, published in 1980. The arrangement outlined there by which the West Sussex County Council and the University of London collaborate to produce the *History* of the county has remained unaltered, and the present volume is the third to be produced by that partnership. Again the University wishes to record its gratitude to the West Sussex County Council for its generosity.

Many people have given help with the compilation of the histories printed below, and they are all offered sincere thanks. For access to the many libraries, record offices, and collections, both public and private, whose resources have been exploited special acknowledgement is made to His Grace the Duke of Norfolk, K.G., G.C.V.O., C.B., C.B.E., M.C., and his Archivist (Miss A. P. Taylor), to the Librarian of Magdalen College, Oxford, and the Assistant Archivist (Mrs. B. Parry-Jones), to the West Sussex County Archivist (Mrs. P. Gill) and her staff, to the East Sussex County Records Officer (Mr. C. R. Davey) and his predecessor (Mr. A. A. Dibben) and their staff, to the former Curator of Horsham Museum (Mr. E. Perry) and the former Librarian of the Horsham Museum Society (Mr. A. H. Windrum), and to the West Sussex County Librarian (Mr. R. Huse) and his staff; Mrs. Gill has also given much help and encouragement in other ways. Those who provided material for illustrations are named on page x, and those whose assistance related to individual parishes are named in the appropriate footnotes; the West Sussex County Council Archaeological Officer (Mr. F. G. Aldsworth), Mr. T. J. McCann, Mrs. Ruth Tittensor, and members of the Wealden Buildings Study Group gave invaluable help on topics which recur throughout the volume. Mr. J. M. H. Bevan has given voluntary help with a variety of research and editorial tasks during the compilation of this volume and is offered special thanks. Thanks are also offered to all those who allowed access to buildings in their ownership or occupation.

The structure and aims of the *Victoria History* as a whole are described in the *General Introduction*, published in 1970.







# LIST OF CLASSES OF DOCUMENTS IN THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE

USED IN THIS VOLUME  
WITH THEIR CLASS NUMBERS

## Chancery

	Proceedings
C 1	Early
C 2	Series I
C 3	Series II
C 54	Close Rolls
C 78	Decree Rolls
	Inquisitions post mortem
C 132	Series I, Hen. III
C 133	Edw. I
C 134	Edw. II
C 135	Edw. III
C 136	Ric. II
C 137	Hen. IV
C 138	Hen. V
C 139	Hen. VI
C 140	Edw. IV and V
C 141	Ric. III
C 142	Series II
C 143	Inquisitions ad quod damnum
C 145	Miscellaneous Inquisitions
C 146	Ancient Deeds, Series C

## Court of Common Pleas

CP 25	Feet of Fines
CP 40	De Banco Rolls
CP 43	Recovery Rolls

## Duchy of Lancaster

DL 1	Equity Proceedings, Pleadings
------	-------------------------------

## Exchequer, King's Remembrancer

E 101	Accounts, Various
E 106	Extents of Alien Priors
	Decrees and Orders, Entry Books
E 125	Series III
E 126	Series IV
E 134	Depositions taken by Commission
E 178	Special Commissions of Inquiry
E 179	Subsidy Rolls, etc.

## Exchequer, Augmentation Office

E 310	Particulars for Leases
E 318	Particulars for Grants

## Ministry of Education

ED 7	Public Elementary Schools, Preliminary Statements
------	---

## Home Office

HO 67	Acreage Returns
HO 107	Population Returns
HO 129	Various Censuses, Ecclesiastical Returns

## Board of Inland Revenue

IR 18	Tithe Files
IR 29	Tithe Apportionments
IR 30	Tithe Maps
IR 58	Valuation Office Field Books

## Justices Itinerant, Assize and Gaol Delivery Justices, etc.

JUST 1	Eyre Rolls, Assize Rolls, etc.
--------	--------------------------------

## Auditors of the Land Revenue

LR 2	Miscellaneous Books
------	---------------------

## Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, and Food

MAF 68	Agricultural Returns: Parish Summaries
--------	--

## Maps and Plans

MPC	Maps, plans, or pictures taken from various classes
MPHH	Maps, plans, or pictures taken from various classes

## Probate

PROB 4	Probate Inventories, P.C.C.
PROB 11	Registered Copies of Wills proved in P.C.C.

## Court of Requests

REQ 2	Proceedings
-------	-------------

## Registrar General

RG 31	Registers of Places of Worship, 1689-1852
-------	---

## Special Collections

SC 1	Ancient Correspondence
SC 2	Court Rolls
SC 6	Ministers' Accounts

## War Office

WO 30	Miscellanea: Inns and Alehouses
-------	---------------------------------



# SELECT LIST OF CLASSES OF DOCUMENTS IN THE EAST AND WEST SUSSEX RECORD OFFICES USED IN THIS VOLUME

Acc	Unlisted	QDP	Deposited Plans
Add. MSS./AMS	Additional Manuscripts	QDR	Religion
CC	West Sussex County Council Records, miscellaneous	QR	Sessions Rolls
Cap.	Dean and Chapter, Chichester, Records	RD/HO	Horsham Rural District Council Records
DAN	Danny Archives	RD/SW	Steyping West Rural District Council Records
E	School Records		Pelham Archives
Ecc. Comm.	Ecclesiastical Commissioners' Records	SAS/A	Unlisted
Ep.	Episcopal Records	SAS/Acc	Miscellaneous
Ep. I	Chichester Diocese and Archdeaconry	SAS/C	Miscellaneous
Ep. I/22-3	Churchwardens' Presentments and Ministers' Articles of Enquiry	SAS/E	Miscellaneous
Ep. I/25	Glebe Terriers	SAS/EG	Miscellaneous
Ep. I/26	Church Inspection Books	SAS/FA	Miscellaneous
Ep. I/29	Probate Inventories	SAS/FB	Miscellaneous
Ep. II	Lewes Archdeaconry	SAS/HA	Miscellaneous
Ep. II/14-15	Churchwardens' Presentments and Ministers' Articles of Enquiry	SAS/HB	Miscellaneous
Ep. II/17	Glebe Terriers	SAS/HC	Miscellaneous
Ep. V	South Malling Deanery (Archbishop's Peculiar)	SAS/I	Ingram Archives
Ep. VI	Episcopal Estates	SAS/L, LA	Miscellaneous
FRE	Frewen Archives	SAS/N	Miscellaneous
GLY	Glynde Place Archives	SAS/ND	Nye and Donne Archives
IR	Inland Revenue Land Valuation Records	SAS/PS	Particulars of Sale
LCG	Records of the Clerk to the Lieutenantcy	SAS/WH	Wallace Hills Collection
MF	Microfilms	SAY	Sayer Archives
MP	Miscellaneous Papers	S.A.S. MS. B	Miscellaneous
PD	Prints and Drawings	S.A.S. MS. BA	Montague Archives
PH	Photographs	S.A.S. MS. OR	Orlebar Archives
PHA	Petworth House Archives	S.A.S. MS. S	Charles Stubbs Collection
Par.	Parish Records	S.A.S. MS. WA	Miscellaneous
Q	Quarter Sessions Records	SP	Sale Particulars
QC	Clerk of the Peace	S.T.C.	Sussex Testamentary Collection, Chichester Archdeaconry
QCR	Parliamentary Returns	TD/E, W	Tithe Maps and Awards
QD	Enrolment, Registration, and Deposit	W/INV	Probate Inventories, South Malling Deanery
QDD	Enrolled Deeds, Awards, and Agree- ments	WDC	West Sussex County Council, Depart- mental Records, 1889-
		WOC	West Sussex County Council Records, 1889-1974



# SELECT LIST OF SUSSEX RECORD SOCIETY VOLUMES USED IN THIS VOLUME

<i>S.R.S.</i> ii	Feet of Fines, 1190-1249
<i>S.R.S.</i> iii	Inquisitions Post Mortem, 1558-83
<i>S.R.S.</i> iv	Miscellaneous Records
<i>S.R.S.</i> v	West Sussex Protestation Returns, 1642
<i>S.R.S.</i> vii	Feet of Fines, 1249-1307
<i>S.R.S.</i> viii, xi	Register of Bishop Robert Rede, 1397-1415
<i>S.R.S.</i> x	Subsidies, 1296-1332
<i>S.R.S.</i> xiv	Inquisitions Post Mortem, 1485 onwards
<i>S.R.S.</i> xvi	Star Chamber Proceedings, 1485-1558
<i>S.R.S.</i> xix-xx	Feet of Fines, 1509-1833
<i>S.R.S.</i> xxi	Horsham Parish Register, 1541-1635
<i>S.R.S.</i> xxii	Cowfold Parish Register, 1558-1812
<i>S.R.S.</i> xxiii	Feet of Fines, 1307-1509
<i>S.R.S.</i> xxviii	Apprentices and Masters, 1710-52
<i>S.R.S.</i> xxix	Muniments of H. C. Lane
<i>S.R.S.</i> xxxi	Customals of Manors of Bishop of Chichester
<i>S.R.S.</i> xxxiii	Inquisitions Post Mortem
<i>S.R.S.</i> xxxvi	Chantry Records
<i>S.R.S.</i> xxxviii, xl	Lewes Priory Chartulary
<i>S.R.S.</i> xli-xliii, xlv	Wills up to 1560
<i>S.R.S.</i> xlv	Chichester Cathedral Chartulary
<i>S.R.S.</i> xlix-l	Churchwardens' Presentments (17th-Century)
<i>S.R.S.</i> li	Deputations of Gamekeepers
<i>S.R.S.</i> lii	Acts of Dean and Chapter of Chichester, 1472-1544
<i>S.R.S.</i> liv	Quarter Sessions Order Book, 1642-9
<i>S.R.S.</i> lvi	Lay Subsidy Rolls, 1524-5
<i>S.R.S.</i> lvii	Customals of Manors of Archbishop of Canterbury
<i>S.R.S.</i> lviii	Acts of Dean and Chapter of Chichester, 1545-1642
<i>Suss. Views</i> (S.R.S.)	<i>Sussex Views selected from the Burrell Collections</i> , ed. W. H. Godfrey and L. F. Salzman (Lewes, 1951)







## NOTE ON ABBREVIATIONS

Among the abbreviations and short titles used the following may require elucidation:

<i>Abbrev. Plac.</i> (Rec. Com.)	<i>Placitorum in Domo Capitulari Westmonasteriensi asservatorum Abbreviatio</i> , ed. G. Rose and W. Illingworth (Record Commission, 1811)
<i>Acts &amp; Ords. of Interr.</i> ed. Firth & Rait	<i>Acts and Ordinances of the Interregnum, 1642-1660</i> , ed. C. H. Firth and R. S. Rait (3 vols., 1911)
<i>Acts of P.C.</i>	<i>Acts of the Privy Council of England</i> (H.M.S.O., 1890-1964)
Add. Ch., MS.	Additional Charter, Manuscript
Albery, <i>Hist. Horsham</i>	W. Albery, <i>A Millennium of Facts in the History of Horsham and Sussex, 947-1947</i> (Horsham, 1947)
Albery, <i>Parl. Hist.</i>	W. Albery, <i>A Parliamentary History of the Ancient Borough of Horsham, 1295-1885</i> (1927)
Albery, <i>Souvenir Guide</i>	<i>Albery &amp; Son's Souvenir Guide to Horsham and its Surroundings</i> (Horsham, 1888)
<i>Alum. Cantab. to 1751</i> ; 1752-1900	<i>Alumni Cantabrigienses, a Biographical List . . . to 1900</i> , comp. J. Venn and J. A. Venn, <i>Part 1, to 1751</i> ; <i>Part 2, 1752-1900</i> (10 vols., Cambridge, 1922-54)
<i>Alum. Oxon. 1500-1714</i>	<i>Alumni Oxonienses, 1500-1714</i> , ed. J. Foster (4 vols., Oxford, 1891-2)
<i>Ann.</i>	<i>Annual</i>
<i>Antiq.</i>	<i>Antiquities, Antiquaries</i>
Arch.	Archaeological, Archaeology
B.L.	British Library (used in references to documents transferred from the British Museum). Add. MSS. 5670-5711 and 39326-39546 are notes and transcripts made by or for, respectively, Sir William Burrell (d. 1796) and E. H. W. Dunkin (d. 1915)
Bastable, <i>Crawley</i>	R. Bastable, <i>Crawley, a Pictorial History</i> (Chichester, 1983)
<i>Beauties of Eng. and Wales</i> , Suss.	<i>The Beauties of England and Wales</i> , vol. xiv, by F. Shoberl, [part 3], Sussex (1813)
Berry, <i>Suss. Geneal.</i> annot. Comber	W. Berry, <i>Pedigrees of the Families in the County of Sussex</i> (1830; copy in W.S.R.O., annotated by J. Comber)
<i>Bk. of Fees</i>	<i>The Book of Fees</i> (3 vols., H.M.S.O., 1920-31)
bp(ric).	bishop(ric)
Budgen, <i>Suss. Map</i> (1724)	R. Budgen, <i>An Actual Survey of the County of Sussex</i> (1724)
Burke, <i>Land. Gent.</i>	J. Burke and others, <i>Landed Gentry</i>
Burstow, <i>Horsham</i>	<i>Reminiscences of Horsham, being Recollections of Henry Burstow</i> (Horsham, 1911)
<i>C.ŷ.</i>	<i>Journals of the House of Commons</i>
<i>Cal. Assize Rec. Suss.</i> <i>Eliz. I</i> ; <i>ŷas. I</i>	<i>Calendar of Assize Records, Sussex Indictments, Elizabeth I; James I</i> , ed. J. S. Cockburn (H.M.S.O., 1975)
<i>Cal. Chart. R.</i>	<i>Calendar of the Charter Rolls preserved in the Public Record Office</i> (H.M.S.O., 1903-27)
<i>Cal. Close</i>	<i>Calendar of the Close Rolls preserved in the Public Record Office</i> (H.M.S.O., 1892-1963)
<i>Cal. Cttee. for</i> <i>Compounding</i>	<i>Calendar of the Proceedings of the Committee for Compounding, etc.</i> (H.M.S.O., 1889-92)
<i>Cal. Doc. France</i> , ed. Round	<i>Calendar of Documents preserved in France, illustrative of the History of Great Britain and Ireland</i> , ed. J. H. Round (H.M.S.O., 1899)
<i>Cal. Fine R.</i>	<i>Calendar of the Fine Rolls preserved in the Public Record Office</i> (H.M.S.O., 1911-62)
<i>Cal. Inq. Misc.</i>	<i>Calendar of Inquisitions Miscellaneous (Chancery) preserved in the Public Record Office</i> (H.M.S.O., 1916-68)



<i>Cal. Inq. p.m.</i>	<i>Calendar of Inquisitions post mortem preserved in the Public Record Office</i> (H.M.S.O., 1904-74)
<i>Cal. Inq. p.m. Hen. VII</i>	<i>Calendar of Inquisitions post mortem, Henry VII</i> (1898-1955)
<i>Cal. Pat.</i>	<i>Calendar of the Patent Rolls preserved in the Public Record Office</i> (H.M.S.O., 1891-1982)
<i>Cal. S.P. Dom.</i>	<i>Calendar of State Papers, Domestic Series</i> (H.M.S.O., 1856-1972)
<i>Cal. Treas. Bks.</i>	<i>Calendar of Treasury Books</i> (H.M.S.O., 1904-69)
Camd. Soc.	Camden Society
Camden, <i>Brit.</i>	W. Camden, <i>Britannia</i> , with additions by R. Gough (4 vols., 1806)
Cant. & York Soc.	Canterbury and York Society
Caplan, 'Outline of Nonconf. in Suss.'	N. Caplan, 'An Outline of the Origins and Development of Nonconformity in Sussex 1603-1803' (TS. in Dr. Williams's Library, London, and in S.A.S. library)
Carman, 'Crawley'	H. C. Carman, 'Crawley as the Old Ones knew it' (TS. in Crawley Reference Library; photocopy in W.S.R.O., MP 2511)
<i>Cat. Anct. D.</i>	<i>A Descriptive Catalogue of Ancient Deeds in the Public Record Office</i> (H.M.S.O., 1890-1915)
Cath. Rec. Soc.	Catholic Record Society
Char. Com.	Charity Commission
<i>Char. Don.</i>	<i>Charitable Donations</i>
<i>Chich. Acta</i> (Cant. & York Soc.)	<i>The Acta of the Bishops of Chichester, 1075-1207</i> , ed. H. Mayr-Harting (Canterbury and York Society, 1964)
<i>Chich. Dioc. Dir.</i>	<i>Chichester Diocesan Directory</i>
<i>Chich. Dioc. Kal.</i>	<i>Chichester Diocesan Kalendar</i>
Chich. Dioc. Regy.	Chichester Diocesan Registry
<i>Chron.</i>	<i>Chronicle(s)</i>
chwdn.	churchwarden
<i>Close R.</i>	<i>Close Rolls of the Reign of Henry III preserved in the Public Record Office</i> (H.M.S.O., 1902-75)
<i>Clough and Butler Archives</i>	<i>The Clough and Butler Archives, a Catalogue</i> , ed. J. M. L. Booker (Chichester, 1965)
Colvin, <i>Biog. Dict. Brit. Architects</i>	H. M. Colvin, <i>A Biographical Dictionary of British Architects 1600-1840</i> (1978)
Com.	Commission, common
Comber, <i>Suss. Geneal. Horsham</i>	<i>Sussex Genealogies</i> , comp. J. Comber, Horsham Centre (Cambridge, 1931)
<i>Complete Peerage</i>	G. E. C[okayne] and others, <i>The Complete Peerage</i> . . . (2nd edn., 13 vols., 1910-59)
<i>Cong. Yr. Bk.</i>	<i>Congregational Year Book</i>
Corp.	Corporation
<i>Crawley</i> , ed. Gray	<i>Crawley: Old Town, New Town</i> , ed. F. Gray (Brighton, 1983)
<i>Crawley</i> , ed. Lowerson	<i>Crawley: Victorian New Town</i> , ed. J. Lowerson (Brighton, 1980)
<i>Crockford</i>	<i>Crockford's Clerical Directory</i>
ct.	court
<i>Cur. Reg. R.</i>	<i>Curia Regis Rolls preserved in the Public Record Office</i> (H.M.S.O., 1922-79)
D. & C.	Dean and Chapter
<i>D.N.B.</i>	<i>Dictionary of National Biography</i>
Dallaway & Cartwright, <i>Hist. W. Suss.</i>	J. Dallaway and E. Cartwright, <i>A History of the Western Division of the County of Sussex</i> (2 vols., 1815-32)
De Candole, <i>Henfield</i>	H. de Candole, <i>The Story of Henfield</i> (Hove, 1947)
<i>Dir.</i>	<i>Directory</i>
dist.	district
Dudley, <i>Horsham</i>	[H. Dudley], <i>The History and Antiquities of Horsham</i> (1836)
Dugdale, <i>Mon.</i>	W. Dugdale, <i>Monasticon Anglicanum</i> , ed. J. Caley and others (6 vols., 1817-30)
<i>E.H.R.</i>	<i>English Historical Review</i>
E.S.R.O.	East Sussex Record Office
<i>Educ. Eng. Abstract</i>	<i>Education Enquiry Abstract</i> , H.C. 62 (1835), xli



<i>Educ. of Poor Digest</i>	<i>Digest of Returns to the Select Committee on the Education of the Poor</i> , H.C. 224 (1819), ix (2)
Edwards, <i>Brighton Rd.</i>	J. Edwards, <i>A Companion from London to Brighthelmston . . .</i> (1801)
Elphick, <i>Bells</i>	G. P. Elphick, <i>Sussex Bells and Belfries</i> (1970)
Elwes & Robinson, <i>W. Suss.</i>	D. G. C. Elwes and C. J. Robinson, <i>A History of the Castles, Mansions, and Manors of Western Sussex</i> (1876)
Emden, <i>Biog. Reg. Univ. Camb. to 1500</i>	A. B. Emden, <i>A Biographical Register of the University of Cambridge to 1500</i> (Cambridge, 1963)
Emden, <i>Biog. Reg. Univ. Oxf. to 1500</i>	A. B. Emden, <i>A Biographical Register of the University of Oxford to A.D. 1500</i> (3 vols., Oxford, 1957–9)
<i>Eng. P.N. Elements</i> (E.P.N.S.)	A. H. Smith, <i>English Place-Name Elements</i> (English Place-Name Society, vols. xxv–xxvi, 1956)
<i>Excursions through Suss.</i> (1822)	<i>Excursions through Sussex, illustrated with Engravings</i> (publ. Longman & Co., 1822)
<i>Feud. Aids</i>	<i>Inquisitions and Assessments relating to Feudal Aids preserved in the Public Record Office</i> (H.M.S.O., 1899–1920)
G.E.C. <i>Baronetage</i>	G. E. C[okayne], <i>Complete Baronetage</i> (6 vols., 1900–9)
G.R.O.	General Register Office
Gardner, <i>Suss. Map</i> (1778–83)	T. Yeakell and W. Gardner, <i>An Actual Topographical Survey of the County of Sussex</i> (1778–83)
Gardner, <i>Suss. Map</i> (1795)	W. Gardner, T. Yeakell, and T. Gream, <i>A Topographical Map of the County of Sussex . . .</i> (1795)
<i>Gent. Mag.</i>	<i>The Gentleman's Magazine</i> (1731–1867)
<i>Geog.</i>	<i>Geographical, Geography</i>
<i>Geol. Surv.</i>	Geological Survey
Greenwood, <i>Suss. Map</i> (1825)	C. and J. Greenwood, <i>Map of the County of Sussex . . .</i> (1825)
H.C.	House of Commons
H.L.	House of Lords
H.L.R.O.	House of Lords Record Office
H.M.S.O.	Her (His) Majesty's Stationery Office
Hist.	Historical, History
Hist. MSS. Com.	Historical Manuscripts Commission
Hobley, <i>Crawley and Dist.</i>	E. F. Hobley, <i>A Guide to Crawley and District</i> (Crawley, 1922)
Horsfield, <i>Hist. Suss.</i>	T. W. Horsfield, <i>The History, Antiquities, and Topography of the County of Sussex</i> (2 vols., Lewes, 1835)
hosp.	hospital
hund.	hundred
Hurst, <i>Horsham</i> (1868)	[D. E. Hurst], <i>Horsham: its History and Antiquities</i> (1868)
Hurst, <i>Horsham</i> (1889)	D. E. Hurst, <i>The History and Antiquities of Horsham</i> (Lewes, 1889)
<i>Ind.</i>	<i>Industry</i>
<i>Inq. Non.</i> (Rec. Com.)	<i>Nonarum Inquisitiones in Curia Scaccarii</i> , ed. G. Vanderzee (Record Commission, 1807)
Jesse, <i>Agric. of Suss.</i>	R. H. B. Jesse, <i>A Survey of the Agriculture of Sussex</i> (Royal Agricultural Society of England, 1960)
<i>Jnl.</i>	<i>Journal</i>
K.A.O.	Kent Archives Office
<i>Kelly's Dir. Suss.</i>	<i>The Post Office Directory of the Six Home Counties; The Post Office Directory of Sussex; Kelly's Directory of Sussex</i>
<i>L. &amp; I. Soc.</i>	<i>List and Index Society</i> series
<i>L. &amp; P. Hen. VIII</i>	<i>Letters and Papers, Foreign and Domestic, of the Reign of Henry VIII</i> (H.M.S.O., 1864–1932)
L.G.B. Prov. Order(s) Conf. Act	Local Government Board Provisional Order(s) Confirmation Act
<i>L. J.</i>	<i>Journals of the House of Lords</i>
Lamb. Pal. Libr.	Lambeth Palace Library



Le Neve, <i>Fasti</i> , . . . <i>Chich.</i>	J. Le Neve, <i>Fasti Ecclesiae Anglicanae</i> , . . . <i>Chichester Diocese</i> , ed. J. M. Horn
Lewis, <i>Topog. Dict. Eng.</i>	S. Lewis, <i>A Topographical Dictionary of England</i>
<i>Lond. Gaz.</i>	<i>London Gazette</i>
Lower, <i>Hist. Suss.</i>	M. A. Lower, <i>A Compendious History of Sussex</i> (2 vols., Lewes, 1870)
<i>Lytton MSS.</i>	<i>The Lytton Manuscripts, a Catalogue</i> , ed. N. H. Osborne (Chichester, 1967)
M.A.F.F., agric. statistics, 1975	Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, and Food, parish summaries of statistics for 1975
Magd. Coll. Oxf. Mun.	Magdalen College, Oxford, Muniments
<i>Magna Britannia</i>	[T. Cox], <i>Magna Britannia Antiqua &amp; Nova</i> (6 vols., 1730)
man.	manor, manorial
Marsh, <i>Early Friends</i>	<i>Some Records of the Early Friends in Surrey and Sussex</i> . . . , ed. T. W. Marsh (1886)
<i>Mon.</i>	<i>Monumental</i>
MS., MSS.	Manuscript, Manuscripts
Mus.	Museum
N.M.R.	National Monuments Record
N.R.A., Man. Doc. Reg.	National Register of Archives, Manorial Documents Register
Nairn & Pevsner, <i>Suss.</i>	I. Nairn and N. Pevsner, <i>The Buildings of England: Sussex</i> (1965)
Nat. Soc. <i>Inquiry</i> , 1846-7, <i>Suss.</i>	<i>Result of the Returns to the General Inquiry made by the National Society</i> . . . 1846-7 (1849)
Norden, <i>Suss. Map</i> (1595)	J. Norden, <i>Map of Sussex</i> (1595)
<i>O.E.D.</i>	<i>Oxford English Dictionary</i>
O.S. (Nat. Grid)	Ordnance Survey (National Grid)
Oxf.	Oxford
<i>P.N. Suss.</i> (E.P.N.S.)	<i>The Place-Names of Sussex</i> , ed. A. Mawer and F. M. Stenton (English Place-Name Society, vols. vi-vii, 1929-30)
P.R.O.	Public Record Office
Parl.	Parliament(ary)
<i>Pat. R.</i>	<i>Patent Rolls of the Reign of Henry III preserved in the Public Record Office</i> (H.M.S.O., 1901-3)
Pigot, <i>Nat. Com. Dir.</i> (1832-4)	<i>Pigot and Co.'s National London and Provincial Commercial Directory for</i> 1832-3-4
<i>Pipe R.</i>	<i>Pipe Rolls</i>
Pla.	Place
<i>Plac. de Quo Warr.</i> (Rec. Com.)	<i>Placita de Quo Warranto . . . in Curia Receptae Scaccarii Westm. asservata</i> , ed. W. Illingworth and J. Caley (Record Commission, 1818)
<i>Poor Law Abstract</i> , 1804	<i>Abstract of Returns relative to the Expense and Maintenance of the Poor</i> (printed by order of the House of Commons, 1804)
<i>Poor Law Abstract</i> , 1818	<i>Abstract of Returns to Orders of the House of Commons relative to Assessments for the Relief of the Poor</i> , H.C. 82 (1818), xix
<i>Poor Rate Returns</i> , 1816-21; 1822-4; 1825-9; 1830-4	<i>Poor Rate Returns</i> , 1816-21, H.C. 556, App. (1822), v; 1822-4, H.C. 334, Suppl. App. (1825), iv; 1825-9, H.C. 83 (1830-1), xi; 1830-4, H.C. 444 (1835), xlvii
Priv. Act	Private Act
<i>Proc.</i>	<i>Proceedings</i>
Rec.	Record
<i>Red Bk. Exch.</i> (Rolls Ser.)	<i>The Red Book of the Exchequer</i> , ed. H. Hall (3 vols., Rolls Series, 1896)
<i>Reg.</i>	<i>Register</i>
<i>Reg. Regum Anglo-Norm.</i>	<i>Regesta Regum Anglo-Normannorum 1066-1154</i> , ed. H. W. C. Davis and others (4 vols., 1913-69)
<i>Rep. Com. Eccl. Revenues</i>	<i>Report of the Commissioners appointed . . . to inquire into the Ecclesiastical Revenues of England and Wales</i> [67], H.C. (1835), xxii
<i>Rep. Com. on Children and Women in Agric.</i>	<i>First Report of the Commissioners on the Employment of Children, Young Persons, and Women in Agriculture</i> , Appendix part II [4068-I], H.C. (1867-8), xvii
Res.	Research
<i>Rev.</i>	<i>Review, Revue</i>



<i>Rom.</i>	<i>Roman</i>
<i>Rot. Cur. Reg.</i> (Rec. Com.)	<i>Rotuli Curiae Regis. Rolls and Records of the Court held before the King's Justiciars or Justices, 6 Richard I–I John</i> , ed. F. Palgrave (2 vols., Record Commission, 1835)
<i>Rot. Hund.</i> (Rec. Com.)	<i>Rotuli Hundredorum temp. Hen. III &amp; Edw. I in Turri Londinensi, et in Curia Receptae Scaccarii Westm. asservati</i> , ed. W. Illingworth and J. Caley (2 vols., Record Commission, 1812–18)
<i>Rot. Litt. Claus.</i> (Rec. Com.)	<i>Rotuli Litterarum Clausarum in Turri Londinensi asservati, 1204–27</i> , ed. T. D. Hardy (2 vols., Record Commission, 1833–44)
<i>Rot. Litt. Pat.</i> (Rec. Com.)	<i>Rotuli Litterarum Patentium in Turri Londinensi asservati, 1201–16</i> , ed. T. D. Hardy (Record Commission, 1835)
<i>Rot. Parl.</i>	<i>Rotuli Parliamentorum . . .</i> (6 vols., [1783])
<i>S.A.C.</i>	<i>Sussex Archaeological Collections</i> (1848– )
<i>S.A.S.</i>	Sussex Archaeological Society
<i>S.C.M.</i>	<i>Sussex County Magazine</i> (1926–56)
<i>S.N.Q.</i>	<i>Sussex Notes and Queries</i> (1926–71)
<i>S.R.S.</i>	<i>Sussex Record Society series</i> (1902– )
<i>Sele Chartulary</i>	<i>The Chartulary of the Priory of St. Peter at Sele</i> , ed. L. F. Salzman (Cambridge, 1923)
ser.	series
Soc.	Society
Spec.	Special
Surr.	Surrey
Surv.	Survey
<i>Suss. Fam. Historian</i>	<i>Sussex Family Historian</i> (1973– )
<i>Suss. in 20th Cent.</i>	<i>Sussex in the 20th Century</i> (publ. W. T. Pike & Co., Brighton, 1910)
<i>Suss. Ind. Hist.</i>	<i>Sussex Industrial History</i> (Journal of the Sussex Industrial Archaeology Study Group, later Society, 1970/1– )
<i>Suss. Poor Law Rec.</i>	<i>Sussex Poor Law Records</i> , ed. J. M. Coleman (Chichester, 1960)
<i>Tax. Eccl.</i> (Rec. Com.)	<i>Taxatio Ecclesiastica Angliae et Walliae auctoritate P. Nicholai IV circa A.D. 1291</i> , ed. S. Ayscough and J. Caley (Record Commission, 1802)
TS.	Typescript
<i>Univ. Brit. Dir.</i>	<i>The Universal British Directory of Trade, Commerce, and Manufacture</i> , ed. P. Barfoot and J. Wilkes (5 vols., 1791–8)
<i>V.C.H.</i>	<i>Victoria County History</i>
<i>Valor Eccl.</i> (Rec. Com.)	<i>Valor Ecclesiasticus temp. Henr. VIII auctoritate regia institutus</i> , ed. J. Caley and J. Hunter (Record Commission, 1810–34)
<i>Visit.</i>	<i>Visitation</i>
W.S.R.O.	West Sussex Record Office
W. Suss. C.C.	West Sussex County Council
<i>W. Suss. Co. Times</i>	<i>West Sussex County Times</i>
<i>W. Suss. Gaz.</i>	<i>West Sussex Gazette</i>
Westm. Abbey Mun.	Westminster Abbey Muniments
White, <i>Geol. of Brighton and Worthing</i>	H. J. O. White, <i>Memoirs of the Geological Survey. The Geology of the Country near Brighton and Worthing</i> (H.M.S.O., 1924)
Winch.	Winchester
<i>Wiston Archives</i> , i–ii	<i>The Wiston Archives, a Catalogue</i> , ed. J. M. L. Booker (Chichester, 1975); <i>The Wiston Archives, Vol. II, a Catalogue</i> , ed. S. Freeth (Chichester, 1982).
<i>Woodmancote Reg.</i>	<i>The Registers of the Parish of Woodmancote in the County of Sussex, 1582–1812</i> , ed. H. Sykes-Maclean (Brighton, 1932)
Young, <i>Agric. of Suss.</i>	A. Young, <i>General View of the Agriculture of the County of Sussex</i> (1813, reprinted 1970)







# BRAMBER RAPE

## *(North-eastern Part)*

THE NORTH-EASTERN part of Bramber rape, like the north-western, lies across varied geological strata. The chalk downland in the south rises to *c.* 700 ft. along its steep north-facing scarp, and is characterized by dry valleys which run southward to the sea. Further north are sands and clays. A narrow band of Upper Greensand immediately north of the South Downs was a site for early settlement. The Lower Greensand a few miles further north forms east-west ridges which provide other settlement sites; the ridges have steep sides in Henfield, and in Albourne yield rolling country. Much of the northern portion of the area lies on the Weald clay, a region of gentle undulation containing outcrops of Horsham stone, as further west. Flanked to north and south by the clay, and forming a western extension of the High Weald of East Sussex, is the area of older sandstones and clays, rising to *c.* 500 ft., most of which lay historically within St. Leonard's Forest. The south is drained by the river Adur and its tributaries; the river forms a wide valley between Henfield and Upper Beeding, where winter flooding remained frequent in the 20th century. St. Leonard's Forest is the watershed between the Arun, flowing west, and the Mole, flowing north-east towards the Thames.

The southern end of the area is characterized by relatively little tree cover, but the Weald clay country formerly bore thick woodland which is commemorated in many place names. Many shaws, or belts of woodland between closes, survived in 1986.<sup>1</sup> St. Leonard's Forest, despite the modern connotations of its name, seems in the Middle Ages to have been divided roughly equally between woodland and heath; heathland later came to predominate in the 17th and 18th centuries, and the largely wooded appearance of Lower Beeding parish in the late 20th century is chiefly due to afforestation since *c.* 1800. Unlike Ashdown Forest in Pevensey rape, St. Leonard's Forest was not much subject to rights of common pasture. There was parkland in the Middle Ages, both there and elsewhere, for instance in Ifield, Henfield, and Albourne. Common or former common land, much of it used for recreation, remained in 1986 in Ifield, where some was wooded, and in Henfield.

The well drained sandstone country in the south had many settlements in the late 11th century, some already with churches. Much of the north belonged to manors further south during the Middle Ages, supplying detached pasture, especially for swine, and timber. Shermanbury had separated from what was apparently its parent manor of Kingston by Sea by 1066, and Sedgewick from Broadwater by the 13th century, though Broadwater parish retained a detached part at Sedgewick until the late 19th century. Lower and Upper Beeding similarly formed two parts of one parish until the early 19th century; no land, however, in Lower Beeding, the wealden portion, is known to have been held of Beeding manor. Much of Cowfold parish once belonged to Beeding manor, and the so-called manor of Cowfold was merely the land of Beeding manor in that parish. There was no manor of Nuthurst, and the manor of Rusper was not the most important in its parish; much land in both parishes belonged originally to Steyning manor and was later held of its wealden offshoot, Shortsfield in Horsham.

<sup>1</sup> e.g. below, pl. facing p. 176.



# BRAMBER RAPE c.1875

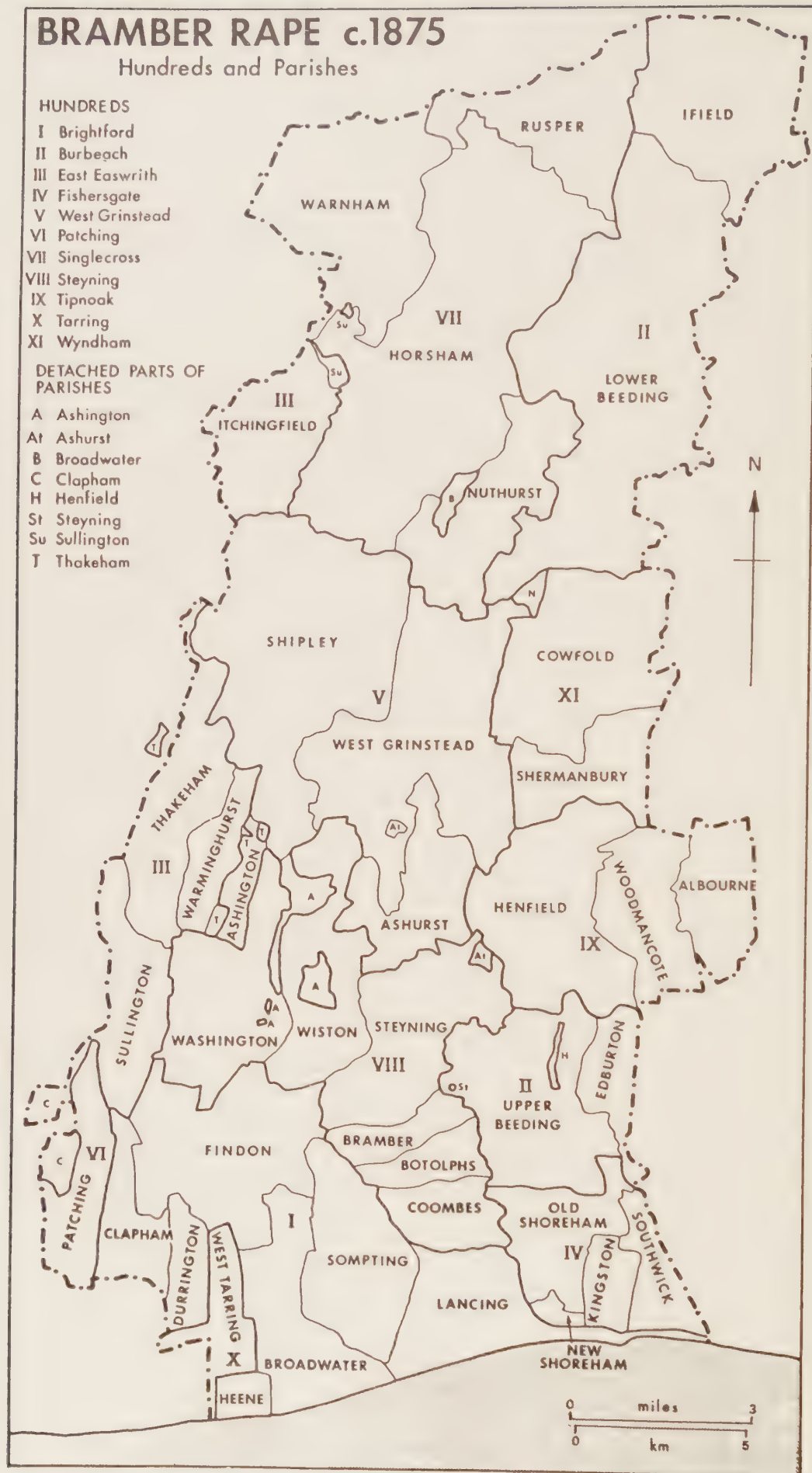
Hundreds and Parishes

## HUNDREDS

- I Brightford
- II Burbegch
- III East Easwrih
- IV Fishersgate
- V West Grinstead
- VI Patching
- VII Singlecross
- VIII Steyning
- IX Tipnoak
- X Tarring
- XI Wyndham

## DETACHED PARTS OF PARISHES

- A Ashington
- At Ashurst
- B Broadwater
- C Clapham
- H Henfield
- St Steyning
- Su Sullington
- T Thakeham





Settlement in the northern two thirds of the area was chiefly scattered in the Middle Ages, with nucleation developing later. Many medieval houses or sites of medieval houses are known.<sup>2</sup> There is little or no evidence for medieval settlement near the churches of Albourne, Cowfold, or Ifield, while at those of Woodmancote and Shermanbury it is unlikely that there ever was a nucleated settlement; the chief settlement in Woodmancote parish was at Blackstone. A nucleated settlement on the site of the modern Rusper village may be indicated in 1299, and at Nuthurst in 1328. The modern village at Albourne may have been deliberately planned, perhaps in the late Middle Ages. Despite much evidence for a prehistoric presence in St. Leonard's Forest, there were very few settlers there in the Middle Ages; most houses were built in the 19th and 20th centuries, when the village of Lower Beeding and the hamlets of Colgate and Crabtree grew up. The process of 19th-century settlement in Lower Beeding, with the creation of new parishes and building of churches, was essentially similar to that which obtained in medieval times elsewhere. Other parishes too by the 19th century had one or more hamlets besides their main settlement.

Edburton in the south saw a decline of population in the 19th century and early 20th, but the combination of nearness to London, good road and rail communication, attractive scenery, and the easy availability of sport, brought many newcomers to settle in the rest of the area after *c.* 1770. South-facing ridges, for instance in Ifield, Rusper, and Nuthurst, were popular. Some very large houses were built, while the landscape was tamed by the laying out of many parks and gardens, notably those at Sedgewick Park in Nuthurst and Leonardslee in Lower Beeding. In Lower Beeding the influx of new landed gentry did much by *c.* 1880 to redeem the parish from its former wild and lawless reputation. Less wealthy immigrants were more numerous, especially in the 20th century. Some rural settlements expanded greatly after the Second World War, Upper Beeding accommodating many first-time house buyers, Henfield many retired people, and Mannings Heath in Nuthurst many workers in London, Horsham, and Crawley.

Market facilities and specialized goods and services were provided in the past by towns outside the area: Steyning and Shoreham in the south, and Horsham in the north. The only larger settlements before *c.* 1850, offering some urban functions, were Henfield and Crawley, the latter apparently a medieval 'new town' which straddled the boundary both of the rape and of Ifield parish. Both places expanded after *c.* 1850 with the arrival of the railway, but while Henfield remained an enlarged village in 1986, Crawley by *c.* 1920 had become a town in all but local government status. After its designation as a new town in 1947, it grew rapidly to reach a population of 72,684 in 1971, the built-up area later spreading into Lower Beeding.

There were numerous open fields and furlongs in Upper Beeding and apparently in Edburton in the Middle Ages, but further north the evidence for open-field agriculture is slight, the best relating to Shermanbury. In the north St. Leonard's Forest contained some agricultural land in the Middle Ages, but in the 17th and 18th centuries was chiefly used for rearing rabbits. Much land there was converted to tillage in the early 19th century. In the later 19th century and the 20th pasture came to dominate over arable in the area as a whole, the Adur valley pastures in Henfield and Upper Beeding being especially highly regarded. Market gardening and fruit and flower growing also expanded greatly in the same period on favourable soils.

Non-agricultural economic activities in the past included saltmaking in the Adur

<sup>2</sup> e.g. below, p. 172.



valley, ironworking in and around St. Leonard's Forest, quarrying for sand or stone from the Lower Greensand and Horsham stone outcrops, and brickmaking, especially in Lower Beeding and Henfield. In the south the river Adur provided fisheries; the cement works at Upper Beeding was a major employer in the 20th century. In the north, woodland industries were prominent. Both Henfield and Crawley had manufactures in the 19th century; at Crawley they increased in importance in the early 20th. In 1986 Crawley provided industrial and office employment for a large hinterland, and there were also industrial estates in Henfield, Upper Beeding, and at Holmbush in Lower Beeding. Gatwick airport (within Crawley after 1974) profoundly affected both employment and environment in the northern part of the area from the late 1950s.

Much land in the Middle Ages belonged to the church, especially to the two religious houses which lay within the area, Rusper and Sele priories, to the Norman abbey of Fécamp, and to the bishop and the cathedral of Chichester, the bishop having an important house at Stretham in Henfield. Other major medieval landowners were the Braoses and Mowbrays, successive lords of the rape, and the Poynings family of Poynings. In the 16th and 17th centuries the chief local landed families included the Gratwicks, Coverts, Carylls, and Shirleys. In the 19th century the Broadwoods and the Hursts owned much of the northern part of the area.

Roads from London to Steyning and Shoreham traversed the area from north to south in the Middle Ages. After the mid 18th century the main southern destination was Brighton. In the late 18th century and early 19th Henfield lay on one of the chief coaching routes to the resort, but the main Brighton road in later times passed through Crawley and Albourne; both places had important inns, though Albourne village itself was bypassed. A western bypass for Crawley was constructed in the 1930s; it was succeeded in the 1970s by a section of the London-Brighton motorway (M 23) east of the town. The chief east-west road of medieval Sussex, that between Chichester and Lewes, passed through the south end of the area, but east-west communication in the north was poor before the 19th century. In the south there was no road-crossing of the river Adur in 1986 between Upper Beeding and Shermanbury, but the river in the past was itself an important route, with wharves at both Beeding and Henfield. The north was traversed by the Three Bridges to Horsham railway, opened in 1848, and the south-west corner by the Horsham-Shoreham railway, opened in 1861.

The scattered character of settlement fostered Dissent, for instance in Nuthurst and Woodmancote, and there have been Quakers in Ifield apparently continuously since the 1650s. Recusancy was less widespread, but two notable Roman Catholic religious houses were built in the 19th century, the Capuchin friary at Crawley in Ifield parish, and the Carthusian monastery at Parkminster in Cowfold; the latter survived in 1986. Non-Christian religions were represented in Crawley new town after *c.* 1970.

One London draper had real estate in Rusper and Ifield, presumably as an investment, in the late 14th century;<sup>3</sup> another London merchant seems to have retired to Rusper in the mid 16th.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>3</sup> B.L. Add. Ch. 24610 (MS. cal.).

<sup>4</sup> *Cal. Pat.* 1558-60, 1511; cf. *L. & P. Hen. VIII*, i (1), p. 205.



# BURBEACH HUNDRED

**B**URBEACH hundred generally descended with the rape.<sup>1</sup> Between 1403 and 1425, however, it was held in dower by Elizabeth, widow of Thomas Mowbray, duke of Norfolk,<sup>2</sup> and in 1476–7 Elizabeth, duchess of Norfolk, had dower in it.<sup>3</sup>

In 1086 the hundred included Beeding, Erringham (in Old Shoreham), Shoreham, Truleigh (in Edburton), and Tottington (in Upper Beeding).<sup>4</sup> Ifield then apparently formed a hundred by itself,<sup>5</sup> while King's Barns (in Upper Beeding) was evidently in Steyning hundred; it too was once later said to be a hundred by itself.<sup>6</sup> Ashurst was included in 1248,<sup>7</sup> perhaps in error. From the late 13th century to the early 19th Beeding, Edburton, Horton (in Upper Beeding), and Ifield tithings were regular constituents of the hundred,<sup>8</sup> though Ifield was said to be in Steyning hundred in 1288<sup>9</sup> and in Singlecross in 1600;<sup>10</sup> in 1624 Fulking, Perching (in Fulking), and Paythorne (also in Fulking), were presumably reckoned in with Edburton.<sup>11</sup> Tottington was apparently included in Horton tithing after 1296,<sup>12</sup> and Truleigh in Edburton tithing by 1316.<sup>13</sup> Erringham and part of Old Shoreham were still listed in Burbeach in the 16th century.<sup>14</sup> The unlocated tithing of Old Bridge was listed in 1296<sup>15</sup> and in the 16th century, and Hazelholt (in Southwick) in 1598; in 1598 Old Bridge made no presentment, by old custom.<sup>16</sup> Stanford (in Slaugham) was listed as part of Beeding in 1598,<sup>17</sup> and as a single tithing with Ifield and Bewbush (in Lower Beeding) in 1788.<sup>18</sup> In 1831 the hundred was said to comprise the parishes of Beeding, Edburton, and Ifield.<sup>19</sup>

There are hundred court rolls for the years 1538, 1598, 1600, 1703–15,<sup>20</sup> and 1845–9.<sup>21</sup> The court was held half-yearly in the late 16th century, and once a year in the early 18th. The hundred name suggests an original meeting place marked by beech trees near an earthwork; a possible site is Truleigh Hill, the name of which may refer to a clearing marked by prominent or isolated trees.<sup>22</sup> In the later 18th century and earlier 19th courts were held at the King's Head inn in Upper Beeding and at the Crabtree in Lower Beeding.<sup>23</sup>

A bailiff and under-bailiff were mentioned in 1288,<sup>24</sup> an alderman and a constable

<sup>1</sup> e.g. *S.R.S.* vii, p. 19; *Cal. Inq. p.m.* xii, p. 385; *Cal. Pat.* 1547–8, 27.

<sup>2</sup> P.R.O., C 137/42, no. 22; C 139/16, no. 25, m. 10.

<sup>3</sup> *S.R.S.* xxiii, pp. 279–80.

<sup>4</sup> *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 443–4.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.* 450. *S. Saxons*, ed. P. Brandon, 205, suggests the possibility of a clerical mistake.

<sup>6</sup> Below, Upper Beeding, manors; *S.A.C.* xxiii. 229. For Edburton in 1086, below, Edburton, manors.

<sup>7</sup> *P.N. Suss.* (E.P.N.S.), i. 183 n.

<sup>8</sup> *S.R.S.* x. 58–9, 163–4, 278–9; lvi. 72–3; *Feud. Aids*, v. 135; *Rec. Rye Corp.* ed. R. Dell, p. 78; P.R.O., JUST 1/924, rot. 64 and d.; Arundel Cast. MS. M 279, rot. 3 and d.; E.S.R.O., QCR/2/1/EW 1, 3; Horsham Mus. MS. 243.

<sup>9</sup> *V.C.H. Suss.* vi (1), 193.

<sup>10</sup> Arundel Cast. MS. M 281.

<sup>11</sup> *V.C.H. Suss.* vii. 201.

<sup>12</sup> *S.R.S.* x. 59.

<sup>13</sup> *Feud. Aids*, v. 135.

<sup>14</sup> *V.C.H. Suss.* vi (1), 164.

<sup>15</sup> *S.R.S.* x. 58.

<sup>16</sup> Arundel Cast. MSS. M 279, rot. 3; M 280, rot. 2d.

<sup>17</sup> *Ibid.* M 280, rot. 2d.; for the location of Stanford, E.S.R.O., SAS/C 803 (TS. cat.).

<sup>18</sup> Horsham Mus. MS. 243.

<sup>19</sup> *Census*, 1831.

<sup>20</sup> Arundel Cast. MSS. M 279, rot. 3; M 280, rott. 2d.–3, 8d.; M 281; M 303–8.

<sup>21</sup> W.S.R.O., Holmes–Campbell MSS., hund. ct. bk. 1837–55.

<sup>22</sup> *S.A.C.* cxviii. 315–16.

<sup>23</sup> Horsham Mus. MS. 243.

<sup>24</sup> P.R.O., JUST 1/924, rot. 64.



## A HISTORY OF SUSSEX

in 1598,<sup>25</sup> and a constable in the later 18th century and earlier 19th.<sup>26</sup> In the 16th century the court held the assize of bread and of ale, and dealt with stray animals and with the upkeep of roads, bridges, and ditches.<sup>27</sup> By 1845 there was no business apart from the election of officers.<sup>28</sup>

<sup>25</sup> Arundel Cast. MS. M 280, rot. 8d.

<sup>26</sup> Horsham Mus. MS. 243; E.S.R.O., QCR/2/1/EW  
2.

<sup>27</sup> Arundel Cast. MSS. M 279, rot. 3; M 280, rott. 2d.-3.

<sup>28</sup> W.S.R.O., Holmes-Campbell MSS., hund. ct. bk.  
1837-55.



## LOWER BEEDING

THE modern parish of Lower Beeding,<sup>1</sup> which includes most of the area of the former St. Leonard's Forest, lies east of Horsham; it is 7 miles (11.3 km.) long from north to south and just over 3 miles (4.8 km.) wide at its widest point. In the Middle Ages Lower Beeding formed a single parish with Upper Beeding c. 11 miles (17.7 km.) to the south; the link between the two places was not tenurial, since Beeding manor in Upper Beeding seems never to have had tenements in Lower Beeding, but arose apparently because the tithes of St. Leonard's Forest were granted to Sele priory in Upper Beeding.<sup>2</sup> The Wealden part of the parish was called Nether Beeding in 1279<sup>3</sup> and Lower Beeding apparently by 1646;<sup>4</sup> in 1793 it was alternatively called North Beeding.<sup>5</sup> At other times residents of the area were described as of St. Leonard's Forest.<sup>6</sup> Usually, however, before the 19th century the combined parish was referred to simply as Beeding, or Sele, parish.<sup>7</sup>

Lower Beeding was separate from Upper Beeding for poor-law purposes by the mid 17th century, and was included in Horsham union in 1835.<sup>8</sup> For ecclesiastical purposes it remained part of Upper Beeding until 1838, when most of it became a new ecclesiastical parish called Lower Beeding; Bewbush tithing, however, the northern part of the modern parish, remained part of Upper Beeding ecclesiastical parish until 1871, when it was included in the new Colgate ecclesiastical parish.<sup>9</sup> The description of Bewbush as a detached part of Upper Beeding civil parish in the 1870s and 80s<sup>10</sup> is therefore an error: Bewbush was not included in the area of Upper Beeding whose bounds were to be trodden in 1856, and the mid 19th-century records of the Upper Beeding parish officers never allude to it.<sup>11</sup> In 1891 Lower Beeding contained 10,153 a. In 1933 the south portion of a detached part of Crawley parish, comprising 421 a., was added to it, and in 1956 the rest of that part, comprising 136 a., was added too. At the latter date, however, 24 a. in the north-east of Lower Beeding, straddling the Horsham-Crawley road, were added to Crawley. In 1971, therefore, Lower Beeding contained 4,324 ha. (10,686 a.).<sup>12</sup> Land was exchanged in 1972 between Lower Beeding and Nuthurst parishes, Lower Beeding receiving Newells farm, and Nuthurst Old Park farm and

other land. The parish had 4,230 ha. (10,452 a.) in 1981.<sup>13</sup>

The present article treats the history of Lower Beeding parish as it existed in the late 19th century. The boundaries of the late 19th-century parish are related to those of St. Leonard's Forest, and are discussed below.<sup>14</sup>

Geologically, Lower Beeding lies at the point where the High Weald of eastern Sussex merges into the Low Weald of the north-west part of the county. Most of the late 19th-century parish lies on the Tunbridge Wells sandstone of the High Weald, which also contains some clay. Portions of the northern and south-western parts of the parish, however, lie on the Weald clay of the Low Weald which is diversified in both places by outcrops of Horsham stone, and in the north also by Pleistocene and later river gravels, which for instance provided the site of Bewbush Manor House.<sup>15</sup>

Most of the parish lies above the 250-ft. contour, but there are abrupt variations in relief. The highest land is at Colgate (480 ft.), where a beacon erected in the Napoleonic War<sup>16</sup> was succeeded by a stone ornamental tower c. 105 ft. high; built between 1855 and 1857 of stone from nearby quarries, it was later open to the public,<sup>17</sup> but was demolished in 1945.<sup>18</sup> The modern village of Lower Beeding further south lies at c. 330 ft. above sea level, and land near the northern boundary of the parish reaches 350 ft. The northern part drains north-eastwards to the river Mole; the tributary stream through Bewbush tithing runs in a shallow valley which is followed by the Horsham-Crawley road and railway line. In the 16th century it was dammed to form a hammerpond for a furnace at Bewbush, later drained.<sup>19</sup> South of the watershed formed by the east-west ridge at Colgate rise springs which flow west to form the upper Arun; two were also dammed in the 16th century to form Hawkins and Hammer ponds,<sup>20</sup> while another follows a valley through the area formerly of open heathland called Plummers Plain. Further south again streams drain south or west to join the Adur, forming ponds near Newells Farm House and at Leonardslee; Furnace pond near Leonardslee was another hammerpond.<sup>21</sup>

Two east-west roads which wholly or partly

<sup>1</sup> This article was written in 1981 and revised in 1985-6. Much help over the hist. of the landscape was received from Mrs. R. Tittensor, Walberton. Topographical details in introductory section based mainly on O.S. Maps, 1/25,000, TQ 02/12, 03/13, 22/32, 23/33 (1975-85 edn.); 6", Suss. III, XIV, XXV (1874-9 and later edns.). The only part of the par. for which a tithe map exists is the northern part, i.e. Bewbush tithing; cf. below. Map of Bewbush, below, p. 54.

<sup>2</sup> Below, Upper Beeding, church.

<sup>3</sup> *P.N. Suss.* (E.P.N.S.), i. 203.

<sup>4</sup> *S.R.S.* liv. 95. For the paradoxical use of the prefixes Upper and Lower, below, p. 29 n. 13.

<sup>5</sup> W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 17045 (TS. cat.).

<sup>6</sup> e.g. *S.R.S.* xxi-xxii, *passim*; for other refs. to residents in St. Leonard's Forest, below.

<sup>7</sup> e.g. *L. & P. Hen. VIII*, iii (2), p. 1336; *S.R.S.* xli. 110; B.L. Add. Ch. 18875 (MS. cal.).

<sup>8</sup> Below, local govt.

<sup>9</sup> Below, churches.

<sup>10</sup> O.S. Map 6", Suss. III, XIV (1874-9 edn.); *Census*, 1881.

<sup>11</sup> W.S.R.O., Par. 16/12/1-2, esp. Par. 16/12/1, f. 134v.; cf. *Census*, 1851.

<sup>12</sup> *Census*, 1891-1971; W.S.R.O., WOC/CC 6/4, facing p. 84; WOC/CC 7/3/5A-B. The detached part of Crawley represented the former par. of Shelley: *V.C.H. Suss.* vii. 147.

<sup>13</sup> *Census*, 1981; W.S.R.O., WOC/CC 7/3/10A-B.

<sup>14</sup> Below, forest.

<sup>15</sup> Geol. Surv. Map 1", solid and drift, sheet 302 (1972 edn.).

<sup>16</sup> Burke, *Visit. of Seats and Arms*, i (1852), 24.

<sup>17</sup> Hurst, *Horsham* (1889), 163-4; *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1862); *S.C.M.* xi. 173.

<sup>18</sup> Inf. from Mr. G. Coomber, Horsham.

<sup>19</sup> Below, econ. hist. <sup>20</sup> *Ibid.*; cf. *S.C.M.* xi. 314-16.

<sup>21</sup> Below, manors (Leonardslee); econ. hist. (ironworking). Newells pond existed by 1794: P.R.O., MPH 132 (WO 78/1534).



# A HISTORY OF SUSSEX



**LOWER BEEDING c.1875**  
(except Colgate and Bewbush)



follow prominent ridges seem to be ancient routes. The more northerly, through Colgate, was part of a route from Horsham to Ashdown Forest,<sup>22</sup> and passes the sites of two prehistoric barrows in Lower Beeding parish.<sup>23</sup> It certainly existed in 1650,<sup>24</sup> and was known in part in 1982 as Black Hill. The other road, from Horsham to Slaugham, passes close to Money mound, a Neolithic and Iron Age site which retained a religious function in Roman times.<sup>25</sup> That road too was used in the early 18th century,<sup>26</sup> and evidently also in the late 16th, since its present course runs along the dams of Hawkins and Hammer ponds and therefore provided the chief means of access to the ironworks there.<sup>27</sup> Part of the road was called Hammer Hill in the 1870s; in 1981 it was called Hammerpond Road. It is not clear which of the two roads was the road from Horsham to St. Leonard's Forest or St. Leonard's chapel mentioned in 1362 and later.<sup>28</sup> A third east-west route in the late 18th century led from Faygate on the north-west edge of the parish, south of Holmbush house, and then by way of Bewbush Manor House and Buckswood Farm (in Ifield) to Crawley.<sup>29</sup> In the early 18th century a branch road from Colgate to Holmbush linked it with the first road described above, to form one of two roads between Horsham and Crawley.<sup>30</sup>

The east-west road through Colgate was turnpiked in 1771, forming part of a route from Horsham to Crawley via Pease Pottage in Slaugham.<sup>31</sup> It was superseded for that purpose after 1823 when the modern Horsham-Crawley road through the valley past Bewbush Manor House was turnpiked, using parts of the existing road but with new sections cut north of Holmbush and between Bewbush and Buckswood Farm. The new road was made by J. L. McAdam, having been promoted chiefly by Thomas Broadwood of Holmbush, and was also intended as a route from Horsham to London since its gradients were lower than those of the existing road via Dorking.<sup>32</sup>

In the south the road from Cowfold to St. Leonard's Forest, known as Long Hill in 1982, existed by 1530.<sup>33</sup> By 1724 the higher southern part of Plummers Plain, near the modern village of Lower Beeding, had become a meeting place of roads from Cowfold, Horsham, Ashington, and Cuckfield.<sup>34</sup> The road from Cowfold via Plummers Plain to Handcross in Slaugham was turnpiked in 1771,<sup>35</sup> and the road via Mannings Heath to Horsham in 1792.<sup>36</sup> The linking road which forms the

north side of the triangle of roads near Lower Beeding village became a turnpike in 1830.<sup>37</sup> In the late 18th century there were many other roads or tracks across the unclosed land of the centre of the parish.<sup>38</sup> The only one to survive as a through route in 1981 was Grouse Road, part of which follows a ridge between Hawkins and Hammer ponds. Meanwhile the road to Maplehurst in Nuthurst which follows the ridge past Old Park in the south-west had presumably existed since at least the 17th century when the farmhouse was apparently built;<sup>39</sup> parts of it were called Prings Lane and Park Lane in the 1870s.

The Horsham-Crawley road was disturnpiked in 1873,<sup>40</sup> and the turnpike roads in the south in 1877.<sup>41</sup> By 1976 part of the Horsham-Crawley road had been made a dual carriageway.<sup>42</sup> A carrier who lived at Lower Beeding plied daily to Horsham in 1895, and the service continued in 1938. By 1922 there were regular motor buses through the parish from Horsham to Brighton.<sup>43</sup> In 1981 that service continued and there were also frequent buses along the Horsham-Crawley road.

The railway from Horsham to Crawley across the northern end of the parish was opened in 1848, with a station at Faygate just outside it; the station at Ifield was opened in 1907. After 1861 the south part of the parish was served by West Grinstead station on the Horsham-Shoreham line.<sup>44</sup>

Despite much evidence of a prehistoric presence in the parish,<sup>45</sup> Lower Beeding in Anglo-Saxon and early medieval times seems to have been little settled. The herdsmen who visited the area seasonally<sup>46</sup> presumably had temporary shelters and, later, the forest officers and their servants more permanent ones. Lodges in the forest were recorded from 1441;<sup>47</sup> the ranger's lodge mentioned in 1635<sup>48</sup> survived in the earlier 20th century but had been demolished by 1933.<sup>49</sup> On the more easily cultivable soil of the north there was settlement at Bewbush by 1326;<sup>50</sup> meanwhile small farmers engaged in piecemeal assarting in or on the edges of the forest evidently built scattered houses on their lands. There are stray references to such settlers: a resident in St. Leonard's Forest was mentioned in 1285,<sup>51</sup> and two residents were said in 1439 to have built a house recently.<sup>52</sup> There were presumably enough residents in the area by the 13th century or earlier to justify the building of St. Leonard's chapel there.<sup>53</sup> Bewbush Manor House, however, is the only medieval

<sup>22</sup> I. Margary, *Rom. Ways in Weald* (1965 edn.), 264.

<sup>23</sup> W. Suss. C.C. planning dept., arch. sites and mons. rec., TQ 23 SW 11, 13.

<sup>24</sup> P.R.O., LR 2/299, f. 12; cf. Budgen, *Suss. Map* (1724).

<sup>25</sup> S.A.C. cv. 13-30; *Arch. in Suss. to A.D. 1500*, ed. P. Drewett, 61.

<sup>26</sup> Budgen, *Suss. Map* (1724).

<sup>27</sup> Below, econ. hist. (ironworking). The track SW. of the hammerponds called Cinderbanks Rd. in the 1870s may also have served the ironworks.

<sup>28</sup> E.S.R.O., SAS/E 144 (TS. cat.); *Wiston Archives*, i, p. 84; *Clough and Butler Archives*, p. 15. For the site of the chapel, below, churches.

<sup>29</sup> Gardner, *Suss. Map* (1795); W.S.R.O., QDP/W 43.

<sup>30</sup> Budgen, *Suss. Map* (1724).

<sup>31</sup> 11 Geo. III, c. 118 (Priv. Act).

<sup>32</sup> 4 Geo. IV, c. 42 (Local and Personal); Horsfield, *Hist. Suss.* ii. 222; W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 5941; *ibid.* QDP/W 43; B.L. Add. MS. 40605, f. 232.

<sup>33</sup> S.R.S. lii, p. 25.

<sup>34</sup> Budgen, *Suss. Map* (1724).

<sup>35</sup> 11 Geo. III, c. 99 (Priv. Act); cf. S.C.M. xi. 430.

<sup>36</sup> 32 Geo. III, c. 115 (Priv. Act).

<sup>37</sup> 11 Geo. IV & 1 Wm. IV, c. 104 (Local and Personal).

<sup>38</sup> 250 *Yrs. of Mapmaking in Suss.* ed. H. Margary, pls. 16, 20.

<sup>39</sup> Below, manors.

<sup>40</sup> 36 & 37 Vic. c. 90.

<sup>41</sup> 40 & 41 Vic. c. 64.

<sup>42</sup> O.S. Map 1/25,000, TQ 23 (1976 edn.).

<sup>43</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1895 and later edns.).

<sup>44</sup> *Southern Region Rec. comp.* R. H. Clark, 51, 74, 77, 91.

<sup>45</sup> S.A.C. xxvii. 177-83; ci. 20-1; Hurst, *Horsham*

(1868), 159; E. C. Curwen, *Arch. of Suss.* (1954 edn.),

132-3; W. Suss. C.C. planning dept., arch. sites and mons.

rec., TQ 23 SW 6.

<sup>46</sup> Below, econ. hist. (agric.).

<sup>47</sup> V.C.H. Suss. ii. 308; Arundel Cast. MSS. A 433, rot.

3; A 1860, rot. 1; P.R.O., LR 2/227, ff. 30-4.

<sup>48</sup> B.L. Add. MS. 5686, f. 84.

<sup>49</sup> Gardner, *Suss. Map* (1795); O.S. Map 6", Suss. XIV

(1879 and later edns.); S.C.M. vii. 651-2.

<sup>50</sup> Below, manors (Bewbush).

<sup>51</sup> *Sele Chartulary*, p. 56.

<sup>52</sup> Arundel Cast. MS. A 1859. <sup>53</sup> Below, churches.



building in the parish known to survive.<sup>54</sup>

Thomas Seymour, Lord Seymour, during the two years when he owned the forest before his attainder in 1549,<sup>55</sup> apparently first thought of laying out a new village there,<sup>56</sup> but instead preferred scattered settlement to nucleated, dividing up part of the forest area into small farms that evidently included dwellings.<sup>57</sup> Residents of St. Leonard's Forest were mentioned in 1555 and 1588,<sup>58</sup> and cottagers in 1585.<sup>59</sup> None of the houses built in Lord Seymour's time, however, could be identified in 1981. The establishment of ironworking in the parish after c. 1550<sup>60</sup> also brought new settlement. Two forge houses, one with two attached cottages, were mentioned in 1602.<sup>61</sup> One was presumably the modern Hammer Pond Guest House next to Hammer pond, a timber, brick, and stone building of half-H plan, comprising south and west ranges of the late 16th or early 17th century and a later north range.<sup>62</sup> In 1656 what was perhaps the same building had six rooms.<sup>63</sup> The other was perhaps the Old House near Gosden mill pond, a long, low, two-storeyed building of 17th-century type with a tall central chimney and faced in brick and hung tiles; it may be one of the houses in the south end of the parish which Roger Gratwicke is said to have built shortly before 1585.<sup>64</sup> Both houses were later divided into cottages. Similarly, houses were provided for the warreners who looked after the rabbit warrens which covered much of the parish in the 17th and 18th centuries.<sup>65</sup> Besides the ranger's lodge already mentioned there were in the forest in 1720 the new lodge, Stone Lodge in the north, Monk's Lodge in the south-west, and lodge houses in Carter's and Docker's Lodge walks.<sup>66</sup> Stone Lodge had been mentioned in 1691,<sup>67</sup> and survived in 1795.<sup>68</sup> The new lodge may have been on the site of the modern St. Leonard's house,<sup>69</sup> and the last two lodges named were also very likely on the sites of the later buildings called by the same names.<sup>70</sup> The existing house called Old Park in the south-west seems likely to have been built at the conversion of Beeding new park to agriculture.<sup>71</sup> In the north there were at least five timber-built farmhouses at Bewbush in 1650,<sup>72</sup> while on the Cowfold border west of Crabtree Sparrow Hall is recorded from 1684.<sup>73</sup> Other buildings put up before 1800 include Springfield Farm, north of Hawkins pond, which has an apparently 18th-century west range; an 18th-century house of sandstone with brick dressings in Colgate hamlet opposite the church, originally of one storey only; two possibly late 18th-century buildings in Lower

Beeding village, one of which later became the Plough inn; and another possibly late 18th-century house on the Cowfold road at Crabtree. By 1795 there were several houses at Crabtree.<sup>74</sup>

The turnpiking of roads in the parish after 1771, which made it reasonably accessible for the first time, led to the building or rebuilding of houses for gentry families, a class hardly represented in the parish before. St. Leonard's house was rebuilt c. 1750, and a gentleman's house existed at Holmbush by 1776. Docker's Lodge near the modern Lower Beeding village and Carter's Lodge east of Hammer pond both seem likely to occupy the sites of lodges mentioned in 1720. Carter's Lodge in the late 18th century belonged to a relative of the Aldridges of St. Leonard's house, though the present building, of stone in Gothic style, is apparently a conversion from outbuildings; the front range of Docker's Lodge is apparently late 18th-century, the back range being added in the 19th century. In the south Leonardslee house was built by 1808.<sup>75</sup>

The reclamation of heathland which was also made possible by the new roads<sup>76</sup> was accompanied by extensive house building. The two chief periods of reclamation were the years after 1801, and the decade 1841-51, when many cottages were built.<sup>77</sup> A considerable number of new settlers had already arrived by the 1820s.<sup>78</sup> In the 1840s the total number of houses in the parish increased from 146 to 214; most new ones were in the south for there were only 19 houses in Bewbush tithing in 1851, when 684 people, nearly two thirds of the population, lived south of Hammerpond Road.<sup>79</sup> In 1847 the population of the reclaimed area was said to be very scattered: besides Lower Beeding village and Crabtree hamlet, then each with c. 20 houses, there were cottages in various parts of the forest, some in groups of five or six, and many difficult of access.<sup>80</sup> Many small early 19th-century houses survived in the south in 1981; most were along the road between Lower Beeding village and Ashfold crossways in the east or its south-western continuation between the village and the Horsham-Crabtree road, while others were along roads leading south-east from the first mentioned road, and in Hammerpond Road. Characteristically they were two-storeyed, of sandstone, of brick, sometimes laid in 'rat-trap' bond, or with hung tiles. Their similarity of design suggests that they were built at much the same time, but it is not clear which of the two periods mentioned they belong to. Their style suggests the earlier, as does the remark made in 1822 that the cottages of the parish

<sup>54</sup> Below, manors.

<sup>55</sup> Ibid.

<sup>56</sup> V.C.H. *Suss.* ii. 309, using Magd. Coll. Oxf. Mun., Sele 72. P. Brandon, *Suss. Landscape*, 161, wrongly assumes the planned settlement to have been urban because the word 'town' is used; but cf. Hurst, *Horsham* (1868), 128; *O.E.D.* s.v. 'town'.

<sup>57</sup> Below, econ. hist. (agric.).

<sup>58</sup> *S.R.S.* xxi. 309; xli. 110; P.R.O., E 134/30 Eliz. I East./17, mm. 9-10.

<sup>59</sup> P.R.O., E 134/27 Eliz. I Hil./1.

<sup>60</sup> Below, econ. hist. (ironworking).

<sup>61</sup> P.R.O., LR 2/227, ff. 30-4.

<sup>62</sup> It is wrongly described by Dept. of Environment hist. bldgs. list as having been the forge itself.

<sup>63</sup> *S.A.C.* xxiv. 238.

<sup>64</sup> P.R.O., E 134/27 Eliz. I Hil./1.

<sup>65</sup> e.g. B.L. Add. MS. 5685, f. 28v.

<sup>66</sup> W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 32961.

<sup>67</sup> *S.R.S.* xxii. 41.

<sup>68</sup> Gardner, *Suss. Map* (1795); cf. Budgen, *Suss. Map*

(1724); Hurst, *Horsham* (1889), 164; O.S. Map 6", *Suss.* XIV (1879 edn.).

<sup>69</sup> Below, manors.

<sup>70</sup> Gardner, *Suss. Map* (1795); O.S. Map 6", *Suss.* XIV (1879 edn.).

<sup>71</sup> Below, manors (New Park).

<sup>72</sup> P.R.O., LR 2/299, f. 20.

<sup>73</sup> *S.R.S.* xxii. 39; cf. O.S. Map 6", *Suss.* XXV (1879 edn.).

<sup>74</sup> Gardner, *Suss. Map* (1795); P.R.O., MPH 132 (WO 78/1534).

<sup>75</sup> P.R.O., MPH 132 (WO 78/1534); Edwards, *Brighton Rd.* 70; above. For St. Leonard's ho., Holmbush, and Leonardslee, below, manors.

<sup>76</sup> Below, econ. hist. (agric.).

<sup>77</sup> *Rep. Com. on Children and Women in Agric.* 82; *Census*, 1851.

<sup>78</sup> Magd. Coll. Oxf. Mun., Estate Papers 741, ff. 1-3.

<sup>79</sup> *Census*, 1841-51; W.S.R.O., MF 45, ff. 338-72.

<sup>80</sup> Magd. Coll. Oxf. Mun., Estate Papers 741, letter from Revd. J. M. Cholmeley, 1847.



were neat and substantial-looking, many being of stone.<sup>81</sup> Only a few buildings in the south, however, were marked on maps of 1813 and 1825.<sup>82</sup> Some of the houses built at both periods mentioned were clearly impermanent. Some from the first period were of turf; about twelve of them survived in 1867, when half were occupied by Irish families.<sup>83</sup> The houses called Newhovels north-west of Lower Beeding village c. 1875<sup>84</sup> were perhaps two of them; by 1981 they had gone. Many of the houses put up in the 1840s were occupied in 1851 by the labourers employed in the reclamation, and some were evidently destroyed in the next decade, when the number of houses in the parish decreased.<sup>85</sup> Witnesses in 1900 remembered a much larger population in the forest in the past than then existed, many living in huts rather than houses; c. 50 small holdings were said to have been given up in the later 19th century.<sup>86</sup> One larger early 19th-century building away from any road survived in 1981: Newstead Farm, on a ridge in the east part of the parish, which is also built partly of sandstone.

After 1861 the total number of houses in the parish increased again, rapidly at first but more slowly during the later 19th century.<sup>87</sup> In 1867 the population was still said to be sparse.<sup>88</sup> Nevertheless after c. 1850 nucleated settlements began to be more prominent. The modern Lower Beeding village, called Plummers Plain crossways by 1848,<sup>89</sup> attracted settlement as the site chosen in 1840 for the parish church. By the 1870s it was known as Lower Beeding. There were then several houses there, besides an inn and a post office, and a few more were built by 1896. At Crabtree many 19th-century houses survived in 1981, both on the Horsham-Cowfold road and in Mill Lane to the east. There were c. 25 buildings there in 1875, including a chapel and a public house, and more in 1896. In 1981 Crabtree had partly the appearance of an estate village. At Colgate six or seven houses existed in the 1870s, a church being built in 1871;<sup>90</sup> by 1878 there was also a beer house.<sup>91</sup> More houses were built by c. 1900, when the hamlet seemed very much a forest settlement.<sup>92</sup> There were also three or four houses at Ashfold crossways in the east of the parish c. 1875; the hamlet acquired a mission room soon afterwards<sup>93</sup> and later a beer house.<sup>94</sup>

Gentlemen's houses also increased in number during the later 19th century. In 1862 eleven persons were listed as private residents, and by 1903 there were 25.<sup>95</sup> South Lodge west of Crabtree existed by 1852, and was rebuilt in a free Tudor style in 1883.<sup>96</sup> Newells in the south-west was built to the designs of

M. Digby Wyatt c. 1869;<sup>97</sup> after enlargement<sup>98</sup> and conversion to a school in the 20th century<sup>99</sup> it was burnt down in 1968.<sup>1</sup> Also built before 1875 were Woodlands in the centre of the parish, Kilnwood in the north, Colgate Lodge south-east of Colgate,<sup>2</sup> and Beedingwood<sup>3</sup> and Hollywood near the Horsham boundary; the latter, afterwards renamed Roffey Park, has additions on the west side of 1921.<sup>4</sup> Land was offered in 1878 and again in 1896 on the St. Leonard's house estate for building similar substantial houses.<sup>5</sup> Further houses built before 1900 were Selehurst west of Leonardslee<sup>6</sup> and Forest Lodge in Grouse Road. The style chosen for the new houses was often the revived vernacular, the future Roffey Park being a particularly overblown example. The parish remained a favourite residential area in 1907.<sup>7</sup> One attraction was its wild, romantic scenery, many houses being sited on south-facing slopes with views of the South Downs. Another was the sport available locally. The sporting rights on the Holmbush estate had been advertised as one of its attractions in 1787,<sup>8</sup> and in 1852 the Leonardslee estate abounded in game.<sup>9</sup> Both the St. Leonard's house estate and Lower Bewbush farm were offered for sale in the 1870s partly as sporting properties.<sup>10</sup> At Buchan Hill it was said in 1824 that game of every description could be preserved to any extent;<sup>11</sup> by 1907 the estate was described as purely a pheasant shoot.<sup>12</sup>

In the 20th century many of the large houses built in the 19th century were converted into institutions, Newells becoming a school, Roffey Park a hospital, and Beechwood near Faygate an old people's home.<sup>13</sup> In the late 1970s the grounds of Newells were used to build an estate of houses set in parkland on the American model. During the 20th century many other new houses were built. Some were on isolated sites, especially along main roads in the south, and often again with south-facing views. Others enlarged the nucleated settlements. At Lower Beeding village both privately owned and council houses were put up from the 1930s, notably in closes south of the church. The role of the village as the centre of the parish was strengthened when the school and vicarage were moved there in the mid 20th century.<sup>14</sup> Some houses were built at Crabtree, especially in Mill Lane, after 1945, and a close of large houses at Ashfold crossways. Houses were also built at Colgate both along the roads leading east and south-east out of the hamlet and in an enclave south-west of the church. Meanwhile much of the north-east was built over after 1973 as part of the expansion of Crawley new town.<sup>15</sup>

<sup>81</sup> Below, pl. facing p. 16; *Excursions through Suss.* (1822), 126.

<sup>82</sup> *250 Yrs. of Mapmaking in Suss.* ed. H. Margary, pls. 20, 24.

<sup>83</sup> *Rep. Com. on Children and Women in Agric.* 82.

<sup>84</sup> O.S. Map 6", *Suss.* XXV (1879 edn.).

<sup>85</sup> *Census*, 1851-61.

<sup>86</sup> Horsham Mus. MS. 2917, ff. 4v., 7v., 9v., 35v.

<sup>87</sup> *Census*, 1861-1901.

<sup>88</sup> *Rep. Com. on Children and Women in Agric.* 81.

<sup>89</sup> Horsham Mus. MS. 515; it was presumably the place called simply Crossways in 1851: W.S.R.O., MF 45, ff. 338-72.

<sup>90</sup> Below, churches.

<sup>91</sup> Below.

<sup>92</sup> W.S.R.O., PH 510; below, pl. facing p. 17.

<sup>93</sup> Below, churches.

<sup>94</sup> Below.

<sup>95</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1862 and later edns.), s.v. Lower Beeding, Colgate; cf. Elwes & Robinson, *W. Suss.* 28.

<sup>96</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1852); Nairn & Pevsner, *Suss.* 265.

<sup>97</sup> J. M. Robinson, *The Wyatts*, 252.

<sup>98</sup> W. Goodliffe, *Horsham and St. Leonard's Forest*, 67.

<sup>99</sup> e.g. *Kelly's Dir. Horsham* (1957).

<sup>1</sup> Inf. from Mr. R. Scrase-Dickins, Mannings Heath.

<sup>2</sup> *W. Suss. Gaz.* 5 Apr. 1979.

<sup>3</sup> Hurst, *Horsham* (1889), 164; *Suss. in 20th Cent.* 48.

<sup>4</sup> *Suss. in 20th Cent.* 170.

<sup>5</sup> Horsham Mus. MSS. SP 203, 230.

<sup>6</sup> Below, pl. facing p. 112.

<sup>7</sup> *V.C.H. Suss.* ii. 310. <sup>8</sup> B.L. Add. MS. 5685, f. 29.

<sup>9</sup> E.S.R.O., SAY 2831.

<sup>10</sup> W.S.R.O., SP 363; Horsham Mus. MS. SP 203; cf. *ibid.* SP 230.

<sup>11</sup> B.L. Add. MS. 40605, f. 235.

<sup>12</sup> *V.C.H. Suss.* ii. 462.

<sup>13</sup> Cf. below, manors (St. Leonard's Forest, Holmbush, Buchan Hill).

<sup>14</sup> Below, churches; educ.

<sup>15</sup> Cf. *W. Suss. Gaz.* 15 Mar. 1973.



Few figures for the pre-19th-century population of Lower Beeding exist. Five people were taxed in St. Leonard's Forest in 1524.<sup>16</sup> The high figure of 206 communicants recorded in Beeding parish in 1676 may include inhabitants of Lower as well as Upper Beeding.<sup>17</sup> In 1801 the population of Lower Beeding was said to be 230, but that figure may have excluded dwellers in St. Leonard's Forest as the figures of 533 for 1831 and 775 for 1841 certainly did. From 1,081 in 1851 the population rose to 1,309 in 1881. After falling to 1,156 in 1921, it rose again to 1,322 in 1931, and to 1,722 in the enlarged area of the parish in 1971. In 1981 it was 3,084.<sup>18</sup>

An alehouse called the Black Dog in St. Leonard's Forest was mentioned in 1721.<sup>19</sup> The Crabtree public house in the south was recorded in 1771 and survived in 1981;<sup>20</sup> between 1786 and 1810 the Burbeach hundred court was sometimes held there.<sup>21</sup> The Plough public house in Lower Beeding village was recorded in 1838,<sup>22</sup> and there were beer houses at Colgate in 1878<sup>23</sup> and at Ashfold crossways in 1909;<sup>24</sup> all three survived in 1981.

Horse races were held between 1834 and 1840 at a course 1½ mile long west of St. Leonard's house.<sup>25</sup> Cricket clubs played in the grounds of Holmbush and Leonardslee in 1895;<sup>26</sup> the former survived in 1981. A football club existed at Crabtree in 1909.<sup>27</sup> There were a sports ground and community centre south of Lower Beeding village in 1981. Village halls had also been founded earlier at Crabtree and Colgate. A village hall at Crabtree was built in 1875 by W. E. Hubbard of Leonardslee, and in 1905 served as a working men's club and reading room with a library of 500 volumes.<sup>28</sup> The county council had a branch library there in 1957.<sup>29</sup> In 1975 the building, near the Crabtree public house, was being converted into a house.<sup>30</sup> A village hall at Colgate, opened in the former school building after 1915,<sup>31</sup> was destroyed by bombing in 1940, and was replaced by a new building opened in 1953, which in 1979 was used by various clubs.<sup>32</sup> The county council bought c. 180 a. north-west of Buchan Hill house in 1969 and ten years later dedicated it as a country park.<sup>33</sup> A country club existed nearby west of Buchan Hill house in 1981, its facilities including a golf course opened in 1974 and three squash courts. Newells pond in the south-west was restored in 1980 for letting as a trout fishery.<sup>34</sup>

The large houses of the parish had their own water supplies in the 19th century,<sup>35</sup> and Holmbush by the 1870s its own gas supply.<sup>36</sup> The Horley District Gas Co. was empowered to supply Bewbush tithing in 1886.<sup>37</sup> Mains water was supplied to the parish by the Horsham rural district council by 1938;<sup>38</sup> a reservoir to contain 1 million gallons was constructed at Beedingwood near Colgate c. 1932,<sup>39</sup> and another reservoir in Hampers Lane west of St. Leonard's house after the Second World War. Horsham urban district council was empowered to supply electricity to the parish in 1930.<sup>40</sup>

Before the 19th century, owing to the lack of resident gentry and the absence of strong civil and ecclesiastical jurisdiction,<sup>41</sup> Lower Beeding was a wild and often lawless place; disputes were sometimes settled by force,<sup>42</sup> and in the late 18th century the forest was apparently a meeting place for smugglers.<sup>43</sup> In the 1820s the new settlers of the forest were said to be notorious for their disorderly and profligate conduct, the parish being 'the resort of the idle and worthless from the surrounding neighbourhood'; there was said to be much 'open fornication' c. 1829, and even several cases of incest.<sup>44</sup> In the later 19th and early 20th centuries, by contrast, the parish was in many ways dominated by its newly resident gentry families, often interconnected by marriage,<sup>45</sup> which were responsible for many benefactions, notably the Aldridges of St. Leonard's house, the Clifton Browns of Holmbush, and the Hubbards of Leonardslee.<sup>46</sup> As late as 1867 it was said that the parish had only recently begun to be civilized,<sup>47</sup> evidently as a result of the erection of the church at Lower Beeding and of the school nearby.<sup>48</sup>

FOREST. In the Middle Ages the whole parish apparently lay within St. Leonard's Forest, so called by c. 1208.<sup>49</sup> The description 'forest' is a misnomer, since the area belonged to the Crown only during wardship or forfeiture, and was therefore technically a chase.<sup>50</sup> The connexion with St. Leonard evidently postdates the Norman Conquest: the saint, a forest hermit, was French, and was especially favoured by Benedictines,<sup>51</sup> such as those of Sele priory in whose parish the forest lay. It seems likely that the forest took its name from the chapel dedicated to St. Leonard which was evidently built by the lords of

<sup>16</sup> *S.R.S.* lvi. 79.

<sup>17</sup> *S.A.C.* xlv. 144.

<sup>18</sup> *Census*, 1801-1981.

<sup>19</sup> Albery, *Hist. Horsham*, 462.

<sup>20</sup> 11 Geo. III, c. 99 (Priv. Act); cf. *S.C.M.* xi. 430.

<sup>21</sup> Horsham Mus. MS. 243.

<sup>22</sup> 1 & 2 Vic. c. 55 (Local and Personal).

<sup>23</sup> Horsham Mus. MS. SP 203.

<sup>24</sup> O.S. Map 6", Suss. XIV. SE. (1912 edn.).

<sup>25</sup> Burstow, *Horsham*, 30-3.

<sup>26</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1895), s.v. Lower Beeding, Colgate; cf. O.S. Map 6", Suss. XIV. NW. (1899 edn.).

<sup>27</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1909).

<sup>28</sup> *Ibid.* (1895); Goodliffe, *Horsham and St. Leonard's Forest*, 66.

<sup>29</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Horsham* (1957).

<sup>30</sup> *W. Suss. Gaz.* 2 Oct. 1975.

<sup>31</sup> *Ibid.* 5 Apr. 1979; below, educ.

<sup>32</sup> *Story of the Forest: St. Saviour's Ch., Colgate, 1871-1971*, 26 (copy in W.S.R.O. libr.); *W. Suss. Gaz.* 5 Apr. 1979.

<sup>33</sup> Inf. from W. Suss. C.C. property dept.

<sup>34</sup> *W. Suss. Gaz.* 26 Mar. 1981.

<sup>35</sup> e.g. Burke, *Visit. of Seats and Arms*, i (1852), 24; O.S.

Map 6", Suss. XXV (1879 and later edns.); F. H. Edmunds, *Wells and Springs of Suss.* 31.

<sup>36</sup> O.S. Map 6", Suss. XIV (1879 edn.).

<sup>37</sup> 50 Vic. c. 19 (Local).

<sup>38</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1938).

<sup>39</sup> *Nuthurst, 1977* (Nuthurst par. council), 14; *S.C.M.* vii. 345-6.

<sup>40</sup> Horsham Electricity (Extension) Spec. Order, 1930.

<sup>41</sup> A. Fletcher, *County Community in Peace and War*, 165.

<sup>42</sup> e.g. *ibid.* 166-7; E. Straker, *Wealden Iron*, 438-9.

<sup>43</sup> Albery, *Hist. Horsham*, 499, 503; Hurst, *Horsham* (1868), 162.

<sup>44</sup> Magd. Coll. Oxf. Mun., Estate Papers 741, ff. 1-3, 6-7, 13.

<sup>45</sup> e.g. Burke, *Land. Gent.* (1937), 17.

<sup>46</sup> Cf. above; below, churches; educ.

<sup>47</sup> *Rep. Com. on Children and Women in Agric.* 82; cf. Hurst, *Horsham* (1889), 162.

<sup>48</sup> Below, churches; educ.

<sup>49</sup> *Pipe Roll of Bp. of Winch. 1208-9*, ed. H. Hall, 60.

<sup>50</sup> e.g. *Plac. de Quo Warr.* (Rec. Com.), 760.

<sup>51</sup> F. Arnold-Forster, *Studies in Ch. Dedics.* (1899), ii. 110-13.



the forest, the Braoses.<sup>52</sup> By the late 15th century<sup>53</sup> the forest had been divided into several wards or bailiwicks: Roffey, Bewbush, and apparently 'Alkynburne' (perhaps Hawksbourne in Horsham) in the north; Hyde and Shelley in the east; Gosden and Patchgate in the south;<sup>54</sup> Horningbrook in the west;<sup>55</sup> and Whitebarrow,<sup>56</sup> Horestock,<sup>57</sup> New Park, Rickfield, Sedgewick, and Chesworth in the south-west,<sup>58</sup> with Knepp (in Shipley) as an outlier in the same direction. The central area perhaps corresponded to the otherwise unlocated bailiwicks of Thrustlehole and Herony. The forest as a whole then had an outer pale,<sup>59</sup> as did Ashdown Forest in Pevensey rape,<sup>60</sup> and there were also internal divisions between the bailiwicks. In 1720 the constituent parts of the forest were described as walks, their relation to the bailiwicks being obscure; they included the Middle walk (1,500 a.), and in a clockwise circle round it from the north Stone Lodge, Roffey End, or North End walk (839 a.), Carter's walk (600 a.), Docker's Lodge walk (700 a.), South End walk (800 a.), Monk's Lodge walk (400 a.), and New Lodge walk (600 a.).<sup>61</sup> The last named was evidently the same as St. Leonard's walk, mentioned in 1593.<sup>62</sup>

As the names of its medieval bailiwicks indicate, St. Leonard's Forest extended outside the boundaries of what became Lower Beeding parish into the parishes around it. In 1553 it was said to lie in Crawley, Cowfold, and Horsham parishes besides Beeding,<sup>63</sup> and in 1575 it was depicted as stretching from Ifield in the north to Cowfold in the south, and from Horsham in the west to Slaugham in the east.<sup>64</sup> Nevertheless, the boundaries of the late 19th-century parish of Lower Beeding are related to those of the forest, corresponding partly to its outer boundary and partly to the internal boundaries between its bailiwicks. In the north and part of the south-west the parish boundary seems to be that of the forest itself; in the south-west it makes a salient to include the bailiwick of New Park. The place names Parkgate and Peppersgate on the southern

boundary of the parish and Monk's Gate in the south-west may also allude to the forest boundary.<sup>65</sup> Elsewhere place names including the element 'gate' occurring on the parish boundary presumably refer to gates between bailiwicks: Faygate, recorded from 1614,<sup>66</sup> and Coots and Roffey gates,<sup>67</sup> all in the north-west, apparently led to Roffey bailiwick in Horsham parish, while Shelley gate, recorded from 1330,<sup>68</sup> was possibly an internal gate to Shelley bailiwick, and Grouse gate, recorded in 1795,<sup>69</sup> perhaps another. Similarly, the mid 19th-century boundary of Bewbush tithing<sup>70</sup> passed through Colgate, recorded from 1279,<sup>71</sup> and therefore presumably corresponded with the southern boundary of Bewbush bailiwick mentioned in 1498;<sup>72</sup> another gate, recorded near Bewbush Manor House on the same boundary in 1330,<sup>73</sup> still apparently existed in 1829.<sup>74</sup> Other forest gates included the unlocated Heythorngate, recorded in 1439,<sup>75</sup> and Gosden gate, recorded in 1499.<sup>76</sup>

One chief use of St. Leonard's Forest in the Middle Ages was to provide pannage for swine. There is no evidence of pre-Conquest pannage rights belonging to all the tenants of an area of the county, as obtained on the Wealden commons of the lathes of Kent.<sup>77</sup> Instead the forest pannage seems to have belonged to the successive lords of the forest,<sup>78</sup> and later also of Bewbush manor,<sup>79</sup> who might grant pannage rights to others.<sup>80</sup> Tithes of pannage in the forest were confirmed to Sele priory, evidently of the gift of the Braose family, in 1235.<sup>81</sup> Similarly, pannage rights there were leased or granted to John of Ifield for life by William de Braose (d. 1326).<sup>82</sup> In the 15th century the lord's pannage rights were usually let.<sup>83</sup> Pannage for swine was still being taken in the parish in the 16th century;<sup>84</sup> a fifth of the mast growing in the north part of the forest was the subject of a conveyance in 1579.<sup>85</sup>

In the early Middle Ages the forest also contained feral horses and wild deer. The place name Horsham may allude to the practice of horse rearing on the

<sup>52</sup> Below, churches.

<sup>53</sup> Rest of para. based mainly on Arundel Cast. MSS. A 433, rot. 3; A 1859-60; M 814-15.

<sup>54</sup> For the location of Gosden and Patchgate cf. Gardner, *Suss. Map* (1795), which gives Gosden as 'Gores Den'.

<sup>55</sup> Cf. *V.C.H. Suss.* vi (2), 144.

<sup>56</sup> Described as near Isaac's croft, presumably related to Isaac's Cottage in Nuthurst: Arundel Cast. MS. M 814; O.S. Map 6", *Suss.* XIV (1879 edn.); *S.A.C.* xxiii. 289.

<sup>57</sup> Described as near Swallowfield in Nuthurst: Arundel Cast. MS. M 814; cf. O.S. Map 1/25,000, TQ 22/32 (1975 edn.). The name Horestock occurs in 1400: *Cal. Pat.* 1399-1401, 264.

<sup>58</sup> For New Park cf. below, manors. Rickfield lay in Nuthurst, and Sedgewick in Broadwater detached nearby: below, Nuthurst. For Chesworth cf. *V.C.H. Suss.* vi (2), 156-8.

<sup>59</sup> Cf. P.R.O., E 101/151/9.

<sup>60</sup> Ibid. MPC 74 (DL 31/85).

<sup>61</sup> W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 32961.

<sup>62</sup> B.L. Add. Ch. 18875 (MS. cal.); cf. below, manors (St. Leonard's Forest).

<sup>63</sup> *Cal. Pat.* 1553, 240.

<sup>64</sup> 250 *Yrs. of Mapmaking in Suss.* ed. H. Margary, pl. 3; cf. *ibid.* pl. 6.

<sup>65</sup> Peppersgate is mentioned in 1608: P.R.O., LR 2/227, f. 28; cf. *S.A.C.* lxii. 175. Parkgate may be related to Patchgate mentioned above: *S.A.C.* lxii. 171. For Monk's Gate cf. below, Nuthurst. Cf. also Ivorysgate on the Lower Beeding and W. Grinstead bdry.: *S.R.S.* x. 65; *V.C.H. Suss.* vi (2), 93.

<sup>66</sup> Hurst, *Horsham* (1868), 164-5.

<sup>67</sup> O.S. Map 6", *Suss.* XIV (1879 edn.).

<sup>68</sup> *Cal. Pat.* 1327-30, 489; cf. Arundel Cast. MS. M 814; P.R.O., E 134/27 Eliz. I Hil./1, rot. 4; Gardner, *Suss. Map* (1795).

<sup>69</sup> Gardner, *Suss. Map* (1795).

<sup>70</sup> O.S. Map 6", *Suss.* III, XIV (1874-9 edn.).

<sup>71</sup> *P.N. Suss.* (E.P.N.S.), i. 203; cf. B.L. Add. MS. 5686, f. 84; Gardner, *Suss. Map* (1795).

<sup>72</sup> Arundel Cast. MS. A 433, rot. 3. Earthworks apparently representing bounds between bailiwicks were visible in 1981 at e.g. O.S. Nat. Grid 207264-213268.

<sup>73</sup> *Cal. Pat.* 1327-30, 489.

<sup>74</sup> W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 5159, f. 17 (TS. cat.); cf. *ibid.* QR/W 745, m. 99.

<sup>75</sup> Arundel Cast. MS. A 1859.

<sup>76</sup> Ibid. M 814.

<sup>77</sup> K. P. Whitney, *Jutish Forest*, *passim*.

<sup>78</sup> e.g. *Cal. Close*, 1288-96, 196; Arundel Cast. MS. A 1859.

<sup>79</sup> *Cal. Pat.* 1476-85, p. 1; Arundel Cast. MS. A 433, rot. 3.

<sup>80</sup> It seems likely that the pannage rights belonging to Beeding man. in Upper Beeding in 1086 were exercised in what were later Cowfold, W. Grinstead, and Slaugham pars., where the man. later had lands, rather than in Lower Beeding, where it apparently never did: *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 443; cf. below, Upper Beeding, econ. hist. (agric.).

<sup>81</sup> *Sele Chartulary*, p. 10.

<sup>82</sup> *Cal. Pat.* 1327-30, 489.

<sup>83</sup> e.g. Arundel Cast. MSS. A 433, rot. 3; A 1859; *V.C.H. Suss.* ii. 308.

<sup>84</sup> Magd. Coll. Oxf. Mun., Sele 73; P.R.O., E 318/1741.

<sup>85</sup> P.R.O., REQ 2/135/43.



forest edge as early as the 10th century,<sup>86</sup> and the tithes of colts born in the forest were among those settled at an unknown date on Sele priory.<sup>87</sup> Feral horses and ponies survived perhaps until the early 16th century, when stray mares were mentioned in the forest.<sup>88</sup> It is not clear whether the horses were considered to belong to the lord. Deer, on the other hand, certainly did, being either killed by him for his own use or given away. Thus during wardship in 1234 the Crown presented seven bucks from the forest to the archbishop of Canterbury,<sup>89</sup> confirming at the same date the grant of John de Braose (d. 1232) to the abbot of Fécamp (Seine Maritime) of the right to take five bucks and five does a year.<sup>90</sup> Similarly in 1303 eight fat deer were ordered to be delivered to the prior of Christ Church, Canterbury.<sup>91</sup> In the late 15th and early 16th centuries, when they continued to be given as presents, the protection of the deer of the forest was apparently more important to the lord than the care of its timber and underwood, to judge from its greater predominance in the work of the forest courts.<sup>92</sup> By then, however, deer were being kept in inclosed parks.<sup>93</sup>

In the mid 13th century cattle as well as swine were being pastured in the forest: tithes of herbage were mentioned in 1235,<sup>94</sup> and of calves and cheeses in 1247,<sup>95</sup> and c. 1250 William, Lord Braose (d. 1290), confirmed to Sele priory all the grazing rights for cattle in the forest which they had had before.<sup>96</sup> John of Ifield before 1326, in addition to pannage rights, received pasture rights for all his cattle and animals in the forest,<sup>97</sup> and the similar pasture rights belonging before 1400 to two estates in Slaugham, one of which later apparently became Hyde manor, presumably originated in a similar grant.<sup>98</sup> Pasture rights continued to be vested in the lord in 1506-7;<sup>99</sup> in the 15th century they were usually let.<sup>1</sup>

The forest also in the Middle Ages provided timber and underwood, which both belonged to the lord. During forfeiture of the Braose estates the Crown in 1214 ordered timber to be sent by river and sea for use in the new hall at Dover castle,<sup>2</sup> and it granted timber to the bishop of Winchester c. 1208 and later for use on the episcopal estates in Surrey and at Portsmouth,<sup>3</sup> and oak timber to the bishop of Chichester in 1234 for use at Chichester cathedral.<sup>4</sup> By the late 15th century if not earlier Sele priory

had the right to take timber from the forest for building and repairs.<sup>5</sup>

The right to take underwood in the forest was granted to Sele priory before 1234,<sup>6</sup> and income was received by the lord from its sale to others in the 15th century.<sup>7</sup> The first element of the place name Colgate may indicate the growing of underwood to provide charcoal.<sup>8</sup> As with pannage, there is no evidence of pre-Conquest prescriptive rights to underwood belonging to all the tenants of an area of the county, and the rights mentioned c. 1300 and in 1449 as belonging to Wiston and Washington manors<sup>9</sup> seem likely to have originated, like that of Sele priory and like the pannage rights mentioned above, in post-Conquest grants.

The medieval forest consisted chiefly of woodland and heath,<sup>10</sup> perhaps in roughly equal proportions: the 3,000 a. of woodland which descended with Bramber rape in the early 14th century were probably part of the forest, since they cannot be identified with any other holding,<sup>11</sup> while the forest as a whole was said at about the same time to comprise 7,000 a.<sup>12</sup> Scattered woodland is indicated by place names such as Bewbush ('beautiful thicket'),<sup>13</sup> and by references to a grove in the forest belonging to John Shelley in 1330<sup>14</sup> and to a wood called Suthboys there belonging to the lord of the forest in 1354.<sup>15</sup> There were also presumably 'lawns' or areas of open grassland. There was arable land in the parish in the Middle Ages,<sup>16</sup> and enclosed deer parks from the late 13th century.<sup>17</sup> In 1295 Bewbush park, St. Leonard's Forest, and Knepp park in Shipley were said to contain deer, hares, rabbits, pheasants, and herons.<sup>18</sup>

From the 16th century onwards the amount of arable increased, while woodland and parkland diminished.<sup>19</sup> The woods that remained could be dense: the adjective 'vaulty', i.e. vault-like, was applied to the forest in 1614.<sup>20</sup> In 1561 the forest was said, admittedly by a partial witness, to have plenty of large timber suitable for fortifications or shipbuilding.<sup>21</sup> During the rest of the 16th century both timber and underwood were over-exploited by successive lessees or sub-lessees of the forest or of the Crown's rights to the trees. In the early 1570s 1,407 oaks, 695 beeches, and 25 ash trees were reported to have been felled in the former Bewbush

<sup>86</sup> *S. Saxons*, ed. P. Brandon, 146; *V.C.H. Suss.* vi (2), 131.

<sup>87</sup> *S.A.C.* x. 118-19; Magd. Coll. Oxf. Mun., Buddington 5 (TS. cat.); cf. *Sele Chartulary*, p. 32.

<sup>88</sup> Arundel Cast. MSS. M 814-15.

<sup>89</sup> *Close R.* 1231-4, 486.

<sup>90</sup> *Ibid.* 484; cf. *ibid.* 1234-7, 116.

<sup>91</sup> Hist. MSS. Com. 7, 8th Rep., D. & C. Cant. p. 349.

<sup>92</sup> Arundel Cast. MSS. M 814-15.

<sup>93</sup> Below; below, manors.

<sup>94</sup> *Sele Chartulary*, p. 10.

<sup>95</sup> *Ibid.* p. 32.

<sup>96</sup> *Ibid.* p. 7.

<sup>97</sup> *Cal. Pat.* 1327-30, 489.

<sup>98</sup> Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 364; *S.R.S.* xxiii, p. 175; cf. *ibid.* xix. 216; *W.S.R.O.*, Add. MS. 17022 (TS. cat.).

<sup>99</sup> Arundel Cast. MS. A 1868, rot. 4d.

<sup>1</sup> *Ibid.* A 433, rot. 3; A 1859; *V.C.H. Suss.* ii. 308.

<sup>2</sup> *Rot. Litt. Claus.* (Rec. Com.), i. 142; cf. *Hist. King's Works*, ed. Colvin, ii (1963), 633.

<sup>3</sup> *Pipe Roll of Bp. of Winch. 1208-9*, ed. H. Hall, 60; *Close R.* 1231-4, 461.

<sup>4</sup> *Close R.* 1231-4, 506.

<sup>5</sup> *S.A.C.* x. 118-19. The right to take timber for repairs was successfully invoked in the late 16th cent. by the

priory's successor, Magdalen Coll., Oxf.: *V.C.H. Suss.* vi (1), 203.

<sup>6</sup> *Close R.* 1231-4, 470-1.

<sup>7</sup> Arundel Cast. MS. A 1859.

<sup>8</sup> *P.N. Suss.* (E.P.N.S.), i. 203.

<sup>9</sup> *S.A.C.* liii. 150; *V.C.H. Suss.* vi (1), 254.

<sup>10</sup> *Domesday Geog. of SE. Eng.* ed. H. Darby and E. Campbell, 478; *Close R.* 1231-4, 471; Magd. Coll. Oxf. Mun., Buddington 18 (TS. cat.).

<sup>11</sup> Below, manors. *S.R.S.* xxiii, p. 31, followed by *V.C.H. Suss.* ii. 306, wrongly implies that the woods lay in Bramber par.

<sup>12</sup> *P.R.O.*, C 134/97, no. 6.

<sup>13</sup> *P.N. Suss.* i. 203.

<sup>14</sup> *Cal. Pat.* 1327-30, 489.

<sup>15</sup> Magd. Coll. Oxf. Mun., Buddington 3 (TS. cat.).

<sup>16</sup> Below, econ. hist. (agric.).

<sup>17</sup> Below, manors, for individual parks.

<sup>18</sup> *Cal. Pat.* 1292-1301, 164; cf. *ibid.* 1301-7, 286.

<sup>19</sup> Below, econ. hist. (agric.). The statement in P. Brandon, *Suss. Landscape*, 156, that less than a third of the forest area was wooded c. 1560, however, seems too definite, and St. Leonard's Forest may not have suffered the same severe reduction in woodland as other parts of Suss. mentioned there.

<sup>20</sup> Hurst, *Horsham* (1868), 164.

<sup>21</sup> *Cal. S.P. Dom.* 1601-3, 527 (articles of the duke of Norfolk's offer of the forest to the Crown, 1561).



and Shelley parks, many by one Edward Branch, in order to make barrels, wood shingles and laths for building, and charcoal to supply both the ironworks of the parish and the needs of Horsham town.<sup>22</sup> In the early 1590s there was further large-scale felling, of pollards and other trees, in the same places, again to supply the ironworks and to provide building materials.<sup>23</sup> Between 1578 and 1597 Sir Thomas Shirley and Edward Caryll took 83,000 cords of wood between them from St. Leonard's Forest.<sup>24</sup>

In the early 17th century, however, the woods were managed for the Crown's own use: timber trees were reserved in the 60-year lease of the forest granted in 1602,<sup>25</sup> and in 1609, for instance, 500 loads of timber were ordered to be sent from Bewbush and Shelley among other places to Deptford and Woolwich for shipbuilding.<sup>26</sup> Nevertheless, there was further depletion before 1656, perhaps mostly during the Civil War:<sup>27</sup> in 1650 there were calculated to be only c. 1,870, mostly young, oaks at Bewbush, besides a few birches and beeches,<sup>28</sup> while in the rest of the forest the parliamentary sequestrators c. 1647–8 had grubbed up 200 a. of coppice.<sup>29</sup> Destruction continued after the Restoration, especially it seems after the forest was granted away by the Crown.<sup>30</sup> By the early 1670s underwood, generally birch and beech, predominated over timber trees in the forest, but even that was said to be in decay: the decline in the iron industry had reduced demand, and the coppices were not cut regularly; moreover, when cut they were not always inclosed to allow regrowth, so that both timber and underwood were damaged by grazing sheep and cattle. The rabbits which had begun to multiply in the parish during the 17th century evidently also hindered the regeneration of woodland, and the practice of burning heathland to increase their food supply sometimes caused inadvertent fires among the trees.<sup>31</sup>

In 1553 there were said to be no deer or other game in the entire forest;<sup>32</sup> red deer were mentioned in 1584, however,<sup>33</sup> and there were some deer in the 1640s.<sup>34</sup> In the 17th and 18th centuries the chief fauna of the parish were rabbits. Two holdings in the forest containing woodland and heath or heath alone and comprising 1,500 a. and 900 a. in 1602 were perhaps already warrens.<sup>35</sup> A warren had

certainly been made in the forest before 1614,<sup>36</sup> and a parishioner was prosecuted for hunting rabbits in the forest in 1647.<sup>37</sup> In 1684 heathland was being burned to provide food for the rabbits, whose numbers were said to have declined over the previous 20 years. There were then, however, at least three warreners in Lower Beeding;<sup>38</sup> two others were apparently recorded in 1724 and 1730.<sup>39</sup> About 1800 the centre of the parish had two warrens, comprising 3,000 a.<sup>40</sup> The Great warren extended from Hammerpond Road northwards to Colgate, south-east and south-west of which there survived in 1981 earthworks apparently representing part of its boundary;<sup>41</sup> in the east the boundary was that of the parish, the name Warren wood being later recorded there.<sup>42</sup> Plummers Plain warren, south of Hammerpond Road, included the area of open, rolling heathland known by 1795 as Plummers Plain;<sup>43</sup> the name evidently derives from the Plumer family recorded there from the early 18th century.<sup>44</sup> There was a warren called Sibballs field on the Bewbush manor estate by 1608.<sup>45</sup> In 1650 it comprised 834 a. including a lodge, and was said to be reasonably well stocked, the annual rent including 360 rabbits. Its site was evidently north and east of Colgate: it was bisected in 1650 by the road from Horsham to Tilgate,<sup>46</sup> evidently the modern road through Colgate, the Holmbush house which preceded the present one may have been identical with the lodge,<sup>47</sup> and an earthwork which may have been a burrow was recorded east of Colgate in the 20th century.<sup>48</sup> By 1787 the warren comprised 1,598 a.; it was then said to contain c. 12,000 rabbits, and several warreners were employed.<sup>49</sup> In 1794 St. Leonard's Forest was said to yield only rabbits, which were sent to London in large numbers.<sup>50</sup>

By c. 1800, therefore, the centre of the former forest was largely heathland,<sup>51</sup> varied by the presence of isolated pollarded beeches and oaks, some of which survived in 1982, for instance south-west and south-east of Colgate or near the south end of Mick Mills's Race east of St. Leonard's house.<sup>52</sup> Despite the existence of wooded areas at Holmbush<sup>53</sup> and in the south,<sup>54</sup> the parish in its general aspect, according to one writer, was as bleak and barren as moorland in Yorkshire or Westmorland.<sup>55</sup> In 1823 the unproductive character of the 'miserable tracts of

<sup>22</sup> P.R.O., E 134/16–17 Eliz. I Mich./2; E 178/2281, rot. 3.

<sup>23</sup> Ibid. E 101/151/9; E. Straker, *Wealden Iron*, 458.

<sup>24</sup> V.C.H. *Suss.* ii. 309; the doc. cited is P.R.O., E 178/2313, not E 178/2123 as stated. Cf. *ibid.* E 134/29 Eliz. I Hil./22.

<sup>25</sup> P.R.O., LR 2/203, ff. 162–3.

<sup>26</sup> B.L. Harl. MS. 703, f. 140v.

<sup>27</sup> S.A.C. xxiv. 241; P.R.O., LR 2/299, f. 20.

<sup>28</sup> P.R.O., LR 2/299, ff. 11–23.

<sup>29</sup> Ibid. E 134/36 Chas. II East./22, rot. 5.

<sup>30</sup> Below, manors.

<sup>31</sup> P.R.O., E 134/36 Chas. II East./22; J. Sheail, *Rabbits and their Hist.* 156–7; cf. below.

<sup>32</sup> P.R.O., E 318/1751.

<sup>33</sup> Ibid. DL 1/128/A 25.

<sup>34</sup> S.R.S. liv. 22, 27; cf. *ibid.* 16, which refers to an unidentified park apparently in the Wealden part of Beeding par.; below, manors (Bewbush).

<sup>35</sup> P.R.O., LR 2/227, f. 34.

<sup>36</sup> Hurst, *Horsham* (1868), 165.

<sup>37</sup> S.R.S. liv. 136.

<sup>38</sup> P.R.O., E 134/36 Chas. II East./22; Sheail, *Rabbits and their Hist.* 156–7. For a contemporary warren in neighbouring Slaugham cf. W.S.R.O., Add. MSS. 17022, 17031, 17089 (TS. cat.).

<sup>39</sup> E.S.R.O., W/INV/1677, 2278.

<sup>40</sup> *Rep. Com. on Children and Women in Agric.* 82; Horsham Mus. MS. 1200.

<sup>41</sup> P.R.O., MPH 132 (WO 78/1534); O.S. Nat. Grid 228323–232328, 240324–241323.

<sup>42</sup> P.R.O., MPH 132 (WO 78/1534); O.S. Map 6", *Suss.* XIV (1879 edn.).

<sup>43</sup> Gardner, *Suss. Map* (1795).

<sup>44</sup> W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 32961; cf. the field name Hole warren mentioned at Lower Beeding village in 1838: 1 & 2 Vic. c. 55 (Local and Personal).

<sup>45</sup> P.R.O., LR 2/196, f. 11.

<sup>46</sup> Ibid. LR 2/299, ff. 12, 21.

<sup>47</sup> Below, manors.

<sup>48</sup> W. *Suss.* C.C. planning dept., arch. sites and mons. rec., TQ 23 SW 16; cf. the place name Windmill burrow recorded in 1874: O.S. Map 6", *Suss.* XIV (1879 edn.).

<sup>49</sup> B.L. Add. MS. 5685, ff. 28v–29.

<sup>50</sup> S.A.C. xc. 80; Young, *Agric. of Suss.* 391.

<sup>51</sup> P.R.O., MPH 132 (WO 78/1534); Gardner, *Suss. Map* (1795); cf. e.g. the place name Ashfolds heath: P.N. *Suss.* (E.P.N.S.), i. 205; P.R.O., LR 2/227, f. 26.

<sup>52</sup> Cf. below, manors (St. Leonard's Forest).

<sup>53</sup> B.L. Add. MS. 5685, ff. 28v–29.

<sup>54</sup> Gardner, *Suss. Map* (1795).

<sup>55</sup> P. Brandon, *Suss. Landscape*, 185.



heath and fern and bushes and sand' drew scorn from Cobbett, who described his journey across it as 'six of the worst miles in England'.<sup>56</sup>

After 1800 the landscape of Lower Beeding was changed in three chief ways: by the conversion of heathland to arable and later to pasture, by afforestation, and by an increase in the extent of gardens and ornamental parkland. Agriculture is treated below.<sup>57</sup> There was much planting on the Holmbush and Buchan Hill estates in the first half of the 19th century, evidently at the former Bewbush manor warren, and in part at least to provide coverts for game preservation. At Holmbush over a million trees were planted, including larch, fir, oak, and sweet chestnut, besides spruces which had reached a great height by 1852.<sup>58</sup> Buchan Hill had 100 a. of plantations by 1824, when much other land on the estate was said to be suitable for planting.<sup>59</sup> There were 435 a. of woodland in all at Bewbush tithing in 1838.<sup>60</sup> By 1875 much of the central and southern parts of the parish too were wooded.<sup>61</sup> During the succeeding century there was further afforestation throughout the parish, for instance east of Colgate and around Hawkins and Hammer ponds,<sup>62</sup> though there were still 281 a. of heathland in 1909,<sup>63</sup> and some heathland remained in 1981, for instance north of Buchan Hill. Birch and beech trees were mentioned in 1934,<sup>64</sup> oaks, 'Scotch firs', and some rowans in 1941,<sup>65</sup> and there were larches in 1981. After c. 1950 much land in the parish was bought by the Forestry Commission, which in 1981 owned 289 ha. (714 a.) and also leased a little more, growing chiefly Scots pine, larch, beech, oak, and western hemlock.<sup>66</sup> By that date the amount of planting carried out since c. 1800 had made the parish more wooded than it had been for several centuries; especially prominent in the landscape were the conifers on the east-west ridge at Colgate.

There had been gardens and parkland in the later 18th century, for instance at St. Leonard's house and at Holmbush, and in the first half of the 19th century an 'American' garden was created at Leonardslee.<sup>67</sup> After c. 1850 the extent of such land use greatly increased, rhododendrons and exotic species growing well on the sandy soils.<sup>68</sup> The gardens at Leonardslee were much enlarged, and those at South Lodge nearby laid out, by their late 19th-century owners, the naturalists Sir Edmund Loder and F. D. Godman.<sup>69</sup> There were parks or gardens in the late 19th or early 20th century at Kilnwood and Beedingwood in the north, Carter's Lodge and Plummers Plain House in the east, the Grange in the west, and Sele-

hurst in the south,<sup>70</sup> besides others mentioned below.<sup>71</sup> By the 1970s, when those that survived were mature, the south part of the parish, together with the adjacent parts of Slaugham and Cuckfield, had the effect of a 'continuous garden';<sup>72</sup> a similar effect had been described along the Horsham-Colgate road in 1905.<sup>73</sup>

By the later 19th century, partly because of the landscaping and planting described, Cobbett's practical viewpoint had been generally succeeded by the idea of the forest as a romantic place of wild natural beauty, rich in legends and supernatural happenings. The first recorded legend is that of the serpent 9 ft. long which was said to have been seen there in 1614. Though rationalized in various ways since the early 19th century, the story has remained potent.<sup>74</sup> Other legends concern St. Leonard's slaying of a dragon, nightingales' failure to sing in the forest, a headless horseman, and the origin of Mick Mills's Race, a long avenue of trees south-west of Colgate which was laid out perhaps by Michael Mills, named in 1720, was blown down in 1836, and replanted. Such legends were still widely believed in the earlier 19th century.<sup>75</sup> The poet Shelley often walked in the forest from his family home in Warnham, later considered acquiring a house there, and, it has been suggested, owed to it something of his 'love of the marvellous'.<sup>76</sup> In 1868 the scenery of the parish, with its mixture of conifers, heather, bracken, and water, was praised for its romantic character and for its similarity to Scottish scenery; the recent encroachments of cultivation were deplored, while the fine views, admitted grudgingly by Cobbett, were fully appreciated.<sup>77</sup> By the same change of taste the situation of Buchan Hill, noted for its bleakness in 1824 when the view from it was described as 'extensive but fatiguing', had come by 1907, especially because of improvements made by the then owner, to be considered exceptionally picturesque.<sup>78</sup> Wild deer were to be found in the forest in 1941,<sup>79</sup> and were still present in 1982.<sup>80</sup> Despite increased road traffic and building development much of the parish could be described as an oasis of quiet in 1941,<sup>81</sup> as it remained forty years later, though close to both the motorway and Gatwick airport. Three small areas (5 ha.) north-west of Hawkins pond were established as nature reserves in 1962.<sup>82</sup>

MANORS AND OTHER ESTATES. ST. LEONARD'S FOREST, called a manor in 1553,<sup>83</sup> presumably included the 3,000 a. of woodland

<sup>56</sup> W. Cobbett, *Rural Rides*, ed. Cole, i. 156, 220. For the sand cf. Young, *Agric. of Suss.* 8.

<sup>57</sup> Below, econ. hist.

<sup>58</sup> Burke, *Visit. of Seats and Arms*, i (1852), 24; Horsfield, *Hist. Suss.* ii. 222.

<sup>59</sup> B.L. Add. MS. 40605, ff. 234v.-235.

<sup>60</sup> P.R.O., IR 18/10239.

<sup>61</sup> O.S. Map 6", Suss. XIV, XXV (1879 edn.).

<sup>62</sup> Ibid. 1", sheet 182 (1970 edn.); below, pl. facing p. 160.

<sup>63</sup> P.R.O., MAF 68/2371; cf. S.C.M. xv. 154-5.

<sup>64</sup> *Country around Christ's Hosp.* (priv. print. 1934), 18 (copy in W.S.R.O. libr.).

<sup>65</sup> S.C.M. xv. 154-5.

<sup>66</sup> Inf. from Dist. Officer, Suss., Forestry Com.

<sup>67</sup> Below, manors; cf. E.S.R.O., LCG/EW 1, f. [1].

<sup>68</sup> Cf. Burke, *Visit. of Seats and Arms*, i (1852), 24.

<sup>69</sup> Below, manors (Leonardslee); W. Goodliffe, *Horsham and St. Leonard's Forest*, 65; *W. Suss. Gaz.* 2 Oct. 1975.

<sup>70</sup> O.S. Map 6", Suss. III, XIV, XXV (1874-9 and later edns.); *Suss. in 20th Cent.* 48; Goodliffe, op. cit. 43.

<sup>71</sup> Under manors.

<sup>72</sup> P. Brandon, *Suss. Landscape*, 261.

<sup>73</sup> Goodliffe, op. cit. 53.

<sup>74</sup> Hurst, *Horsham* (1868), 163-5; Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 366; Elwes & Robinson, *W. Suss.* 26-7; J. Simpson, *Folklore of Suss.* 36.

<sup>75</sup> *High Stream of Arundel*, ed. J. Fowler (Littlehampton, [1929]), 29; S.A.C. xiii. 222-5; S.C.M. xv. 154-5; Dudley, *Horsham*, 46; Hurst, *Horsham* (1868), 161-3, 166; W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 32961.

<sup>76</sup> T. Medwin, *Life of P. B. Shelley*, ed. H. B. Forman, 45-6; *Letters of P. B. Shelley*, ed. F. L. Jones, i. 46, 197.

<sup>77</sup> Hurst, *Horsham* (1868), 155, 160-1; cf. Goodliffe, op. cit. 45.

<sup>78</sup> B.L. Add. MS. 40605, f. 234; *Suss. Historical, Biographical, and Pictorial* (publ. A. North, 1907), s.v. P. F. R. Saillard.

<sup>79</sup> S.C.M. xv. 155.

<sup>80</sup> *W. Suss. Gaz.* 5 Apr. 1979; 21 Jan. 1982.

<sup>81</sup> S.C.M. xv. 156.

<sup>82</sup> Local inf.

<sup>83</sup> *Cal. Pat.* 1553, 240.





LOWER BEEDING: EARLY 19TH-CENTURY HOUSES AT PLUMMERS PLAIN





HENFIELD: THE COMMON IN 1985  
with houses of various periods on its north side



LOWER BEEDING: Colgate hamlet in the early 20th century,  
from the east



COWFOLD VILLAGE IN THE EARLY 20TH CENTURY  
with the church and the backs of houses on the north side of the churchyard



described as belonging to Bramber rape in 1316–17.<sup>84</sup> Until the mid 16th century it generally descended with the rape.<sup>85</sup> In 1234–5 Peter de Rivaux, Robert le Savage, and Richard, earl of Cornwall, successively had the keeping of it.<sup>86</sup> Mary de Braose received dower there in 1290, but resigned it to her son William in 1291 with the exception of a third of the pannage together with housebote and haybote.<sup>87</sup>

In 1553 the forest was granted by the Crown to Sir Thomas Wrothe.<sup>88</sup> By 1561 it had passed to Thomas Howard, duke of Norfolk,<sup>89</sup> who conveyed it to the Crown in the following year.<sup>90</sup> In 1570 the duke received a 21-year lease from the Crown,<sup>91</sup> but after his attainder two years later a similar lease was made by the Crown to John Blenerhassett and William Dix in 1573.<sup>92</sup> By 1588 and perhaps by 1577 they had apparently sublet the forest to Roger Gratwicke; Walter Covert also had an interest by 1585 and seems to have contested Gratwicke's title.<sup>93</sup> Sir John Caryll of Warnham had acquired an interest by 1591,<sup>94</sup> and in 1602 he obtained a 60-year lease from the Crown;<sup>95</sup> he was succeeded in 1613 by his son, also Sir John,<sup>96</sup> of whom the Walter Covert mentioned above or a namesake is said to have held the south part of the forest c. 1617.<sup>97</sup> In 1631 the Crown granted the reversion of the forest in trust for Sir William Russell, Bt., at an annual rent of £63.<sup>98</sup> Russell conveyed his interest in 1634 to Sir Richard Weston of Sutton (Surr.), who was lord in 1638 and perhaps later.<sup>99</sup> John and George Weston were dealing with the manor in 1659.<sup>1</sup>

Between 1660 and 1672 King Charles II granted the forest to his physician, Sir Edward Greaves, Bt. (d. 1680).<sup>2</sup> In 1681 his daughter Mary and her husband Peter Calfe were dealing with it.<sup>3</sup> Peter had died by 1689,<sup>4</sup> and at her death Mary Calfe left the forest to her nephew Capt. William Powlett, who devised it at his death in 1746 to Abel Aldridge of Uxbridge (Mdx.). Abel's son John, M.P. for New Shoreham, succeeded in 1782 and died in 1795; his son, also John, died in 1803, being succeeded by his son Robert. In 1868 Robert was said to own a considerable part of St. Leonard's Forest. At his death in 1871 his lands passed to his son Col. John

Aldridge,<sup>5</sup> M.P. for Horsham<sup>6</sup> (d. 1888), whose son Robert died in 1892.<sup>7</sup> During the 19th century the estate was the largest in the parish;<sup>8</sup> most of the land was sold, however, between 1878 and 1889,<sup>9</sup> and Robert's brother and heir Maj. Charles Powlett Aldridge sold the rest in 1906.<sup>10</sup> In 1900 Edmund Molyneux owned the St. Leonard's house estate, described as over 1,700 a.;<sup>11</sup> part at least still belonged to him in 1910, when St. Leonard's house was owned and occupied by H. E. Dennis, a pioneer of motoring in England.<sup>12</sup> The later history of the estate has not been traced.

The present St. Leonard's house dates in part from the mid 18th century, but may stand on the site of the house of the same name recorded in 1593.<sup>13</sup> It may also be the 'new lodge' mentioned in 1720,<sup>14</sup> since it was usually called New Lodge between 1787<sup>15</sup> and 1859;<sup>16</sup> the name St. Leonard's (alternatively St. Leonard's Forest) was recorded from 1825.<sup>17</sup> In 1787 the building had a three-bayed entrance front of two storeys with a central Venetian window on the upper storey, and a side façade of five bays with a three-bayed pediment.<sup>18</sup> Large additions were made in an Italianate style c. 1840,<sup>19</sup> including a partial third storey, a *porte cochère* on the east side, and a five-bayed two-storeyed wing on the north.<sup>20</sup> In 1981 the house was used as a rest home for the elderly.

The park of the modern St. Leonard's house, similarly, may occupy the site of the medieval St. Leonard's park mentioned in 1310, which contained deer in 1333, and which was perhaps the same as the chase described in 1342 as newly created.<sup>21</sup> The park was mentioned again in 1476,<sup>22</sup> and it may have been there that the Crown enjoined, in leases of 1570 and 1573, that 500 deer should be kept for its use by the tenant.<sup>23</sup> There were pleasure grounds at the house in 1795<sup>24</sup> and a park of 250 a. in 1876.<sup>25</sup> The south avenue of Spanish chestnuts, leading from the Horsham–Slaugham road, existed by 1874.<sup>26</sup> The large Sun oak, near the south lodge, is evidently older, and from its spreading character evidently grew in parkland conditions.<sup>27</sup> There were deer in the park in 1896 and wild animals from various parts

<sup>84</sup> S.R.S. xxiii, p. 31; cf. *Cal. Pat.* 1321–4, 426; above, forest.

<sup>85</sup> V.C.H. *Suss.* vi (1), 3–5.

<sup>86</sup> *Close R.* 1231–4, 461, 486; 1234–7, 116.

<sup>87</sup> *Cal. Close*, 1288–96, 196.

<sup>88</sup> *Cal. Pat.* 1553, 240–1.

<sup>89</sup> *Cal. S.P. Dom.* 1601–3, 527.

<sup>90</sup> *Cal. Pat.* 1560–3, 565.

<sup>91</sup> *Ibid.* 1569–72, pp. 126–7.

<sup>92</sup> *Ibid.* 1572–5, p. 104.

<sup>93</sup> P.R.O., E 134/27 Eliz. I East./16; E 134/27 Eliz. I Hil./1; E 134/30 Eliz. I Hil./6; cf. below, econ. hist. (iron-working).

<sup>94</sup> B.L. Add. Ch. 18870 (MS. cal.); cf. *ibid.* 18875 (MS. cal.).

<sup>95</sup> P.R.O., LR 2/203, ff. 162–3.

<sup>96</sup> V.C.H. *Suss.* vi (2), 210.

<sup>97</sup> P.R.O., E 134/19 Chas. II East./24, rot. 4; cf. *ibid.* E 178/4643.

<sup>98</sup> S.A.C. xxiv, 240; B.L. Add. MS. 5705, f. 10.

<sup>99</sup> *Hickstead Pla. Archives*, ed. J. Brent, pp. 39, 60; below, econ. hist. (agric.).

<sup>1</sup> P.R.O., E 126/12, f. 33; E 134/36 Chas. II East./22; G.E.C. *Baronetage*, ii, 243–4; Elwes & Robinson, *W. Suss.*

<sup>27</sup> P.R.O., CP 25(2)/763/33 Chas. II East. no. 11.

<sup>4</sup> S.R.S. xx, 382.

<sup>5</sup> Elwes & Robinson, *W. Suss.* 27, 29; Comber, *Suss. Geneal. Horsham*, 10–11; Hurst, *Horsham* (1868), 156.

<sup>6</sup> Albery, *Parl. Hist.* facing p. 287.

<sup>7</sup> Comber, *op. cit.* 11.

<sup>8</sup> Below, econ. hist. (agric.).

<sup>9</sup> Horsham Mus. MS. SP 203; Hurst, *Horsham* (1889),

159.

<sup>10</sup> Burke, *Land. Gent.* (1937), 17–18.

<sup>11</sup> Horsham Mus. MS. 2917.

<sup>12</sup> W.S.R.O., IR 13, ff. 4–6; *Suss. in 20th Cent.* 241.

<sup>13</sup> B.L. Add. Ch. 18875 (MS. cal.).

<sup>14</sup> W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 32961; above, intro.

<sup>15</sup> B.L. Add. MS. 5673, f. 68.

<sup>16</sup> S.R.S. li, 123, 130, 143; *Univ. Brit. Dir.* iii (1794), 292; Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 363; Horsham Mus. MS. 425 (MS. cat.).

<sup>17</sup> Greenwood, *Suss. Map* (1825); Dallaway & Cartwright, *op. cit.* 365; Hurst, *Horsham* (1868), 156.

<sup>18</sup> B.L. Add. MS. 5673, f. 68.

<sup>19</sup> Nairn & Pevsner, *Suss.* 318; the ho. designed by John Johnson, mentioned there, was Leonardslee: below.

<sup>20</sup> The W. front is illustrated at *Suss. in 20th Cent.* 47.

<sup>21</sup> *Cal. Pat.* 1307–13, 307; 1330–4, 445; 1340–3, 551.

<sup>22</sup> *Cal. Close*, 1476–85, p. 30.

<sup>23</sup> *Cal. Pat.* 1569–72, pp. 126–7; 1572–5, p. 104.

<sup>24</sup> Gardner, *Suss. Map* (1795).

<sup>25</sup> Elwes & Robinson, *W. Suss.* 27.

<sup>26</sup> O.S. Map 6", *Suss.* XIV (1879 edn.); Hurst, *Horsham* (1889), 148.

<sup>27</sup> Hurst, *Horsham* (1868), 161; W. Goodliffe, *Horsham and St. Leonard's Forest*, 41.



of the world in 1910.<sup>28</sup> In 1962 there were still deer, and also wallabies.<sup>29</sup>

About 1803 a thousand acres in the south of the parish were sold from the St. Leonard's Forest estate to Charles George Beauclerk,<sup>30</sup> being known after c. 1870 as the *LEONARDSLEE* estate.<sup>31</sup> Beauclerk still had it in 1842,<sup>32</sup> but c. 1852 the estate passed to W. Egerton Hubbard, a city Russia merchant<sup>33</sup> (d. 1883); he sold it to his future son-in-law Sir Edmund Loder, Bt.,<sup>34</sup> after whose death in 1920 over 900 a. west of the Lower Beeding to Cowfold road were offered for sale. Sir Edmund's heir was his grandson Sir Giles,<sup>35</sup> who still owned the estate in 1981.

A house was built at Leonardslee before 1808<sup>36</sup> to the designs of John Johnson.<sup>37</sup> Of stone,<sup>38</sup> it was first known as St. Leonard's Lodge,<sup>39</sup> the modern name being acquired by 1874.<sup>40</sup> The present house was built in 1853 to the designs of T. L. Donaldson; of local sandstone it is in Italianate style externally, with a rusticated Tuscan entrance porch on the north-west, and has a two-storeyed central hall with Greek Ionic columns.<sup>41</sup>

Before 1852 Beauclerk had begun to lay out around the house an 'American' garden, containing magnolias, rhododendrons, azaleas, and other flowering shrubs. The wellingtonias which survived in 1981 were evidently also planted then. In 1852 the pleasure grounds and park totalled perhaps 40 a.<sup>42</sup> They were greatly expanded after 1888<sup>43</sup> by Sir Edmund Loder, especially along the valley east of the house whose mild, humid climate favoured the growth of shrubs, especially rhododendrons, which Sir Edmund bred from c. 1895, and camellias.<sup>44</sup> The three upper lakes in the valley which survived in 1981 were created at that time.<sup>45</sup> Sir Edmund also collected a wide variety of rare animals; in 1892 Indian antelopes, kangaroos, and unusual species of deer were mentioned there, and later also gazelles, ibex, springboks, coypus, capybara, prairie dogs, wallabies, and emu, besides a colony of beavers.<sup>46</sup> Most of the animals were sold after Sir Edmund's death in 1920.<sup>47</sup> Thereafter, though the gardens were opened to the public during the 1920s, they declined progressively, to become almost completely derelict by 1946. Within

four years of Sir Giles's taking over the management of the estate in that year, however, they had been restored. In the 1970s, when they comprised c. 80 a., they were at their maturity and were much visited, being described as one of the finest woodland gardens in the world; besides rhododendrons, azaleas, and conifers, there was then a large camellia grove.<sup>48</sup> There were still wallabies in the grounds of the house in 1959 and 1981.<sup>49</sup>

The manor of *BEWBUSH* in the north part of the parish apparently corresponded with the bailiwick of Bewbush in St. Leonard's Forest, and with what was later Bewbush tithing.<sup>50</sup> It descended with the forest until the late 15th century, and was called a manor by 1316–17.<sup>51</sup> At the division of the Norfolk inheritance c. 1484 it passed, with the reversion of Findon manor, to William Berkeley, earl of Nottingham (d. 1492),<sup>52</sup> whose brother and heir Maurice, Lord Berkeley (d. 1506), was succeeded as lord by his son, also Maurice.<sup>53</sup> He was said to die seised of it in 1523,<sup>54</sup> but in 1511 Bewbush had been settled, with St. Leonard's Forest, on Thomas Howard, earl of Surrey, and his wife Agnes.<sup>55</sup> From 1542 or earlier<sup>56</sup> it again descended with the forest, until in 1552 the Crown granted Bewbush park, together with Shelley park in Crawley detached, to Richard Chetwood.<sup>57</sup> Like the forest it was restored before 1561 to Thomas Howard, duke of Norfolk, who in the following year delivered it, with the forest, to the Crown.<sup>58</sup>

In 1581 Sir Thomas Shirley received a 21-year lease of the former Bewbush park from the Crown, which he conveyed in 1583 to Arthur Middleton.<sup>59</sup> Middleton received another 21-year lease in 1588, and was succeeded before 1608 by his son John.<sup>60</sup> Thomas Middleton was confirmed as Crown lessee of the former park for three lives in 1624,<sup>61</sup> and his son John still owned lands in Lower Beeding in 1651.<sup>62</sup> Another John Middleton had lands in Beeding parish in 1705,<sup>63</sup> and it was presumably the same John, described as of Dorking (Surr.), who died seised of Bewbush park in 1745, when it passed to his five coheirs as coparceners.<sup>64</sup>

John Baird was described as lord of Bewbush in 1783.<sup>65</sup> After 1787 the estate was usually known as the *HOLMBUSH* estate,<sup>66</sup> being described in

<sup>28</sup> O.S. Map 6", Suss. XIV. NW. (1899, 1932 edns.); *Suss. in 20th Cent.* 241.

<sup>29</sup> Worthing Ref. Libr., St. Leonard's Forest cuttings file.  
<sup>30</sup> 43 Geo. III, c. 111 (Local and Personal); for the acreage cf. E.S.R.O., SAY 2831.

<sup>31</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1866, 1874).

<sup>32</sup> W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 12949 (TS. cat.).

<sup>33</sup> E.S.R.O., SAY 2831; M. Girouard, *Victorian Country Ho.* (1979 edn.), 411.

<sup>34</sup> *Suss. in 20th Cent.* 100; *Country Life*, 15 May 1920, p. 664.

<sup>35</sup> Burke, *Peerage* (1956), 1353; W.R.S.O., Ecc. Comm. 9/2.  
<sup>36</sup> S.R.S. xxii. 90.

<sup>37</sup> Colvin, *Biog. Dict. Brit. Architects*, 464.

<sup>38</sup> E.S.R.O., SAY 2831.

<sup>39</sup> S.R.S. xxii. 90; Greenwood, *Suss. Map* (1825); W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 12949 (TS. cat.); Hurst, *Horsham* (1868), 157.

<sup>40</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1874).  
<sup>41</sup> Girouard, *Victorian Country Ho.* 411; Dept. of Environment hist. bldgs. list.

<sup>42</sup> E.S.R.O., SAY 2831; Hurst, *Horsham* (1889), 167; P. M. Synge, *Leonardslee Gdns. Guide*, 2.

<sup>43</sup> A. E. Pease, *Edm. Loder*, 57.

<sup>44</sup> *Ibid.* 303; *Country Life*, 1 Sept. 1900, pp. 282–5; 19 July 1924, pp. 98–9.

<sup>45</sup> They are not shown on O.S. Map 6", Suss. XXV (1879 edn.).

<sup>46</sup> J. Whitaker, *Deer Parks and Paddocks of Eng.* 157; Pease, *Edm. Loder*, 66–7, 69; W. Goodliffe, *Horsham and St. Leonard's Forest*, 65–6; *Suss. in 20th Cent.* 100; *Country Life*, 2 Oct. 1897, pp. 343–5; cf. R. Kipling, 'Steam Tactics', *Traffics and Discoveries* (1904).

<sup>47</sup> Pease, *Edm. Loder*, 69.

<sup>48</sup> *Country Life*, 17 Mar. 1977, pp. 630–2.

<sup>49</sup> *Ibid.* 23 Apr. 1959, p. 876.

<sup>50</sup> Above, intro.; forest.

<sup>51</sup> S.R.S. xxiii, p. 31.

<sup>52</sup> V.C.H. Suss. vi (1), 24.

<sup>53</sup> *Complete Peerage*, ii. 135; *Cal. Pat.* 1494–1509, 541.

<sup>54</sup> B.L. Add. MS. 5685, f. 27.

<sup>55</sup> L. & P. Hen. I'III, i (1), p. 453.

<sup>56</sup> S.R.S. xiv, p. 170.

<sup>57</sup> *Cal. Pat.* 1550–3, 281.

<sup>58</sup> *Ibid.* 1560–3, 565; *Cal. S.P. Dom.* 1601–3, 527.

<sup>59</sup> W.S.R.O., MP 1755.

<sup>60</sup> P.R.O., LR 2/196, f. 10; Elwes & Robinson, *W. Suss.* 28.

<sup>61</sup> *Cal. S.P. Dom.* 1623–5, 286.

<sup>62</sup> *Cal. Cttee. for Compounding*, iii. 2232–3; cf. P.R.O., LR 2/299, f. 21.

<sup>63</sup> S.R.S. iv. 39.

<sup>64</sup> B.L. Add. MS. 39488, f. 250.

<sup>65</sup> S.R.S. li. 4. The descent after 1663 given at Elwes & Robinson, *W. Suss.* 28, is that of the fee-farm rent: B.L. Add. MS. 5685, f. 30 and v.

<sup>66</sup> B.L. Add. MS. 5685, ff. 28v.–29; S.R.S. li. 38, 45.



1818-19 as the manor of Holmbush.<sup>67</sup> It was apparently sold by Baird in 1787, when it comprised over 2,500 a.,<sup>68</sup> to William Manners, who was described as lord of Bewbush manor between 1788 and 1806.<sup>69</sup> He or a relative sold it in 1807, together with Shelley farm in Crawley detached, to Thomas Erskine, Lord Erskine, then Lord Chancellor, after whose death in 1823<sup>70</sup> it was sold in 1824 or 1825 to Thomas Broadwood,<sup>71</sup> recorded as lord of Bewbush c. 1841.<sup>72</sup> In 1835 Broadwood's estate comprised 3,033 a.<sup>73</sup> At his death in 1861 Thomas was succeeded by his son Thomas,<sup>74</sup> who before 1876 and apparently before 1871 sold Holmbush<sup>75</sup> to Col. James Clifton Brown, M.P. for Horsham (d. 1917). Col. Brown's son Brig.-Gen. Howard Clifton Brown, M.P., apparently had the Holmbush estate until his death in 1946.<sup>76</sup> In 1979 Holmbush house at least still belonged to the family.<sup>77</sup>

Mr. Lionel Brooks owned over 600 a. at Bewbush in 1972, which he had perhaps had in 1958.<sup>78</sup> In 1973 Crawley urban district council acquired c. 300 a. of it for housing.<sup>79</sup>

A manor house at Bewbush was mentioned in 1326 and 1330.<sup>80</sup> The present house is an L-shaped timber-framed building of the 17th century; in 1650 it had a hall, parlour, kitchen, and offices downstairs, besides several chambers upstairs.<sup>81</sup> Part of an early 18th-century staircase survives in the south wing. About 1850 gables were added on the south and east fronts and the house was cased in brick, which by 1981 was painted. Part of the medieval moat and a six-bayed barn of c. 1600 with a queen-post roof truss also survived in 1981, when the manor house belonged to Crawley borough council and had been divided into flats.

A park at Bewbush manor was mentioned from 1295,<sup>82</sup> its site presumably being on the less fertile lands in the south part of Bewbush tithing around the modern Holmbush house.<sup>83</sup> In 1326 it comprised 500 a.<sup>84</sup> and in 1368 it contained deer.<sup>85</sup> A parker was mentioned in 1405,<sup>86</sup> and a keeper in 1549.<sup>87</sup> At the last date there were perhaps 50 deer,<sup>88</sup> but within the next three years the park was disparked.<sup>89</sup> In 1650, when the outer pale still survived, much of the

land was used as a rabbit warren and only c. 12 deer remained.<sup>90</sup>

A lodge in Bewbush park evidently existed before 1498, when it was undergoing repair.<sup>91</sup> Possibly it was the same building which served as the lodge of the rabbit warren in 1650, and which was of timber, with three rooms below and two above;<sup>92</sup> possibly too it survived until the early 19th century, since the Holmbush house recorded in the occupation of a gentleman's family in 1776<sup>93</sup> was depicted as an old rambling building in 1787,<sup>94</sup> and in 1824, when it was called Holmbush Lodge, had low rooms.<sup>95</sup> In 1787 there were at least eight bedrooms; a new kitchen and brewhouse were then being built, at least partly of brick.<sup>96</sup> In the early 19th century the building was apparently used as a hunting box.<sup>97</sup> A large new house, asymmetrical and in a castellated Gothic style, was built in 1826 on an adjacent site to the designs of Francis Edwards. Built of stone quarried on the estate it stands on a platform sited for the view northwards; it is of two storeys with a big three-storeyed corner tower. The plan of the rooms is said to have been made by the owner, Thomas Broadwood.<sup>98</sup> In 1965 the house was used as a private school, and by 1979 it had been converted into flats.<sup>99</sup>

Pleasure grounds at Holmbush were mentioned in 1787.<sup>1</sup> They were greatly improved after c. 1824 by Thomas Broadwood, and by 1835 plants grown in the gardens, especially dahlias, won prizes at horticultural shows.<sup>2</sup> There were 56 a. of parkland north and north-east of the house by c. 1841.<sup>3</sup> Broadwood also planted and landscaped much of the estate, creating a lake of c. 50 a. and several smaller lakes.<sup>4</sup> The former parkland lay in pasture closes in 1981.

The estate called *BUCHAN HILL* in the north-east was apparently the northern part<sup>5</sup> of the medieval Shelley park in Crawley detached,<sup>6</sup> which sometimes descended with Bewbush.<sup>7</sup> In the early 19th century it belonged with Bewbush to Thomas Erskine, Lord Erskine, who built a house there and named it from his father's title.<sup>8</sup> It thereafter descended with Holmbush until c. 1880,<sup>9</sup> when Col. James Clifton Brown sold it to P. F. R. Saillard, an

part of Shelley park in Crawley detached: *Statutes of the Realm*, iii. 617.

<sup>67</sup> W.S.R.O., Add. MSS. 22960-3 (TS. cat.).

<sup>68</sup> B.L. Add. MS. 5685, ff. 28v.-29.

<sup>69</sup> S.R.S. li. 30, 82.

<sup>70</sup> W.S.R.O., Add. MSS. 22960-3 (TS. cat.); *Complete*

*Peerage*, v. 107-8.

<sup>71</sup> Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 365;

S.R.S. li. 119; B.L. Add. MS. 40605, ff. 232-5.

<sup>72</sup> W.S.R.O., TD/W 160.

<sup>73</sup> Horsfield, *Hist. Suss.* ii. 222.

<sup>74</sup> Burke, *Land. Gent.* (1937), 244; *Kelly's Dir. Suss.*

(1866).

<sup>75</sup> Hurst, *Horsham* (1889), 163; Elwes & Robinson, *W.*

*Suss.* 28; cf. Albery, *Parl. Hist.* facing p. 480.

<sup>76</sup> Burke, *Peerage* (1936), 384; mons. in Colgate chyd.;

W.S.R.O., IR 13, ff. 1-2.

<sup>77</sup> *W. Suss. Gaz.* 5 Apr. 1979.

<sup>78</sup> *The Times*, 27 Jan. 1976; cf. *W. Suss. Gaz.* 4 Sept.

1958.

<sup>79</sup> *W. Suss. Gaz.* 15 Mar. 1973.

<sup>80</sup> P.R.O., C 134/97, no. 6; *Cal. Pat.* 1327-30, 489; cf.

below, local govt.

<sup>81</sup> B.L. Add. MS. 5673, f. 67; P.R.O., LR 2/299, ff. 15,

20.

<sup>82</sup> *Cal. Pat.* 1292-1301, 164.

<sup>83</sup> Cf. below.

<sup>84</sup> P.R.O., C 134/97, no. 6.

<sup>85</sup> *Cal. Inq. p. m.* xii, p. 386.

<sup>86</sup> *Cal. Pat.* 1405-8, 37; cf. *ibid.* 1476-85, p. 1.

<sup>87</sup> *S.A.C.* xiii. 126; cf. *S.R.S.* xvi. 70.

<sup>88</sup> *S.A.C.* xiii. 125; the little park mentioned there was

below.

<sup>89</sup> *V.C.H. Suss.* vii. 147.

<sup>90</sup> Above; above, forest.

<sup>91</sup> W.S.R.O., Add. MSS. 22960-3; B.L. Add. MS.

40605, ff. 232-5; cf. *Complete Peerage*, s.v. Erskine.

<sup>92</sup> Date assumed from that of building of new ho.: cf.

below.



BUCHAN HILL, SUSSEX  
for P. SAILLARD ESQ.  
ERNEST GEORGE & PETO ARCHT.



—GENERAL PLAN—



BUCHAN HILL FROM THE NORTH-EAST: architect's drawing of 1882



ostrich-feather merchant. In 1907 the estate comprised over 1,000 a.<sup>10</sup> After Saillard's death in 1915 his daughter Mrs. Pratt lived at Buchan Hill until 1925.<sup>11</sup> More than half the estate, c. 1,500 a., was put up for sale in 1928, and the remaining 1,000 a. in 1937.<sup>12</sup>

The house built by Lord Erskine had begun to decay by 1824, soon after it was built.<sup>13</sup> It was evidently repaired before 1862 when John Jervis Broadwood lived there.<sup>14</sup> A large new house to the north-east was built by P. F. R. Saillard to the designs of Ernest George and Peto in 1882-3. It is of red brick with stone dressings in a Northern Renaissance style, with a six-storeyed tower, asymmetrically placed, tall chimneys, and a deep *porte cochère*.<sup>15</sup> In 1946 it was bought by Cottesmore School,<sup>16</sup> which still had it in 1985. The former farm buildings, consisting of four large brick ranges round a courtyard with corner towers, were used by the Cottesmore golf and country club in 1981.

A chain of ponds running from south to north was created west of Buchan Hill house between 1874 and 1895; at the latter date three of them supplied fish. Under P. F. R. Saillard (d. 1915) at least seven garden staff were employed and there was an aviary for pheasants.<sup>17</sup>

The estate called *NEW PARK*, like Bewbush a bailiwick of St. Leonard's Forest,<sup>18</sup> was the later Park farm in the south-west corner of the parish. It apparently existed by 1398,<sup>19</sup> and certainly by 1441, when there was a lodge.<sup>20</sup> Thereafter it descended with St. Leonard's Forest until 1553 when, as newly disparked, it was granted by the Crown to Edward Lewknor, who granted it later in the same year to the tenant John Michell of Stammerham in Horsham.<sup>21</sup> By 1569 it had been resumed by the duke of Norfolk,<sup>22</sup> of whom Roger Gratwicke (d. 1570) and his son, also Roger, were successive lessees.<sup>23</sup> In 1588 Philip Howard, earl of Arundel, was dealing with the estate, described as comprising 600 a.; his son Thomas, earl of Arundel, sold it in 1611 to Sir George Snelling.<sup>24</sup> At Snelling's death in 1617 it passed to his son Shirley,<sup>25</sup> who conveyed it in 1633 to William Gratwicke of Cowfold,<sup>26</sup> who was succeeded in 1636 by his son, also William (d. 1670). Thereafter it presumably passed to William's brother John (d. 1696), since John's son, also John (d. 1720 or 1721), devised it to his sister Elizabeth Batten.<sup>27</sup> By 1795 it belonged to John Blagrove,<sup>28</sup>

and by 1852, when it comprised 563 a., it was part of the Leonardslee estate.<sup>29</sup> It thereafter descended with Leonardslee until 1920<sup>30</sup> or later.

Old Park, a three-roomed house of 17th-century type with a lobby entrance, perhaps occupies the site of the lodge in New park mentioned in 1441,<sup>31</sup> and seems likely to date from the time of its reclamation for arable.<sup>32</sup>

**ECONOMIC HISTORY. AGRICULTURE.** Assarting in St. Leonard's Forest was being practised in the Middle Ages with the conversion of herdsman's seasonal settlements to permanent agricultural ones. By 1326 there were 100 a. of demesne arable at Bewbush;<sup>33</sup> possibly most of it lay around the manor house, but fields separated by shaws in the extreme north, which in 1981 gave an impression of forest clearings, may represent medieval assarting. There were presumably assarts in the south too, like the one belonging to John of Ifield in Shelley bailiwick (in Crawley detached) which was ratified in 1330.<sup>34</sup> By 1499 there was arable land in various parts of the forest.<sup>35</sup>

In the mid 16th century more deliberate efforts were made to reclaim the forest for arable. Thomas Seymour, Lord Seymour, during the brief period when he owned it (1547-9),<sup>36</sup> converted much land into holdings for small farmers,<sup>37</sup> who paid rent to the Crown as landlord in 1573<sup>38</sup> and ten years later apparently had rights of pasture over the parts of the forest still uninclosed.<sup>39</sup> In 1602 there were c. 40 tenants holding between them c. 4,000 a.; most holdings were under 50 a. in area, but two containing heathland and woodland were of 1,500 a. and 208 a. and another of 900 a. comprised only heath. Most closes were small, and only about a tenth of the land seems then to have been farmed as arable.<sup>40</sup> Arable land in the south part of the forest was mentioned c. 1684.<sup>41</sup> In the long term, however, the reclamation of 1547-9 does not seem to have been successful, and much of the reclaimed land had apparently been turned over to rabbit warrens before 1800.<sup>42</sup> One manor outside the parish, Hyde manor in Slaugham,<sup>43</sup> is known to have had tenants within it in the early 17th century. A further attempt at reclamation made in the 1630s or 1640s was also unsuccessful: Sir Richard Weston, lord of the forest by 1638,<sup>44</sup> experimented with new agricultural

<sup>10</sup> *Suss. Historical, Biographical, and Pictorial* (publ. A. North, 1907), s.v. P. F. R. Saillard; M. Girouard, *Victorian Country Ho.* (1979 edn.), 399-400.

<sup>11</sup> *The Cottesmorian*, xli (1978-9), 1000 (copy at Cottesmore Sch.); *Suss. in 20th Cent.* 294; inf. from Mr. M. D. Rogerson, Cottesmore Sch.

<sup>12</sup> *Crawley*, ed. Gray, 12; W.S.R.O., Ecc. Comm. 9/3.

<sup>13</sup> B.L. Add. MS. 40605, f. 234.

<sup>14</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1862); cf. *S.R.S.* li. 143; O.S. Map 6", *Suss.* XIV (1879 edn.).

<sup>15</sup> Girouard, *Victorian Country Ho.* 82, 399-400; *Suss. in 20th Cent.* 178; dates on bldg.

<sup>16</sup> *The Cottesmorian*, xli. 1000.

<sup>17</sup> *Ibid.* 1000-1; O.S. Map 6", *Suss.* XIV (1879 and later edns.).

<sup>18</sup> Above, forest.

<sup>19</sup> P.R.O., C 145/270, no. 11.

<sup>20</sup> *V.C.H. Suss.* ii. 308.

<sup>21</sup> *Cal. Pat.* 1553, 73-4, 102; cf. P.R.O., E 318/1751.

<sup>22</sup> *S.A.C.* lx. 42; B.L. Add. MS. 5686, f. 70.

<sup>23</sup> *S.A.C.* lx. 42.

<sup>24</sup> *E.S.R.O.*, SAS/E 422 (TS. cat.); P.R.O., C 54/2132, no. 13.

<sup>25</sup> *S.R.S.* xiv, p. 210.

<sup>26</sup> W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 34158.

<sup>27</sup> *S.A.C.* lx. 55-8.

<sup>28</sup> W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 1999; *S.R.S.* li. 47.

<sup>29</sup> *E.S.R.O.*, SAY 2831.

<sup>30</sup> W.S.R.O., Ecc. Comm. 9/2.

<sup>31</sup> *V.C.H. Suss.* ii. 308.

<sup>32</sup> Below, econ. hist. (agric.).

<sup>33</sup> P.R.O., C 134/97, no. 6.

<sup>34</sup> *Cal. Pat.* 1327-30, 489.

<sup>35</sup> Arundel Cast. MS. M 814. *Ibid.* A 1860, rot. 1, lists 45. of new rent from an 'inholm', i.e. an assart; cf. *P.N. Suss.* (E.P.N.S.), i. 29-30, 203. The site may be indicated by the road name Inham's Lane which in 1771 apparently described the modern Mill Lane at Crabtree: 11 Geo. III, c. 99 (Priv. Act).

<sup>36</sup> Above, manors.

<sup>37</sup> P.R.O., E 318/1751.

<sup>38</sup> *Cal. Pat.* 1572-5, p. 104.

<sup>39</sup> P.R.O., E 310/25/143, rot. 15.

<sup>40</sup> *Ibid.* LR 2/227, ff. 31-4.

<sup>41</sup> *Ibid.* E 134/36 Chas. II/East. 22, rot. 5.

<sup>42</sup> Above, forest.

<sup>43</sup> *S.R.S.* xix. 216.

<sup>44</sup> Above, manors.



techniques, but his plan to raise corn by intensive sheepfolding failed because of the wetness of the ground.<sup>45</sup> More successful was the sparking of New park in the south-west corner; the land had been reclaimed for arable possibly by c. 1620 and certainly by 1667,<sup>46</sup> though at the latter date the soil was said to be very poor.<sup>47</sup> In 1794 Park farm together with Parkgate farm, in Cowfold, comprised 346 a., and was let on a 7-year lease.<sup>48</sup> By the same date part at least of the centre of the parish was cultivated, for Springfield Farm is partly 18th-century.<sup>49</sup>

Meanwhile the more fertile land around Bewbush Manor House was divided in 1650 between several farms, winter corn, among other crops, being grown.<sup>50</sup> In the later 18th century most arable within the parish was at Bewbush; there were five farms in 1787, of which the three largest, including Kilnwood farm, comprised 173 a., 224 a., and 479 a., and were let for periods of 14 or 21 years.<sup>51</sup> The land in the parish then said to yield 16 bu. of corn an acre was presumably at Bewbush.<sup>52</sup>

Stock listed in the parish in 1801 included 52 cows, 85 young cattle and colts, 1,185 sheep, and 143 pigs.<sup>53</sup> Despite the opinion expressed in the late 18th century that most of the unclosed parts of the parish were not worth reclaiming,<sup>54</sup> much was in fact assarted in the earlier 19th century. In 1801 the two warrens in the centre of the parish, comprising 3,000 a., were let on a 100-year lease with permission to destroy all the rabbits on the premises, to fell timber, and to plough up the land. The lands were further divided during the next six years, and parcels of 1 a., with cottages, were sublet by the lessees.<sup>55</sup> By c. 1813 nearly 2,000 a. had been reclaimed, some of it described as very productive,<sup>56</sup> but with falling corn prices much land went out of cultivation before 1834, when the rest was said to be very poor and hardly worth farming.<sup>57</sup> A second programme of reclamation, presumably with underdraining,<sup>58</sup> was pursued in the 1840s,<sup>59</sup> when the heathland of Plummers Plain and between Hammerpond Road and Colgate was perhaps largely cleared. Meanwhile reclamation of the former rabbit warren in Bewbush tithing had begun before 1824, when 133 a. near Buchan Hill were described as newly assarted.<sup>60</sup> The buildings of Shepherdsfield Farm near Buchan Hill, which are of early 19th-century character, were presumably built in connexion with that campaign. The straight-sided closes, variable in size, which existed in those three areas of the parish in the 1870s<sup>61</sup> presumably also date from the period of reclamation.

In the late 1830s landownership in the main part

of the parish, i.e. excluding Bewbush tithing, was dominated by the Aldridge family of St. Leonard's house, which owned at least 3,400 a., including a home farm of 1,022 a. Other farms in the main part of the parish, which belonged to smaller landowners and were let to tenants, included Grouse farm, Plummers Plain farm, and Docker's Lodge farm; several were between 40 a. and 110 a. in size.<sup>62</sup> Bewbush tithing similarly was dominated by the Holmbush estate which comprised 870 a. in hand, including the home farm and Kilnwood farm, and three let farms of 98 a., 158 a., and 271 a.<sup>63</sup> There was then more arable in Bewbush tithing than meadow and pasture, though the soil was described as light and poor and the method of farming unsystematic.<sup>64</sup>

Five farmers were listed in the parish in 1845.<sup>65</sup> In 1851 there were 6 farms over 200 a. in area, each employing between 6 and 12 men, besides many other holdings, some of c. 60–70 a. and others of only a few acres.<sup>66</sup> Seventeen farmers were listed in 1862.<sup>67</sup> The St. Leonard's house estate remained the largest in the parish in 1878, when it included c. 20 farms in Lower Beeding and Nuthurst of between 22 a. and 312 a., almost all let for periods of up to 21 years.<sup>68</sup> From the 1860s the large estates began to be kept in hand and managed by bailiffs: the Holmbush, Leonardlee, and Buchan Hill estates, for instance, were so treated in 1882.<sup>69</sup> In 1909 there was more owner-occupied than rented land, the two largest holdings, of over 300 a. each, being both owned or mainly so. Fifty of the other 70 holdings in the parish then were of less than 50 a.<sup>70</sup>

Agricultural improvement continued during the later 19th century, especially on the large estates. Underdraining, presumably introduced into the parish during the reclamation of the 1840s, was put in at Willis's farm near Lower Beeding village c. 1864.<sup>71</sup> Lower Bewbush farm was being similarly improved at the same period, and by 1875 was all underdrained.<sup>72</sup> Elsewhere farmhouses were rebuilt on new sites, for instance at Park farm in the south-west and at Church farm in Lower Beeding village before 1878. The St. Leonard's house estate had undergone great improvements in the 1870s,<sup>73</sup> and there was steam-driven machinery at the home farm there by 1896.<sup>74</sup>

In 1875 over 2,000 a. of arable were listed in the parish, besides 1,259 a. of permanent grass; wheat and oats were the main crops, and 410 cattle and 1,519 sheep were listed.<sup>75</sup> Two thirds of the area of Lower Bewbush farm was arable in 1875,<sup>76</sup> and

<sup>45</sup> P. Brandon, *Suss. Landscape*, 161; Ric. Weston, *A Discours of Husbandrie* (1650), 13–15.

<sup>46</sup> P.R.O., E 134/19 Chas. II East./24; cf. E.S.R.O., SAS/E 422 (TS. cat.). The statement that the park was disparked by 1553 does not necessarily imply conversion to arable: *Cal. Pat.* 1553, 102.

<sup>47</sup> P.R.O., E 134/19 Chas. II East./24.

<sup>48</sup> W.S.R.O., Holmes–Campbell MS. 839 (TS. cat.).

<sup>49</sup> Above, intro.

<sup>50</sup> P.R.O., LR 2/299, ff. 11–23.

<sup>51</sup> B.L. Add. MS. 5685, ff. 28v.–29.

<sup>52</sup> Young, *Agric. of Suss.* 92.

<sup>53</sup> E.S.R.O., LCG/3/EW 1, f. [1].

<sup>54</sup> Young, op. cit. 473.

<sup>55</sup> *Rep. Com. on Children and Women in Agric.* 82; Horsham Mus. MS. 1200. Cf. the contemporary improvement of Tilgate Forest to the E.: Young, op. cit. 189–90.

<sup>56</sup> Magd. Coll. Oxf. Mun., Estate Papers 741, J. Ventris to President, [1813].

<sup>57</sup> Ibid. Estate Papers 741, f. 32v.

<sup>58</sup> Brandon, *Suss. Landscape*, 161–2.

<sup>59</sup> *Census*, 1851.

<sup>60</sup> B.L. Add. MS. 40605, f. 234v.

<sup>61</sup> O.S. Map 6", *Suss.* XIV, XXV (1879 edn.).

<sup>62</sup> 1 & 2 Vic. c. 55 (Local and Personal).

<sup>63</sup> W.S.R.O., TD/W 160.

<sup>64</sup> P.R.O., IR 18/10239.

<sup>65</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1845).

<sup>66</sup> W.S.R.O., MF 45, ff. 338–72.

<sup>67</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1862).

<sup>68</sup> Horsham Mus. MS. SP 203.

<sup>69</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1862 and later edns.), s.v. Lower Beeding, Colgate.

<sup>70</sup> P.R.O., MAF 68/2371.

<sup>71</sup> S.A.C. xvii. 255–6.

<sup>72</sup> W.S.R.O., SP 363.

<sup>73</sup> Horsham Mus. MS. SP 203.

<sup>74</sup> Ibid. SP 230.

<sup>75</sup> P.R.O., MAF 68/433.

<sup>76</sup> W.S.R.O., SP 363.



much of the centre of the parish was arable in 1878.<sup>77</sup> Meanwhile, as in neighbouring parishes, land use was much affected by the growth of London and other towns. There had been c. 100 a. of orchards at Park farm in the south-west in 1834,<sup>78</sup> which in 1852 were described as very valuable.<sup>79</sup> Much orchard land existed in the latter area in the 1870s, when there was also some near Lower Beeding village.<sup>80</sup> In 1909 the chief fruit crop was apples.<sup>81</sup> At the same date there were three poultry farmers.<sup>82</sup> Dairying and cattle raising also greatly increased during the later 19th century, at the expense of arable. In 1882 there were eight cowkeepers, and in 1895 two dairy farmers.<sup>83</sup> By 1909 most of the arable in the parish had been converted to pasture, reversing the former balance: only c. 500 a. of arable, mostly oats, was then returned, while the acreage of permanent grass had increased by two and a half times to 3,138 a., 800 cattle and 1,288 sheep being listed.<sup>84</sup> By the same date at Buchan Hill agriculture was eclipsed in importance by game preservation.<sup>85</sup>

The larger estates of the parish continued to be kept in hand after the First World War;<sup>86</sup> in 1957 several were managed by bailiffs.<sup>87</sup> In 1975, of 1,559 ha. returned more than 90 per cent was owner-occupied, all except three of the 42 holdings then listed being less than 100 ha. in size.<sup>88</sup> The predominance of non-arable agriculture continued during the same period. In 1938, for instance, 7 poultry farmers were listed in the parish.<sup>89</sup> The Leonardslee home farm specialized in cattle after 1920,<sup>90</sup> while in 1938 dairy farming and pig breeding as well as fruit growing were practised at Orchard farm in the south-west.<sup>91</sup> Some land in the last-named area remained in orchards in 1956,<sup>92</sup> and in the following year five market gardens, nurseries, or fruit farms were listed, one market gardener specializing in mushrooms. One nursery and two market gardens existed near Lower Beeding village in 1971,<sup>93</sup> and there was one of each in 1981. In 1957 there were also four poultry farmers, a dairy farmer, and a pig breeder in the parish.<sup>94</sup> Livestock and poultry still predominated in 1975, when five holdings specialized in dairying and five in livestock rearing and fattening, one chiefly of sheep, and the others chiefly of cattle. Sheep then listed numbered 926, cattle 1,631, pigs no fewer than 1,756, and there were also over 15,000 head of poultry, kept chiefly for egg production.<sup>95</sup>

**FAIR.** A fair in St. Leonard's Forest, possibly originally for selling feral horses, was being held by 1438.<sup>96</sup> In 1441 and later it was held on St. Leonard's day (6 November),<sup>97</sup> but after the mid 18th-century change of calendar on 17 November.<sup>98</sup> In 1631 the profit was said to be 10s. a year.<sup>99</sup> In 1724 the fair was apparently held on Mannings Heath in Nut-hurst;<sup>1</sup> it is not clear whether it had always been held there, but Booth's land, described as the site in 1608,<sup>2</sup> may have been nearby.<sup>3</sup> In the late 18th century the fair was apparently chiefly a cattle fair,<sup>4</sup> though goods sold there in 1717 included stockings, one purchaser coming from Hurstpierpoint.<sup>5</sup> Before 1794 the fair was moved to a new site in Horsham parish, east of the town.<sup>6</sup>

**IRONWORKING.** Between c. 1550 and c. 1660 the chief non-agricultural economic activity of the parish was ironworking.

The twin St. Leonard's ironworks at Hawkins and Hammer ponds on the Horsham-Slaugham road were the largest in western Sussex;<sup>7</sup> the eastern pond, called Hammer pond, had a forge, known as the upper forge, and the western pond, called Hawkins pond by 1585, had both a forge, known as the lower forge, and, later, a furnace. The St. Leonard's ironworks were perhaps the ones near Horsham mentioned in 1552;<sup>8</sup> corroboration may be provided by mention of a French collier murdered in the forest in 1556.<sup>9</sup> In 1585 their founder was said to have been John Broadbridge. The ironworks certainly existed by 1562 when they were described as 'the iron mills in St. Leonard's Forest'.<sup>10</sup> By 1570, the year of his death, Roger Gratwicke of Sullington occupied the ironworks, and also leased woods at New Park presumably to provide fuel. His son Roger<sup>11</sup> continued to hold the ironworks until c. 1588;<sup>12</sup> both men were very wealthy.<sup>13</sup> The western forge already had two fineries by c. 1576; the eastern forge was enlarged by the building of a second one in the 1580s. Before c. 1584 pig iron was perhaps brought from Bewbush furnace (see below). At about that date a furnace was built beside the lower forge to use the same head of water; in 1588 it was claimed to process 1,000 loads of ore annually, the ore probably being obtained south-west of Colgate, where many deep minepit craters could still be seen in 1981.<sup>14</sup>

The ironworks were included in 1602 in the

<sup>77</sup> Horsham Mus. MS. SP 203.

<sup>78</sup> Magd. Coll. Oxf. Mun., Estate Papers 741, ff. 29,

32v.-33.

<sup>79</sup> E.S.R.O., SAY 2831.

<sup>80</sup> O.S. Map 6", Suss. XXV (1879 edn.); P.R.O., MAF 68/433.

<sup>81</sup> P.R.O., MAF 68/2371.

<sup>82</sup> Kelly's Dir. Suss. (1909), s.v. Lower Beeding, Colgate.

<sup>83</sup> Ibid. (1882, 1895), s.v. Lower Beeding, Colgate.

<sup>84</sup> P.R.O., MAF 68/2371.

<sup>85</sup> V.C.H. Suss. ii. 462; cf. above, intro.

<sup>86</sup> Kelly's Dir. Suss. (1922 and later edns.).

<sup>87</sup> Kelly's Dir. Horsham (1957).

<sup>88</sup> M.A.F.F., agric. statistics, 1975.

<sup>89</sup> Kelly's Dir. Suss. (1938).

<sup>90</sup> Country Life, 17 Mar. 1977, p. 632.

<sup>91</sup> Kelly's Dir. Suss. (1938).

<sup>92</sup> O.S. Map 6", TQ 12 SE. (1961 edn.).

<sup>93</sup> Kelly's Dir. Horsham (1957, 1971). <sup>94</sup> Ibid. (1957).

<sup>95</sup> M.A.F.F., agric. statistics, 1975.

<sup>96</sup> Arundel Cast. MS. A 1859.

<sup>97</sup> V.C.H. Suss. ii. 308; cf. P.R.O., LR 2/227, f. 35.

S.A.C. xxv. 182, for 1717, gives 16 Nov., evidently in error.

<sup>98</sup> e.g. G. A. Walpoole, *New Brit. Traveller* (1784), 51.

<sup>99</sup> K.A.O., U 269/T 276/1.

<sup>1</sup> Budgen, *Suss. Map* (1724).

<sup>2</sup> P.R.O., LR 2/227, f. 35.

<sup>3</sup> Cf. Boothland pond mentioned in 1801, which was perhaps Roosthole pond on the bdry. of Lower Beeding and Nuthurst: Horsham Mus. MS. 1200.

<sup>4</sup> Walpoole, op. cit. 51.

<sup>5</sup> S.A.C. xxv. 182.

<sup>6</sup> V.C.H. Suss. vi (2), 173.

<sup>7</sup> S.A.C. ii. 216. Following acct. based mainly on E. Straker, *Wealden Iron*, 417, 433-40, 458-9; P.R.O., E 134/27 Eliz. I Hil./1; E 134/30 Eliz. I East./8, 17. For iron-ore workings in the par. cf. *Proc. Geologists' Assoc.* lxxxiii (1), 41.

<sup>8</sup> C. 7. i. 18-20, 22.

<sup>9</sup> S.R.S. xxi. 310; cf. *ibid.* 129.

<sup>10</sup> Cal. Pat. 1560-3, 565.

<sup>11</sup> S.A.C. lx. 42.

<sup>12</sup> Cf. *ibid.* cxvii. 167.

<sup>13</sup> *Ibid.* lx. 41-2.

<sup>14</sup> Cf. the place name the Minepits recorded nearby in 1874: O.S. Map 6", Suss. XIV (1879 edn.).



Crown lease of St. Leonard's Forest to Sir John Caryll.<sup>15</sup> The furnace ceased to be used c. 1615,<sup>16</sup> but both forges continued in 1653.<sup>17</sup> In 1656 the eastern forge had a finery, a chafery, and a warehouse, and the western forge two fineries, a chafery, and a warehouse.<sup>18</sup> By 1664, however, both had ceased operation,<sup>19</sup> and 12 years later they were said to have fallen to the ground through disuse,<sup>20</sup> some building materials from them having been sold by the Crown c. 1670.<sup>21</sup>

The furnace at Gosden south-east of Crabtree was built c. 1580 by Roger Gratwicke the younger, and evidently used ore from Minepits wood nearby,<sup>22</sup> where remains of pits survived in 1981. In the 1580s Gratwicke's sole right to mine ore in the forest was challenged by Walter Covert of Slaugham, who apparently had some interest in the forest,<sup>23</sup> and Edward Caryll of Shipley. Presumably in order to supply Covert's furnace at Slaugham,<sup>24</sup> and therefore probably in the vicinity of Gosden furnace, they began digging ore in the forest, their workmen clashing several times with those of Gratwicke. In reply to Gratwicke's suit against them the two men alleged that his minepits were wastefully operated and were producing more ore than he could use, while they themselves were merely taking the lower deposits which his men left behind. The dispute may have been settled at the same time that Edward Caryll acquired the Gosden ironworks, apparently by 1586. He was said to employ at least 49 miners in 1587,<sup>25</sup> but since no more is heard of the Gosden ironworks they may have been abandoned soon afterwards.

A furnace at Bewbush existed by 1569,<sup>26</sup> presumably using ore from the Bewbush estate, as later.<sup>27</sup> It seems usually to have been managed with Ifield forge further downstream, since it was called Ifield furnace in 1574.<sup>28</sup> In 1570 it was leased like the St. Leonard's ironworks to Roger Gratwicke the elder,<sup>29</sup> and the lease continued to belong to his son in 1578.<sup>30</sup> In the early 17th century Arthur Middleton, lessee of Bewbush, held it together with Ifield forge and ironworks elsewhere.<sup>31</sup> The furnace building still stood in 1650, though it had then been empty for c. 7 years;<sup>32</sup> by 1664 it was in ruins.<sup>33</sup>

Occupations provided by the ironworks included those of hammerman, forgerman, and iron ore digger.<sup>34</sup> Some workmen came from other parishes, for

instance Horsham and Shipley, and work seems to have been seasonal,<sup>35</sup> since two such immigrant workers were described as husbandmen, one in 1588 having come to the parish to work during each of the previous three years.

**MILLS.** Two hammerponds in the parish later provided power for corn mills. Gosden mill is described below.<sup>36</sup> A mill at Bewbush existed from 1787 or earlier.<sup>37</sup> In 1862 the miller was also a farmer.<sup>38</sup> The mill was disused by 1875,<sup>39</sup> and was said in 1930 to have long disappeared. The mill pond then survived<sup>40</sup> but had been drained for agriculture by 1950.<sup>41</sup> The names Windmill field, recorded west of Bewbush Manor House c. 1841,<sup>42</sup> and Windmill burrow, recorded east of Colgate in 1874,<sup>43</sup> presumably refer to sites of windmills. A miller and shopkeeper was recorded in the parish in 1862 in addition to the miller of Bewbush.<sup>44</sup>

**OTHER TRADE AND INDUSTRY.** Stone was being dug for roofing in the parish in 1439,<sup>45</sup> and Roger Gratwicke the ironmaster dug over 200 loads in St. Leonard's Forest to build his house at Cowfold in the 1580s.<sup>46</sup> In 1849 excellent building stone was said to be plentiful and extensively dug.<sup>47</sup> One quarry near Carter's Lodge was apparently still working in 1895, besides others south of St. Leonard's house and south-east of Lower Beeding church.<sup>48</sup>

Other trades recorded in the 16th and 17th centuries include those of foyster or saddletree maker in 1555,<sup>49</sup> blacksmith in 1647,<sup>50</sup> and victualler in 1667.<sup>51</sup> Woodland also gave employment in other trades, such as those of woodcutter,<sup>52</sup> sawyer, carpenter, collier, i.e. maker of charcoal, and 'clapboard maker',<sup>53</sup> mentioned in the later 16th century. Fish farming was being practised at Bewbush in 1650, when the furnace pond produced c. 800 carp which were sold to a London fishmonger; other ponds at Bewbush were then thought to be capable of use for the same purpose.<sup>54</sup>

In 1811 one in nine or ten of families in work listed in the parish were supported chiefly by non-agricultural occupations, and in 1831 one in six or seven. At the later date, however, and possibly also at the earlier, the figures given exclude St. Leonard's Forest.<sup>55</sup> Many more tradesmen lived in the parish after the mid 19th century.<sup>56</sup> In 1845 there were a

<sup>15</sup> P.R.O., LR 2/203, ff. 162-3.

<sup>16</sup> S.A.C. xxiv. 240.

<sup>17</sup> *Wealden Iron* (Wealden Iron Res. Group), viii. 5; cf. *Lytton MSS.* p. v, apparently referring to the 1640s.

<sup>18</sup> S.A.C. xxiv. 238-9.

<sup>19</sup> *Wealden Iron* (Wealden Iron Res. Group), viii. 5.

<sup>20</sup> B.L. Add. MS. 5705, f. 21.

<sup>21</sup> P.R.O., E 134/36 Chas. II East./22, rot. 6. The statement at Straker, *Wealden Iron*, 440, that parts of the bldgs. still stood c. 1900 is unverified.

<sup>22</sup> O.S. Map 6", Suss. XXV (1879 edn.).

<sup>23</sup> Above, manors.

<sup>24</sup> Straker, *Wealden Iron*, 404.

<sup>25</sup> *V.C.H. Suss.* ii. 247; *S.A.C.* cxvi. 44.

<sup>26</sup> *S.A.C.* cxvii. 167.

<sup>27</sup> P.R.O., LR 2/299, f. 20; cf. *Proc. Geologists' Assoc.* lxxxiii (1), 41.

<sup>28</sup> *S.A.C.* cxvii. 167.

<sup>29</sup> *E.H.R.* xlviii. 95.

<sup>30</sup> *Suss. Ind. Hist.* viii. 13.

<sup>31</sup> P.R.O., LR 2/299, f. 20.

<sup>32</sup> *Wealden Iron* (Wealden Iron Res. Group), viii. 4; cf. *ibid.* 13-14.

<sup>33</sup> Cf. *S.R.S.* xxi, pp. xxiii-xxiv; *W.S.R.O.*, Ep. I/29/16/3.

<sup>35</sup> Cf. *S.A.C.* ii. 103.

<sup>36</sup> Below, Cowfold, econ. hist.

<sup>37</sup> B.L. Add. MS. 5685, f. 28v.

<sup>38</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1862).

<sup>39</sup> O.S. Map 6", Suss. III (1874-9 edn.).

<sup>40</sup> Straker, *Wealden Iron*, 459.

<sup>41</sup> *S.N.Q.* xiii. 43.

<sup>42</sup> *W.S.R.O.*, TD/W 160.

<sup>43</sup> O.S. Map 6", Suss. XIV (1879 edn.).

<sup>44</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1862).

<sup>45</sup> Arundel Cast. MS. A 1859.

<sup>46</sup> P.R.O., E 134/30 Eliz. I East./17, m. 8.

<sup>47</sup> Lewis, *Topog. Dict. Eng.* (1849).

<sup>48</sup> O.S. Map 6", Suss. XIV. SE., XXV. NW. (1899 edn.); W. Goodliffe, *Horsham and St. Leonard's Forest*, 48; *Suss. in 20th Cent.* 121.

<sup>49</sup> *S.R.S.* xxi. 309.

<sup>50</sup> *Ibid.* liv. 136.

<sup>51</sup> P.R.O., E 134/19 Chas. II East./24, rot. 3v.

<sup>52</sup> *Ibid.* E 134/27 Eliz. I East./16, rot. 6.

<sup>53</sup> *Ibid.* E 134/16-17 Eliz. I Mich./2; E 134/27 Eliz. I Hil./1.

<sup>54</sup> *Ibid.* LR 2/299, f. 22.

<sup>55</sup> *Census*, 1811, 1831; cf. above, intro.

<sup>56</sup> Rest of section based mainly on *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1845 and later edns.), s.v. Lower Beeding, Colgate.



baker, a grocer and draper, and a timber valuer. A shopkeeper at Lower Beeding village was recorded in 1848,<sup>57</sup> and a wheelwright in the parish in 1852; by 1862 there were a tailor and two shoemakers, and by 1865 a grocer.<sup>58</sup> Heath broom makers were recorded in 1851<sup>59</sup> and later. At Lower Beeding village in 1882 there were also a baker, a builder, and a draper and corn dealer. From 1909 or earlier there was a butcher's shop there, and by 1938 a garage; both survived in 1981. At Crabtree there was a shopkeeper in 1862 and a baker in 1874; by 1895 there were also two shoemakers, a smith, and a coal and coke merchant. At Colgate there were a blacksmith, a beer retailer, and a shopkeeper in 1874, and by 1882 a shopkeeper and two grocers; by 1895 there was a coal and coke dealer. Meanwhile the great estates of the parish in the late 19th and early 20th centuries yielded many non-agricultural occupations, notably those of gardener, gamekeeper, and forester. St. Leonard's house had a smithy and a timber yard in 1896;<sup>60</sup> at Buchan Hill under P. F. R. Saillard (d. 1915) there were at least 14 indoor staff and 7 gardeners,<sup>61</sup> while at South Lodge a carpenter in 1964 had given 70 years' service to the estate, for which his father too had worked.<sup>62</sup> In 1981 there was a general stores at Lower Beeding village, besides the butcher already mentioned, and a general stores at Crabtree, but there were no shops or tradesmen at Colgate, where the general stores had closed in 1976.<sup>63</sup> Some alternative employment was provided by a sawmill near Hammer pond and by stables west of Lower Beeding village.<sup>64</sup>

Bricks had been made in the parish in 1584,<sup>65</sup> and there were brick kilns at Plummers Plain in 1803.<sup>66</sup> Two brickmakers had works at Plummers Plain in 1851, one of whom, Richard Morley, a tenant of the Leonardslee estate, burnt c. 7 kilns of bricks or tiles a year, farmed 50 a., and employed 7 men.<sup>67</sup> In 1882 Morley's brickworks had reverted to the estate, which employed a manager to run it. It had ceased operation by 1896, and in 1909 another brickworks existed further east along the road to Ashfold cross-ways.<sup>68</sup> The brickworks north-east of Holmbush on the Horsham-Crawley road existed by 1862, when it also made tiles, drain pipes, and brown ware. Later known as the Holmbush pottery works, it survived until 1938 or later. A third site of brickmaking in the parish was south of the Horsham-Colgate road; a brickworks was active there in the 1870s, but had ceased by 1896.<sup>69</sup> After c. 1945 the site of the Holmbush brickworks was used by firms making breeze blocks and paint. The firm of Bernard J. Newman,

builders' merchants and roofing contractors, was formed in 1962 and expanded greatly in the next 20 years, supplying for instance over 200,000 handmade clay tiles for the Horsham town centre redevelopment in the 1970s. In 1981 there were other firms on the site too, including a firm of wholesale grocers and a firm distributing central heating equipment. The total number employed there was then c. 250.<sup>70</sup>

**LOCAL GOVERNMENT.** In the Middle Ages such jurisdiction as was exercised in Lower Beeding was that of St. Leonard's Forest, within which all the parish apparently lay. A master forester was mentioned in 1281,<sup>71</sup> and foresters in the plural in 1303.<sup>72</sup> There were bailiffs of the forest as well as foresters in 1311-12.<sup>73</sup> The master forester in 1383 had charge of all parks, chases, and warrens belonging to Bramber rape.<sup>74</sup> Probably by then, and certainly by the late 15th century, the post was a sinecure: in 1476 Thomas Hoo and Sir Henry Roos were the two master foresters, each with a salary of 5 marks a year.<sup>75</sup> The day to day administration of the forest in the mid 15th century was in the hands of a ranger, who was paid 4d. a day wages in 1460, and there were also keepers or foresters of the different bailiwicks:<sup>76</sup> the keeper of Horestock bailiwick in 1400 received 2d. a day wages,<sup>77</sup> and the foresters of Roffey and Shelley bailiwicks in 1476 had 1d. a day each.<sup>78</sup> In 1507 the ranger was alternatively known as the collector.<sup>79</sup> There are other 16th- and 17th-century references to rangers, bailiffs, and keepers,<sup>80</sup> the last keeper being recorded in 1674.<sup>81</sup>

Courts were recorded for St. Leonard's Forest between 1438<sup>82</sup> and 1631.<sup>83</sup> In 1459-60, in 1499, and in 1529, two 'woodplea' courts were held annually, court rolls surviving for the two latter years.<sup>84</sup> The court was then concerned solely with maintaining the deer in the forest, accounting for animals that had died, keeping in repair the pales of the various bailiwicks, and collecting stray beasts. In the earlier 17th century, after the mid 16th-century reclamation of part of the forest, there was a court baron for tenants of what was described as the manor of St. Leonard's Forest.<sup>85</sup>

No court rolls are known for Bewbush manor, though since the manor house was described as the 'court' in 1330,<sup>86</sup> it may then have been used for some administrative business. In 1650 the lord of Bewbush had the right to impound strays found in the former park.<sup>87</sup>

By 1646 the Wealden portion of Beeding parish

<sup>57</sup> Horsham Mus. MS. 515.

<sup>58</sup> Ibid. SP 151.

<sup>59</sup> W.S.R.O., MF 45, ff. 338-72.

<sup>60</sup> Horsham Mus. MS. SP 230; cf. O.S. Map 6", Suss. III. SW. (1913 edn.) for a smithy at the Holmbush home fm.

<sup>61</sup> *The Cottesmorian*, xli. 1000 (copy at Cottesmore Sch.).

<sup>62</sup> *W. Suss. Gaz.* 1 Oct. 1964.

<sup>63</sup> Ibid. 5 Apr. 1979.

<sup>64</sup> Ibid. 8 Oct. 1981.

<sup>65</sup> *V.C.H. Suss.* ii. 253.

<sup>66</sup> 43 Geo. III, c. 111 (Local and Personal).

<sup>67</sup> W.S.R.O., MF 45, ff. 348, 354v.; E.S.R.O., SAY 2831.

<sup>68</sup> O.S. Map 6", Suss. XXV. NW. (1899, 1913 edns.).

<sup>69</sup> Ibid. XIV (1879 and later edns.); Horsham Mus. MS. SP 203.

<sup>70</sup> Inf. from Mr. Newman; local inf.

<sup>71</sup> *Magd. Coll. Oxf. Mun.*, Sele 81 (TS. cat.); cf. *Cal. Close*, 1288-96, 196.

<sup>72</sup> *Hist. MSS. Com.* 7, 8th Rep., D. & C. Cant. p. 349.

<sup>73</sup> *Magd. Coll. Oxf. Mun.*, Buddington 5 (TS. cat.).

<sup>74</sup> *Cal. Close*, 1405-9, 323.

<sup>75</sup> Lambeth Boro. Archives Dept., VI/330; cf. Arundel Cast. MS. M 814.

<sup>76</sup> Arundel Cast. MSS. A 433, rot. 3; A 1859; A 1860, rot. 1; M 814-15.

<sup>77</sup> *Cal. Pat.* 1399-1401, 264.

<sup>78</sup> Lambeth Boro. Archives Dept., VI/330.

<sup>79</sup> Arundel Cast. MS. A 1868, rot. 4d.

<sup>80</sup> Horsfield, *Hist. Suss.* i. 243; *Cal. Pat.* 1553, 241; 1572-5, p. 104; P.R.O., E 134/19 Chas. II East./24, rot. 4; S.R.S. xxi. 374.

<sup>81</sup> P.R.O., E 126/12, f. 33.

<sup>82</sup> Arundel Cast. MS. A 1859; cf. *V.C.H. Suss.* ii. 308.

<sup>83</sup> K.A.O., U 269/T 276/1.

<sup>84</sup> Arundel Cast. MSS. A 1860, rot. 1; M 814-15.

<sup>85</sup> K.A.O., U 269/T 276/1; P.R.O., LR 2/227, f. 35; above, manors.

<sup>86</sup> *Cal. Pat.* 1327-30, 489. <sup>87</sup> P.R.O., LR 2/299, f. 22.



was already maintaining its own poor separately from the downland portion,<sup>88</sup> as always happened later.<sup>89</sup> In 1791, however, the Wealden portion was still rated for the repair of Upper Beeding church,<sup>90</sup> and separate churchwardens were not appointed before 1838.<sup>91</sup> The Wealden portion joined Horsham union in 1835.<sup>92</sup> It was transferred from Horsham rural district to Horsham district in 1974.

**CHURCHES.** A chapel of St. Leonard existed in 1215,<sup>93</sup> but if, as seems likely, it gave its name to the forest rather than vice versa, had been founded by c. 1208;<sup>94</sup> it survived until the mid 16th century. It was not a chapel of ease, for the incumbent of Beeding apparently had no jurisdiction over it; instead it was described as a free chapel or chantry<sup>95</sup> belonging to the successive lords of St. Leonard's Forest, the Braoses, the Mowbrays, and the Howards, who presented its chaplains.<sup>96</sup> Thus in 1381 a Crown presentation by reason of the minority of John Mowbray was directed to the constable of Bramber castle, not to the ordinary.<sup>97</sup> In the early 15th century the chaplain was alternatively called a warden;<sup>98</sup> on one earlier occasion he seems to have been called a rector.<sup>99</sup> The chapel was dissolved by the duke of Norfolk in or shortly before 1547.<sup>1</sup> No trace has survived of the building, which is said to have been sited either on what became the bay of Hawkins pond or near the Horsham-Colgate road not far from the parish boundary.<sup>2</sup>

A parish of Lower Beeding was formed in 1838, to resolve disputes over tithe between Magdalen College, Oxford, and local landowners. Bewbush tithing was however excluded from the new parish and remained ecclesiastically part of Upper Beeding until 1871. A parish church, Holy Trinity, was built in 1840.<sup>3</sup> The living was at first a perpetual curacy, but in 1866 a vicarage was established, the first incumbent called vicar being instituted in 1883.<sup>4</sup> The advowson of the new living was settled on Magdalen College,<sup>5</sup> which sold it in 1861 to W. E. Hubbard of Leonardslee,<sup>6</sup> from whose family it passed in 1922 or 1923 to the bishop.<sup>7</sup>

The tithes of Lower Beeding belonged during the

Middle Ages and later to Sele priory and Magdalen College, Oxford, as successive rectors of Beeding.<sup>8</sup> In 1247 the chaplain of St. Leonard's chapel unsuccessfully claimed the tithes of calves, foals, and cheeses in St. Leonard's Forest against the priory.<sup>9</sup> In 1269, however, he or a successor was provided by the priory with a pension on retirement, at the request of William, Lord Braose.<sup>10</sup> In 1535 the chaplain's income was £9 13s. 4d., including £6 in fixed rents and 19s. in offerings.<sup>11</sup> At the chapel's dissolution in or before 1547 the lands apparently comprised over 230 a., including High Hurst manor (100 a.) in Nuthurst and land in Cowfold and Slaugham.<sup>12</sup>

By the earlier 17th century Magdalen College's right to tithe from the forest had become a buck and a doe annually,<sup>13</sup> later commuted to a payment of between 2 and 10 guineas.<sup>14</sup> Land in Bewbush tithing was said in 1650 to be tithe-free,<sup>15</sup> but in 1727 and 1832 tithes there were taken by the college's lessee.<sup>16</sup> Following the great expansion of arable in the parish in the early 19th century, the college in 1833 laid claim to all tithes from the Wealden portion of Beeding parish, but was opposed by landowners in the forest. To resolve the dispute the parish of Lower Beeding was created by an Act of 1838, Bewbush tithing being excluded. A rent charge of £135 was levied on the landowners of the area to maintain an incumbent.<sup>17</sup> The annual render of 10 guineas in lieu of the buck and doe was, however, maintained during the lifetime of the then incumbent of Upper Beeding.<sup>18</sup> Meanwhile the tithes of Bewbush tithing were commuted in 1841 at £83 18s.;<sup>19</sup> in 1861 that rent charge was sold with the advowson of Lower Beeding church to W. E. Hubbard.<sup>20</sup>

By the Act of 1838 Robert Aldridge of St. Leonard's house was to give 20 a. as glebe, on which Magdalen College undertook to build a house. The building, of stone, was erected  $\frac{3}{4}$  mile south-west of the church, and survived in 1981.<sup>21</sup> By then, however, it had been replaced by a new glebe house built next to the church. The net income of the living was said in 1875 to be c. £117.<sup>22</sup>

Chaplains of St. Leonard's chapel were recorded sporadically between 1215 and 1535;<sup>23</sup> one was a

<sup>88</sup> S.R.S. liv. 95.

<sup>89</sup> e.g. *Poor Law Abstract*, 1804, 516; *Census*, 1841; *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1866).

<sup>90</sup> W.S.R.O., Par. 16/9/1, f. 4v.

<sup>91</sup> 1 & 2 Vic. c. 55 (Local and Personal).

<sup>92</sup> *Suss. Poor Law Rec.* 39; cf. above, intro.

<sup>93</sup> *Rot. Litt. Pat.* (Rec. Com.), 128.

<sup>94</sup> *Pipe Roll of Bprie. of Winch.* 1208-9, ed. H. Hall (1903), 60.

<sup>95</sup> e.g. *Cal. Inq. p. m.* xi, p. 144; B.L. Add. MS. 39336, ff. 122-3; S.R.S. xxxvi. 51; xlvi, p. 309.

<sup>96</sup> e.g. *Rot. Litt. Pat.* (Rec. Com.), 128; *Cal. Inq. p. m.* xi, p. 144; B.L. Add. MS. 39336, ff. 122-3.

<sup>97</sup> *Cal. Pat.* 1381-5, 28. The Crown also presented during forfeiture in 1215 and during minority in 1400: *Rot. Litt. Pat.* (Rec. Com.), 128; S.R.S. xi. 252-3.

<sup>98</sup> S.R.S. xi. 252; B.L. Add. MS. 39336, f. 122.

<sup>99</sup> S.R.S. x. 65.

<sup>1</sup> *Ibid.* xxxvi. 51.

<sup>2</sup> *High Stream of Arundel*, ed. J. Fowler (Littlehampton, [1929]), 28-9; Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 365.

<sup>3</sup> *Lond. Gaz.* 31 Aug. 1866, p. 4800; B.L. Add. MS. 39328, ff. 201-2.

<sup>4</sup> 1 & 2 Vic. c. 55 (Local and Personal).

<sup>5</sup> B.L. Add. MS. 39469, f. 31.

<sup>6</sup> *Chich. Dioc. Kal.* (1922); *Chich. Dioc. Dir.* (1923).

<sup>7</sup> Above, forest; below, Upper Beeding, church.

<sup>8</sup> *Sele Chartulary*, pp. 32-3.

<sup>9</sup> *Ibid.* p. 73.

<sup>10</sup> *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), i. 320.

<sup>11</sup> S.R.S. xxxvi. 25, 95-6; cf. *ibid.* x. 65.

<sup>12</sup> Magd. Coll. Oxf. Mun., Estate Papers 143/41; P.R.O., E 134/19 Chas. II East./24, rot. 4; cf. *ibid.* E 126/12, f. 33; Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 365. The buck and doe had been given in part payment since the 16th cent.: Magd. Coll. Oxf. Mun., Sele 73; cf. Arundel Cast. MS. M 815.

<sup>13</sup> Magd. Coll. Oxf. Mun., Estate Papers 741, J. Ventris to President, 24 May [1813].

<sup>14</sup> P.R.O., LR 2/299, f. 21.

<sup>15</sup> Magd. Coll. Oxf. Mun., Estate Papers 135/123; *ibid.* Estate Papers 741, opinion of Mr. Boteler.

<sup>16</sup> 1 & 2 Vic. c. 55 (Local and Personal); Magd. Coll. Oxf. Mun., Estate Papers 741, J. Ventris to President, 24 May [1813]; cf. Horsham Mus. MS. 490 (MS. cat.).

<sup>17</sup> W.S.R.O., Par. 16/7/1, f. 62v.

<sup>18</sup> *Ibid.* TD/W 160.

<sup>19</sup> B.L. Add. MS. 39469, f. 31.

<sup>20</sup> 1 & 2 Vic. c. 55 (Local and Personal); O.S. Map 6", Suss. XXV (1879 edn.); Lewis, *Topog. Dict. Eng.* (1849). The glebe ho. was said in 1889 to have been built by C. G. Beauclerk of Leonardslee: Hurst, *Horsham* (1889), 161.

<sup>21</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. 1/22A/2 (1875).

<sup>22</sup> *Rot. Litt. Pat.* (Rec. Com.), 128; *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), i. 320.



prebendary of Salisbury,<sup>24</sup> and another, John Bilney (resigned 1400), was later mayor of Cambridge.<sup>25</sup> After the dissolution of the chapel the spiritual care of Lower Beeding devolved in theory on the incumbent of Beeding. Some inhabitants were apparently married at Upper Beeding church in the early 17th century,<sup>26</sup> the many baptisms in private entered in the Beeding register in the later 18th century were perhaps for Lower Beeding,<sup>27</sup> while the large number of parishioners of Beeding presented for not receiving communion in 1679 perhaps included residents in the Wealden outlier.<sup>28</sup> Most inhabitants of Lower Beeding, however, presumably made use of neighbouring churches, for instance those of Cowfold,<sup>29</sup> Horsham,<sup>30</sup> Ifield,<sup>31</sup> Nuthurst,<sup>32</sup> and Slaugham;<sup>33</sup> in the 1820s the residents at Holmbush house had a pew in Crawley church,<sup>34</sup> where the Broadwood family, the later owners of Holmbush, were buried.<sup>35</sup>

In the 1820s the clergy of the neighbourhood complained to Magdalen College of the increasing burden caused them since the partial inclosure of the parish after 1801, and represented the reclaimed area as without spiritual comforts.<sup>36</sup> By 1836, before the creation of the new parish, money had begun to be collected to build a church in the west near Coolhurst in Horsham.<sup>37</sup> The dowager marchioness of Northampton, the owner of Coolhurst, gave the site, and her successor C. Scrase-Dickins, together with Robert Aldridge of St. Leonard's house, largely defrayed the cost of building.<sup>38</sup> The church, St. John's, known later as the 'forest church',<sup>39</sup> was consecrated, evidently together with its graveyard, in 1839,<sup>40</sup> having been constituted a chapel of ease to Lower Beeding under the Act of 1838. The Act also provided for alternate morning and evening Sunday services at each church.<sup>41</sup>

J. M. Cholmeley, the first incumbent of Lower Beeding and a former fellow of Magdalen College, worked hard at setting up parish organizations, and also held weekday cottage services at Colgate.<sup>42</sup> His successor, instituted in 1848, was another fellow of Magdalen.<sup>43</sup> In 1851 services were held alternately in morning and afternoon at the two churches, morning service at Lower Beeding on Census Sunday being attended by 91 people besides Sunday school-children and afternoon service at Coolhurst by 112.<sup>44</sup> In 1856 there were two Sunday services at Lower Beeding church, the morning service having a congregation of c. 80, but the evening service often being

overcrowded, so that before long it was necessary to enlarge the building. At the same date there was only one Sunday service at Coolhurst, the congregation for which, except for the Aldridge family and their servants, came entirely from outside the parish. Communion was then being celebrated 12 or 14 times a year at Lower Beeding and 8 times a year at Coolhurst.<sup>45</sup> In the 1860s there was an assistant curate,<sup>46</sup> but the incumbent's task was much eased by the building of Colgate church and the creation of Colgate ecclesiastical parish in 1871.<sup>47</sup>

In 1875 congregations at Lower Beeding church averaged c. 150.<sup>48</sup> Coolhurst church was greatly enlarged in 1889 by C. R. Scrase-Dickins, grandson of the co-founder: a new chancel and north aisle, in 13th-century style, were added, to the designs of J. O. Scott, with very sumptuous interior decoration and fittings.<sup>49</sup> In 1890, by arrangement with the vicar of Lower Beeding, Coolhurst church was served by the vicar of Horsham, who provided a Sunday service and monthly communion.<sup>50</sup> Inhabitants of other outlying parts of the parish attended neighbouring churches in 1903, though by then two mission rooms for use in winter had been provided for them,<sup>51</sup> one near Old Park<sup>52</sup> and the other at Ashfold crossways. The latter had been built in 1878 and still existed in 1933.<sup>53</sup>

The church of *HOLY TRINITY*, built near the centre of the then more populous southern part of the parish, is of local sandstone and consists of chancel, aisled nave, and tower with short spire. A three-bayed church in 13th-century style comprising a single internal space lit by lancet windows was put up in 1840<sup>54</sup> by Magdalen College, on a site given by Robert Aldridge, its building being financed partly by a levy of £1,000 on the landowners and occupiers of the new parish of Lower Beeding.<sup>55</sup> It was designed by the architect of Littlemore church (Oxon.) as a copy of that building,<sup>56</sup> the vicar of Upper Beeding, J. R. Bloxam, having served at Littlemore as curate under J. H. Newman.<sup>57</sup> The building was greatly enlarged in 1862, also in 13th-century style, to the designs of Habershon and Pite, and at the expense of W. E. Hubbard of Leonardslee.<sup>58</sup> The west tower, however, was not carried out until 1884,<sup>59</sup> various other embellishments being made soon afterwards.<sup>60</sup>

The church of *ST. SAVIOUR*, Colgate, originated as a small chapel built before 1868 by Thomas Broadwood of Holmbush. In 1871 it was rebuilt and

<sup>24</sup> S.A.C. xvii. 104.

<sup>25</sup> S.R.S. xi. 253; Emden, *Biog. Reg. Univ. Camb.* to 1500, 62.

<sup>26</sup> W.S.R.O., Par. 16/1/1/1, ff. 17v.-26.

<sup>27</sup> Ibid. Par. 16/1/1/2, ff. 1-26; cf. Par. 16/7/1, f. 185.

<sup>28</sup> Ibid. Ep. II/7/2, f. 27. <sup>29</sup> S.R.S. xxii, p. xiv.

<sup>30</sup> Ibid. xxi, p. xxii and *passim*.

<sup>31</sup> W.S.R.O., Par. 16/7/1, f. 196.

<sup>32</sup> Ibid. Par. 16/1/2/1; S.R.S. xliii. 258; Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 363.

<sup>33</sup> A. Fletcher, *County Community in Peace and War*, 165.

<sup>34</sup> B.L. Add. MS. 40605, f. 233v.

<sup>35</sup> A. Whittick, *Crawley Ch. Guide*, [12-13].

<sup>36</sup> Magd. Coll. Oxf. Mun., Estate Papers 741, ff. 1-3.

<sup>37</sup> Burstow, *Horsham*, 33.

<sup>38</sup> Hurst, *Horsham* (1889), 162.

<sup>39</sup> S.C.M. xxi. 342; W.S.R.O., PH 4433.

<sup>40</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. II/26/3, pp. 149-62.

<sup>41</sup> 1 & 2 Vic. c. 55 (Local and Personal).

<sup>42</sup> B.L. Add. MS. 39328, f. 201; Hurst, *Horsham* (1889), 161-2; cf. Magd. Coll. Oxf. Mun., Estate Papers 741, letter from Revd. J. M. Cholmeley, 1847.

<sup>43</sup> B.L. Add. MS. 39328, f. 201.

<sup>44</sup> P.R.O., HO 129/87/2/2/11-12.

<sup>45</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. II/14A/1 (1856); below.

<sup>46</sup> Kelly's *Dir. Suss.* (1862); *Rep. Com. on Children and Women in Agric.* 81. <sup>47</sup> Below.

<sup>48</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. I/22A/2 (1875).

<sup>49</sup> Hurst, *Horsham* (1889), 162; W.S.R.O., Ep. II/27/273; below, pl. facing p. 33; N.M.R., Goodhart-Rendel ch. index.

<sup>50</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. I/22A/1 (1890), Horsham.

<sup>51</sup> Ibid. Ep. II/14A/1 (1903).

<sup>52</sup> O.S. Map 6", Suss. XXV. NW. (1913 edn.).

<sup>53</sup> P.R.O., ED 7/124; *Chich. Dioc. Dir.* (1933).

<sup>54</sup> Colvin, *Biog. Dict. Brit. Architects*, 847; B.L. Add. MS. 39365, f. 3v.; W.S.R.O., PD 2013, f. 33.

<sup>55</sup> 1 & 2 Vic. c. 55 (Local and Personal).

<sup>56</sup> Nairn & Pevsner, *Suss.* 265; Colvin, op. cit. 847.

<sup>57</sup> Below, Upper Beeding, church.

<sup>58</sup> Hurst, *Horsham* (1889), 160-1; D. R. Elleray, *Vic-torian Chs. of Suss.* pl. 167; W.S.R.O., Ep. II/27/83.

<sup>59</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. II/27/270; Hurst, *Horsham* (1889), 161.

<sup>60</sup> *Chich. Dioc. Kal.* (1886), 149; (1887), 149.



considerably enlarged in Gothic style at the expense of his successor, Col. James Clifton Brown,<sup>61</sup> and to the designs of G. M. Hills.<sup>62</sup> It comprises chancel, nave, north vestry, and south porch of red, white, and blue brick with stone dressings, and is roofed with purple slates. The bell turret sits over the chancel arch. A graveyard was provided from the beginning.<sup>63</sup> A consolidated chapelry was formed from Lower Beeding and Horsham parishes, together with the tithing of Bewbush.<sup>64</sup> By 1874 the benefice was called a vicarage, Col. Clifton Brown being the first patron.<sup>65</sup> From him the advowson descended to his son Brig.-Gen. H. Clifton Brown (d. 1946), and between 1962 and 1981 it belonged to Mrs. E. C. Calvert.<sup>66</sup> Between 1950<sup>67</sup> and 1979 there was a priest-in-charge. A vicarage house was built by Col. Clifton Brown<sup>68</sup> north-west of the church and in the same architectural style. About 1950 it was sold and replaced by a smaller building east of the church.<sup>69</sup> The living was augmented by grants from Col. Clifton Brown, Mrs. S. B. Brown, and Queen Anne's Bounty between 1872 and 1877, and was said in 1875 to be worth £130 net a year.<sup>70</sup> In the latter year two services were held each Sunday, besides weekday services. A parish room, not far from the church, had been provided by that date at the expense of Col. Clifton Brown.<sup>71</sup> By 1898 communion was held weekly.<sup>72</sup> After 1966 the vicar of Colgate also served the church at Faygate in Rusper.<sup>73</sup>

**NONCONFORMITY.** Four recusants were listed in St. Leonard's Forest in 1625.<sup>74</sup>

There was at least one Quaker at Bewbush in the 1650s, and on one occasion before 1661 the Horsham meeting was held in Lower Beeding.<sup>75</sup>

A Particular Baptist chapel on the north side of Mill Lane at Crabtree was built in 1835, the premises serving also for a day school in 1851. On Census Sunday in the latter year 50 attended the morning and 60 the afternoon service. Both then<sup>76</sup> and later the minister was non-resident.<sup>77</sup> The chapel was still used in 1874, but services had ceased by 1896.<sup>78</sup>

There was no chapel at Colgate in 1875, when the three families of dissenters who lived there attended chapels at Horsham or Handcross (in Slaugham).<sup>79</sup>

A small brick Baptist chapel seating 100 was built there in 1890, and survived in 1909.<sup>80</sup>

**EDUCATION.** Four day schools begun in the parish after 1818 accommodated 55 children of both sexes at their parents' expense in 1835.<sup>81</sup> A stone school and schoolhouse were built in 1842 near the vicarage.<sup>82</sup> In 1846-7, when it was a National school, there was a paid mistress, and 23 boys and 50 girls attended on weekdays and 7 boys and 2 girls on Sundays only.<sup>83</sup> The school was enlarged in 1861 at the expense of W. E. Hubbard of Leonardslee, who also helped defray running expenses.<sup>84</sup> An annual grant was being received by 1861, when a thrice-weekly evening school was held in the building during the winter.<sup>85</sup> Average attendance was 72 in 1870-1,<sup>86</sup> and rose to 113 in 1903-4,<sup>87</sup> afterwards falling to 72 in 1919 and 51 in 1938.<sup>88</sup> An infant department had been opened in 1884.<sup>89</sup> About 1966 a new school was built in Lower Beeding village, the old building being converted into a house.<sup>90</sup> In 1981, when the school was called Holy Trinity C.E. school, there were 50 on the roll.<sup>91</sup>

Other schools in 1846-7 were a dame school with 4 boys and 8 girls, and a school belonging to Robert Aldridge of St. Leonard's house, attended by 5 boys and 15 girls.<sup>92</sup> The latter was presumably a forerunner of St. Leonard's mixed National school, established in 1856. A new building was built in 1870, when there were 28 boys and 34 girls on the roll, but no annual grant was being received.<sup>93</sup>

Colgate county primary school, originally Colgate C.E. school and later Colgate council school, was established in 1859, a schoolroom being built in 1863 by Robert Aldridge.<sup>94</sup> In 1870-1, when an annual grant was being received, there was an average attendance of 76.<sup>95</sup> By 1876 it had risen to 99,<sup>96</sup> and in 1910 it was 105.<sup>97</sup> In 1915 the building, which stood south-west of the church,<sup>98</sup> was closed, being later converted into the village hall.<sup>99</sup> A new building was opened south-east of the church in the same year.<sup>1</sup> In the 1920s and 1930s average attendance was between 49 and 57,<sup>2</sup> but the increase of population necessitated the enlargement of the school building in 1975. In 1979 there were 100 pupils, including

<sup>61</sup> Hurst, *Horsham* (1868), 157; (1889), 162-3.

<sup>62</sup> Elleray, *Victorian Chs. of Suss.* 55.

<sup>63</sup> *Builder*, 9 Dec. 1871; *W. Suss. Gaz.* 5 Apr. 1979.

<sup>64</sup> Hurst, *Horsham* (1889), 162-3; *Lond. Gaz.* 22 Dec. 1871, pp. 5720-1.

<sup>65</sup> *Chich. Dioc. Kal.* (1874), 31.

<sup>66</sup> *Chich. Dioc. Kal. and Dir.* (1922 and later edns.); above, manors (Holmbush).

<sup>67</sup> *Story of the Forest: St. Saviour's Ch., Colgate, 1871-1971*, 3 (copy in W.S.R.O. libr.).

<sup>68</sup> Hurst, *Horsham* (1889), 163.

<sup>69</sup> *Story of the Forest*, 3.

<sup>70</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. II/14A/1 (1875); *Chich. Dioc. Kal.* (1877), 86; (1878), 84.

<sup>71</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. II/14A/1 (1875).

<sup>72</sup> *Ibid.* (1898).

<sup>73</sup> Below, Rusper, churches.

<sup>74</sup> *Cal. Assize Rec. Suss. Jas. I*, p. 153.

<sup>75</sup> *S.A.C.* lv. 79, 82, 85.

<sup>76</sup> P.R.O., HO 129/87/2/2/5.

<sup>77</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. II/14A/1 (1856).

<sup>78</sup> O.S. Map 6", Suss. XXV (1879 and later edns.); cf. *W. Suss. Gaz.* 2 Oct. 1975.

<sup>79</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. II/14A/1 (1875).

<sup>80</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1895, 1909); O.S. Map 6", Suss. XIV. NW. (1899 edn.).

<sup>81</sup> *Educ. Eng. Abstract*, 962.

<sup>82</sup> P.R.O., ED 7/123; O.S. Map 6", Suss. XXV (1879 edn.).

<sup>83</sup> *Nat. Soc. Inquiry*, 1846-7, Suss. 2-3.

<sup>84</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1862).

<sup>85</sup> P.R.O., ED 7/123.

<sup>86</sup> *Rep. of Educ. Cttee. of Council, 1870-1* [C. 406], p. 534, H.C. (1871), xxii.

<sup>87</sup> *Public Elem. Schs. 1906* [Cd. 3182], p. 639, H.C. (1906), lxxxvi.

<sup>88</sup> *Bd. of Educ., List 21, 1919* (H.M.S.O.), 343; 1938, 402.

<sup>89</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1895).

<sup>90</sup> *W. Suss. Gaz.* 2 Oct. 1975; O.S. Map 1/25,000, TQ 22/32 (1975 edn.).

<sup>91</sup> Inf. from the headmaster, Mr. H. Turner.

<sup>92</sup> *Nat. Soc. Inquiry*, 1846-7, Suss. 2-3.

<sup>93</sup> P.R.O., ED 7/123.

<sup>94</sup> *Ibid.* ED 7/124.

<sup>95</sup> *Rep. of Educ. Cttee. of Council, 1870-1* [C. 406], p. 535, H.C. (1871), xxii.

<sup>96</sup> *Ibid.* 1875-6 [C. 1513-I], p. 639, H.C. (1876), xxiii.

<sup>97</sup> *Bd. of Educ., List 21, 1910* (H.M.S.O.), 483.

<sup>98</sup> O.S. Map 6", Suss. XIV (1879 edn.).

<sup>99</sup> *W. Suss. Gaz.* 5 Apr. 1979; P.R.O., ED 7/124.

<sup>1</sup> P.R.O., ED 7/123; O.S. Map 6", Suss. XIV. NW. (1932 edn.).

<sup>2</sup> e.g. *Bd. of Educ., List 21, 1927* (H.M.S.O.), 341; 1932, 388; 1938, 402.



some from Faygate and Roffey as well as from Colgate.<sup>3</sup>

A school was opened in the mission room at Ashfold crossways in 1879; it was not receiving an annual grant in the following year.<sup>4</sup> Average attendance was 32 in 1886, falling to 24 in 1901.<sup>5</sup> No more is heard of it.

There was another evening school in the parish in 1867 besides that held at Lower Beeding National school, the two together having the high total of 54

pupils, despite the scattered settlement pattern of the parish.<sup>6</sup> An evening school still flourished in winter at Colgate in 1875, with results described as 'very fair',<sup>7</sup> and another was being held occasionally in the Ashfold crossways mission room in 1880.<sup>8</sup> In 1981 most older children from the parish went to school in Horsham.<sup>9</sup>

CHARITIES FOR THE POOR. None known.

## UPPER BEEDING

UPPER Beeding, which contained the medieval Sele priory, straddles the river Adur c. 4 miles (6.4 km.) from its mouth at Shoreham,<sup>10</sup> and is c. 3 miles (4.8 km.) long by 2½ miles (4 km.) wide at its widest point. In the Middle Ages, when the parish was called Beeding or, more usually, Sele,<sup>11</sup> it included a large detached portion c. 11 miles to the north in the Weald near Horsham. The two areas were separate for poor-law purposes by the 17th century.<sup>12</sup> In 1838 most of the Wealden portion was separated for ecclesiastical purposes and made the parish of Lower Beeding; its northern part, however, called Bewbush tithing, remained part of Upper Beeding ecclesiastical parish until 1871.<sup>13</sup> Upper Beeding in 1881 comprised 3,895 a. excluding Bewbush. In 1883 a detached part (79 a.) of Henfield that lay within the parish was added to it. In 1933 a similar island (3½ a.) of Steyning, called Spratt's Marsh, was added, as was the entire civil parish of Edburton (1,094 a.) to the east. In 1971 therefore Upper Beeding contained 5,071 a. (2,052 ha.).<sup>14</sup> The present article excludes the histories of Lower Beeding, including Bewbush, and Edburton, which are treated elsewhere.

The western boundary follows the modern course of the Adur in the south and part of what was apparently the course of the medieval main channel of the river further north.<sup>15</sup> The north-western portion of the parish beyond the river comprises the former tithing of King's Barns, the area later called King's Barn. The northern boundary makes a salient to include Hoe wood, formerly Old wood, which was part of Stretham manor in Henfield.<sup>16</sup>

The relief and underlying geology of Upper Beeding are very varied.<sup>17</sup> Much of the southern part lies on the Chalk of the South Downs, once largely open sheep pasture, which also provided a site for holding a muster of Lewes and Bramber rapes in 1625 and for a gibbet in the 1840s.<sup>18</sup> Since the 18th century most of the downland has been turned over to arable, while in the 20th very large excavations have been made at cement works in the south-west. Windmill Hill, 192 ft. high, which lies east of the village, is separated from the rest of the Chalk by the Henfield road. North of the Chalk, outcrops of sandstone provided sites of settlement at King's Barn, Horton, Tottington, and Small Dole, while the Gault clay outcrop between them was the site from the 18th century of most of the relatively little woodland in the parish.<sup>19</sup> Further sites for settlement were provided by the Valley Gravel outcrops along the river, on which lie Upper Beeding church and Beeding Court, the former manor house, with the modern Upper Beeding village between them.

The river Adur has always been important, for its effect on the landscape of the parish, as a means of communication, and in providing employment. Sometimes it was called the Beeding river or water,<sup>20</sup> and on one occasion Horton river.<sup>21</sup> In the early Middle Ages it formed a wide estuary between Bramber castle, King's Barn, and Wyckham (in Steyning) on the west and Upper Beeding church and Horton Hall on the east; much sea shingle is said once to have been visible at King's Barn, and in the 11th century Steyning had a thriving port.<sup>22</sup> In the Middle Ages salt was extracted from tidal

<sup>3</sup> *W. Suss. Gaz.* 5 Apr. 1979.

<sup>4</sup> P.R.O., ED 7/124; O.S. Map 6", Suss. XIV. SE. (1899 edn.).

<sup>5</sup> *Rep. of Educ. Cttee. of Council, 1885-6* [C. 4849-I], p. 599, H.C. (1886), xxiv; *Schs. in Receipt of Parl. Grants, 1900-1* [Cd. 703], p. 245, H.C. (1901), lv.

<sup>6</sup> *Rep. Com. on Children and Women in Agric.* 6, 82, 149.

<sup>7</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. II/14A/1 (1875).

<sup>8</sup> P.R.O., ED 7/124.

<sup>9</sup> Inf. from Mr. Turner.

<sup>10</sup> This article was written in 1981 and revised in 1985. Topographical details in introductory section based mainly on O.S. Maps 1/25,000, TQ 00/10, 01/11, 20/30, 21/31 (1966-84 edn.); 6", Suss. LI-LII (1879 and later edns.); 6", TQ 11 SE., TQ 21 SW. (1961-2 edn.). Much help was received from Mr. K. T. N. Bryant and other members of the Beeding and Bramber Soc.

<sup>11</sup> e.g. *Close R.* 1231-4, 533; *S.R.S.* xli. 109-10; *Wiston Archives*, i, p. 16; but cf. *Sele Chartulary*, p. 61. Beeding Street, i.e. the modern village, was described as a hamlet to Sele in 1595: W.S.R.O., MP 1242; Norden, *Suss. Map* (1595); cf. below. The derivation of the name Sele is not clear: *P.N. Suss.* (E.P.N.S.), i. 206; Ekwall, *Eng. Place-Names* (1960), 411; *Eng. P.N. Elements* (E.P.N.S.), ii. 117.

<sup>12</sup> Below, local govt.

<sup>13</sup> Above, Lower Beeding. For the apparently illogical use of the prefixes Upper and Lower cf. the upper and lower divs. of the rapes: Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* i (1), pp. xlviii-l; *Cal. Treas. Bks.* 1704-5, 164; cf. *P.N. Suss.* i. 205. On one occasion in the 16th cent. Upper Beeding was apparently called South Beeding: *S.R.S.* iii, p. 12.

<sup>14</sup> *Census*, 1881-91; 1931 (pt. ii); 1971; below, Henfield, intro.

<sup>15</sup> Cf. *V.C.H. Suss.* vi (1), 201.

<sup>16</sup> *S.R.S.* xxxi. 107, 123. The original name Wowood ('crooked wood') perhaps alludes to the line taken by the bdry.: *P.N. Suss.* i. 206.

<sup>17</sup> Rest of para. based mainly on Geol. Surv. Map 1", drift, sheet 318 (1938 edn.).

<sup>18</sup> *S.A.C.* xl. 9; J. Simpson, *Folklore of Suss.* 82.

<sup>19</sup> Gardner, *Suss. Map* (1778-83); 250 *Yrs. of Map-making in Suss.* ed. H. Margary, pls. 20, 27; P.R.O., IR 18/10244.

<sup>20</sup> *S.A.C.* xvi. 254 n.; *Magna Britannia*, v (1730), 505, 536; *E.S.R.O.*, LCG/3/EW 2, f. [7v.].

<sup>21</sup> *S.R.S.* xli. 113.

<sup>22</sup> *V.C.H. Suss.* vi (1), 220.



# UPPER BEEDING from a map of 1733

The manor house south of the village  
and the bridge north-west of the  
church existed but are not shown

 unconsolidated  
open-field furlongs





marshland within the parish.<sup>23</sup> Later, as in other parishes of the Adur valley, land was gradually reclaimed. In 1349, for instance, a parcel of 6 a. of meadow, evidently in the former estuary, was said to be often flooded, and another parcel of land was described in 1368 as having been consumed by the sea.<sup>24</sup> Both common and several marsh was apparently mentioned in 1384,<sup>25</sup> and an embankment in 1535.<sup>26</sup> By the early 18th century there was a 'wall' on the east bank for at least a mile north of Beeding bridge; that it had been built fairly recently is suggested by the name 'the new brooks' given in 1733 to land north of the church.<sup>27</sup> Under the 1807 Adur navigation Act embankments were completed throughout the parish,<sup>28</sup> and in the 19th and early 20th centuries the brookland provided excellent fattening pasture.<sup>29</sup> Extreme weather conditions, however, could lead to flooding well into the 20th century.<sup>30</sup>

There was a wagon ford across the river in the north end of the parish in 1806,<sup>31</sup> and the river was still fordable on foot at low tide opposite Beeding Court in 1981.<sup>32</sup>

The original site of the village seems to have been between the church and Castle Town, along the major route that led from the river crossing at King's Barn to the summit of Beeding Hill.<sup>33</sup> It is likely that the church was built where a settlement already existed, and though there is no documentary evidence for houses nearby, apart from Sele priory and its successor the rectory house, nevertheless house foundations are said to have been traced to the south-east near the supposed line of the road.<sup>34</sup> Moreover, that line is continued further south-eastwards by Hyde Street,<sup>35</sup> where several 17th- or 18th-century buildings survive, including Oak Cottage, Old Place, the Old House, the biggest house in the street, and Hobjoins, formerly Hobjohn's Farm. Building materials used there, as elsewhere in the parish, are flint, brick, and timber, with roof coverings of tile, thatch, or Horsham stone. South of Hyde Street beside the road to Henfield is Valerie Manor, the former New House, which is of flint and brick construction and has a main north-south range with a short west wing; surviving original woodwork is of high quality and suggests an early 17th-century date, and there is a date 1668 above a ground-floor fireplace.

The modern main street of the village<sup>36</sup> lies along the causeway leading towards Bramber, which was built only in the late 11th century, but which thereafter apparently attracted settlement away from its

earlier site in the parish, in the same way that it did at Steyning.<sup>37</sup> There were buildings east of Beeding bridge by the 13th century, when the street was already called High Street.<sup>38</sup> One possibly 16th-century building, of timber-framed construction with arched braces, survives on the south side, and there are three houses on the north side of the 17th century or earlier. Several other buildings are 18th-century; some are low and of flint, a few having date-stones, not necessarily trustworthy, and there are two grander houses: the Manor House, on the north side, of five bays, since altered, and the red brick Pond Farmhouse, on the south side, of three bays. By the end of the 18th century the western half of the street was fully built up on both sides with 12 or 15 houses.<sup>39</sup>

Beeding Court, the main manor house of the parish, lies  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile south of High Street, on a site which strangely, until the valley road to Shoreham was built in the early 19th century, was accessible by land only from the east.<sup>40</sup> It may, however, have been linked with a settlement further south for which there is archaeological evidence from the 12th to the 14th century,<sup>41</sup> and which was possibly the place in Burbeach hundred called Old Bridge: the name was recorded apparently near Beeding Court in 1439,<sup>42</sup> a field or furlong called Bridgeways south-east of Beeding Court was named in 1842,<sup>43</sup> and representatives of taxpayers recorded there in 1296 occur in 1327 in Beeding vill, including the lady of Beeding manor.<sup>44</sup>

The other main medieval settlements lay on the west and east sides of the parish. King's Barns, an Anglo-Saxon or earlier settlement west of the river Adur, was still called a separate tithing c. 1840,<sup>45</sup> and was linked more closely to Steyning parish than to Upper Beeding: the lands belonging to the tenants of King's Barns manor lay partly in Steyning, and the home farm in 1822 had pasture rights on the common fields and downs of Steyning, not Upper Beeding.<sup>46</sup> The east part of the parish was divided between the manors of Horton and Tottington, which each lay north-south across it, separated by the long strip of land which formed a detached part of Henfield.<sup>47</sup> The name Horton, or 'dirty farm',<sup>48</sup> presumably described the adjacent clay lands belonging to the manor. Horton was called a vill in the mid 13th century, when the surname 'of Horton' was common in the area,<sup>49</sup> was taxed separately in the early 14th,<sup>50</sup> and was a separate tithing in 1488.<sup>51</sup> In 1558 reference was made to the poor of Beeding and

<sup>23</sup> Below, econ. hist.

<sup>24</sup> P.R.O., C 135/110, no. 11; *Cal. Inq. p. m.* xii, p. 385; cf. P.R.O., SC 6/1023/8.

<sup>25</sup> W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 26605.

<sup>26</sup> Magd. Coll. Oxf. Mun., Sele 117, f. 25v.

<sup>27</sup> E.S.R.O., GLY 3110; W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 27483.

<sup>28</sup> 47 Geo. III, Sess. 2, c. 117 (Local and Personal); C. Hadfield, *Canals of S. and SE. Eng.* 30.

<sup>29</sup> Below, econ. hist.

<sup>30</sup> *S.C.M.* xxv, 523; W.S.R.O., Lytton MS. 11, f. 5; *ibid.* PH 626, 2648; J. Evans, *Picture of Worthing* (1814), ii, 152; P.R.O., IR 18/10384; N. Blaker, *Suss. in Bygone Days*, 106.

<sup>31</sup> W.S.R.O., QDP/W 7.

<sup>32</sup> Inf. from Mr. D. R. Vick, Annington Fm., Botolphs; Mrs. P. Fretwell, Beeding Ct.

<sup>33</sup> Below.

<sup>34</sup> *S.C.M.* v, 65; for the Sele field described cf. W.S.R.O., TD/W 165, no. 442.

<sup>35</sup> For the name Hyde, *P.N. Suss.* i, 206; *Sele Chartulary*, p. 68; *S.R.S.* xli, 109; cf. below, econ. hist. (agric.).

<sup>36</sup> Below, pl. facing p. 113.

<sup>37</sup> *V.C.H. Suss.* vi (1), 203, 221.

<sup>38</sup> *Sele Chartulary*, pp. 5, 17-18, 43, 76-7, 102; cf. *ibid.* p. 54.

<sup>39</sup> Gardner, *Suss. Map* (1778-83).

<sup>40</sup> e.g. *ibid.*; for the rd., below.

<sup>41</sup> *S.A.C.* cvi, 136.

<sup>42</sup> W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 27056.

<sup>43</sup> *Ibid.* TD/W 165.

<sup>44</sup> *S.R.S.* x, 58, 163-4. The place was distinct from Old Bridge in Steyning hund., which was identical with Botolphs: *V.C.H. Suss.* vi (1), 195; cf. below. Old Bridge was still listed as a tithing of Burbeach hund. in 1598: above, Burbeach hund.

<sup>45</sup> W.S.R.O., TD/W 166; below, manors.

<sup>46</sup> Below, econ. hist.; *Wiston Archives*, i, pp. 193-4.

<sup>47</sup> W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 27483; *ibid.* PHA 984.

<sup>48</sup> *P.N. Suss.* i, 205.

<sup>49</sup> *Sele Chartulary*, *passim*; cf. *S.R.S.* xxiii, p. 103.

<sup>50</sup> *S.A.C.* l, 169.

<sup>51</sup> *Rec. of Rye Corp.* ed. R. Dell, p. 78.



Horton, as if there were still two settlements.<sup>52</sup> Horton Farmhouse, formerly Upper Horton Farm, has a low timber-framed back range of the 17th century or earlier and a tall three-bayed front range faced with beach pebbles with red brick dressings and a mansard roof.<sup>53</sup> At Tottington, on the other hand, there is no evidence of a hamlet,<sup>54</sup> all the tenements of the manor in the 17th century and later lying outside the parish.

After c. 1800 there was much building in the parish, the number of houses more than doubling in the first half of the 19th century and then increasing by more than half in the second.<sup>55</sup> In 1842 High Street had c. 25 houses in its western half.<sup>56</sup> Various buildings there are of the 19th and early 20th centuries, including two cement-rendered terraces, and there are two contemporary terraces in Church Lane. Further houses had also been built in or near Hyde Street by 1896. Meanwhile in the 1880s and 1890s an increasing number of parishioners, presumably mostly newcomers, were listed as 'private residents'.<sup>57</sup> During the 1920s and 1930s the eastern end of High Street was built up, and small detached houses and bungalows were built in Church Lane and between it and Hyde Lane, while east of Hyde Street a few houses were built along Manor and College roads. After the Second World War most of the area between High Street, Hyde Lane, and the church was filled with houses, including a council estate south of the church built by 1957, while east of Hyde Street building continued on a large scale into the 1970s, including some council houses. There was also building south of High Street by 1975. In 1981 there were over 200 council houses in Upper Beeding.<sup>58</sup>

Outside the village some houses had been built at Castle Town by 1808,<sup>59</sup> including one that survived in 1981, of cobbles with red brick dressings. Scattered houses had appeared there by the 1870s, and in 1895 residents included a basket maker and a shopkeeper.<sup>60</sup> The two long terraces of brick houses called Dacre Gardens on the east side of the Shoreham road were built as company housing for employees of the cement works between 1896 and 1909.<sup>61</sup> Detached houses and bungalows were built east of Castle Town on the south side of the Henfield road during the 20th century. Twentieth-century houses and bungalows were also built south-east of Horton Hall on the Henfield road and south of the village on the Shoreham road.

Small Dole on the Henfield border was mentioned as a road destination c. 1530.<sup>62</sup> In 1808 a group of cottages stood west of the road facing 'Dole green' on the east;<sup>63</sup> one apparently early 19th-century building survived there in 1984. A wheelwright and a blacksmith lived at Small Dole in 1874.<sup>64</sup> Some

more buildings were built before 1896 when there was a post office there. In the mid 20th century many houses were built to the north across the stream, partly in Upper Beeding and partly in Henfield. By c. 1979 the population of the hamlet was said to be nearly 400,<sup>65</sup> but residents felt closer links with Henfield than with Upper Beeding.<sup>66</sup>

Meanwhile, west of the river, the proximity of Steyning railway station had encouraged the development for building of land south and south-west of King's Barn Farm after c. 1900. Some houses had been built immediately east of the railway by 1909. By 1932 there were houses along most of King's Barn Lane besides some to the south, while other roads had been laid out but not built on. By 1939 Castle Way, most of Roman Road, and the north part of King's Stone Avenue had been built up, and by 1957 the entire area between King's Barn Lane, King's Stone Avenue, and the railway. That area looked much more to Steyning than to Upper Beeding, and in 1980 its transfer to Steyning parish was being considered.<sup>67</sup>

In 1086 the 110 tenants of Beeding manor and the 78 tenants of what were later to be King's Barns and Bidlington manors evidently included many living outside the area that became the parish. At the same date 10 tenants were recorded at Tottington manor and 3 at an unnamed sub-manor of it.<sup>68</sup> In 1327 thirty-six people were assessed to the subsidy in Beeding tithing, and 13 or possibly 15 at Horton. The parallel totals of those paying the poll tax in 1378 were 66 and 23, and of those paying the 1524 subsidy 27 and 10.<sup>69</sup> Fifty-two houses were listed in Beeding tithing in 1664 and 14 in Horton.<sup>70</sup> The total of 71 adult males who took the protestation in 1642 presumably excludes inhabitants of Lower Beeding,<sup>71</sup> who, however, are likely to have been included in the high figure of 206 communicants recorded in 1676.<sup>72</sup> In 1775 the population of Upper Beeding alone was computed by the curate at c. 370.<sup>73</sup> From 459 in 1801 it rose to 614 by 1841, growth being especially rapid in the 1820s. The total remained between 500 and 625 until 1901, after which it rose rapidly. In the first decade of the new century the population increased by nearly half, and between 1931 and 1951 it nearly doubled, from 1,103 to 2,175, though part of the latter increase was due to the extension of the boundary in 1933. There was a further rapid rise from 2,396 in 1961 to 3,903 in 1971. In 1981 the population was 4,385.<sup>74</sup>

The chief road through the parish in past centuries was that forming part of the great east-west route through southern England from Canterbury to Southampton, which ran along the crest of the South Downs from the east towards the river Adur.<sup>75</sup> It seems originally to have crossed the river by two

<sup>52</sup> S.R.S. xli. 112; cf. *ibid.* 109; *ibid.* xlv. 156.

<sup>53</sup> For Horton Hall, below, manors.

<sup>54</sup> John Dwke (*sic*) of Tottington in 1552 was presumably the lessee of the demesne fm.: S.R.S. xli. 109.

<sup>55</sup> *Census*, 1801-1901.

<sup>56</sup> W.S.R.O., TD/W 165.

<sup>57</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1882 and later edns.).

<sup>58</sup> *Horsham and Dist. Citizens' Guide*, 1981 (W. Suss. Co. Times), 88.

<sup>59</sup> W.S.R.O., QDP/W 9. The name Castle Town has not been explained, but first occurs c. 1874: O.S. Map, 6" Suss. LII (1879 edn.).

<sup>60</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1895).

<sup>61</sup> See pl. opposite; cf. W.S.R.O., IR 14, ff. 12-14.

<sup>62</sup> S.R.S. xli. 113; cf. *ibid.* liv. 122, 185.

<sup>63</sup> W.S.R.O., QDP/W 9. <sup>64</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1874).

<sup>65</sup> *Horsham Dist. Official Guide* (c. 1979), 61.

<sup>66</sup> Local inf.

<sup>67</sup> *W. Suss. Co. Times*, 15 Feb. 1980.

<sup>68</sup> *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 443-5.

<sup>69</sup> S.R.S. x. 163-4; lvi. 72; P.R.O., E 179/182/42, rott. 5-6. Tottington in 1327 was included with Edburton, but was not mentioned at the other two dates: S.R.S. x. 164.

<sup>70</sup> P.R.O., E 179/258/14, ff. 31-3.

<sup>71</sup> S.R.S. v. 26-7. The list is headed 'Seal in Upper Beeding'.

<sup>72</sup> *S.I.C.* xlv. 144.

<sup>73</sup> B.L. Add. MS. 5698, f. 224.

<sup>74</sup> *Census*, 1801-1981.

<sup>75</sup> e.g. *S.A.C.* lxxii. 182; Budgen, *Suss. Map* (1724).





The cement works in the Adur valley, from the west



Workers' housing at Dacre Gardens, built *c.* 1900,  
with the chimney of the cement works in the background





*Crawley. St. Peter's Church.*

CRAWLEY NEW TOWN, FORMERLY IFIELD: ST. PETER'S CHURCH, WEST CRAWLEY  
opened in 1893, from the north-west



Forest Church, Horsham.

LOWER BEEDING: ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COOLHURST  
built in 1839 and enlarged in 1889



routes. One crossing was apparently between Botolphs and a point south of Beeding Court, the existence of a bridge or causeway, though there is no archaeological evidence to confirm it, being implied by the place name Old Bridge, used both as an alternative name for Botolphs itself and to describe apparently a lost settlement on the east side of the river.<sup>76</sup> The second route apparently followed Hyde Street, which is partly a hollow-way, and passed the church to cross the river towards King's Barn, on the way to Steyning.<sup>77</sup> A bridge called New bridge formed the crossing point in 1724 and 1806,<sup>78</sup> and was presumably the same as the old wooden bridge which was there in 1905.<sup>79</sup> It was replaced soon afterwards by an iron bridge which in 1951 was called the White bridge.<sup>80</sup> Both river crossings mentioned were evidently eclipsed by the new bridge and causeway at Bramber built in the late 11th century.

Two other important roads passed through the parish in the Middle Ages. One was the road between Steyning and Shoreham, which crossed Bramber bridge, ascended Beeding Hill, and continued southwards past New Erringham in Old Shoreham parish.<sup>81</sup> The other led northwards through the west part of the parish to link Bramber castle with Knepp castle in Shipley by way of King's Barn and of Greenfields and Nash Farm in Steyning.<sup>82</sup> In 1803 part of it was called Vauxhall Lane,<sup>83</sup> though the reason for the name is not clear. The road eastwards along the foot of the downs between Horton and Edburton may also have existed in the Middle Ages, and was used by Richard Pococke to approach the village in 1754.<sup>84</sup> What is apparently an old track on the north side of Windmill Hill east of the village connected that road with Upper Beeding church and the river crossing towards King's Barn, and an alternative route lay over Windmill Hill.<sup>85</sup> The road from Horton northwards to Henfield and Cowfold existed by 1560.<sup>86</sup>

Both the ancient road along the crest of the downs and its branch to Shoreham continued to be used by travellers in the 18th century since they were drier than alternative lower-lying routes.<sup>87</sup> Upper Beeding's position as a traffic node is indicated in the early 18th century by the many references to 'travellers' in the parish registers.<sup>88</sup> Other downland routes of importance during the same period were that from Horton to Shoreham<sup>89</sup> and that from Beeding Hill to Portslade; the latter may have been used in Roman times,<sup>90</sup> was the future Charles II's escape route to Brighton in 1651,<sup>91</sup> and in the 18th century served

as an alternative approach to that rapidly growing resort.<sup>92</sup> The road from Steyning to the top of Beeding Hill was turnpiked after 1764.<sup>93</sup> Under an Act of 1807, however, a new turnpike road was built along the Adur valley from Upper Beeding to Old Shoreham, the carriage road over Beeding Hill being closed and the road from Horton to Shoreham also being stopped up; the occupier of Beeding Court was exempted from paying tolls.<sup>94</sup> The tollhouse in Upper Beeding built at that date was removed before 1974 to the Open Air Museum at Singleton near Chichester.<sup>95</sup> The Steyning, Upper Beeding, and Shoreham road was disturnpiked in 1885.<sup>96</sup>

Post-medieval arrangements for the upkeep of Beeding bridge are discussed elsewhere.<sup>97</sup>

In 1922 the village was connected by frequent motor buses with Brighton, Shoreham, Petworth, Worthing, and Portsmouth.<sup>98</sup> In 1976 there were frequent bus services to the first two of those places, and also to Steyning, Storrington, and Henfield.<sup>99</sup> A bypass road for Steyning, Bramber, and Upper Beeding, partly following the line of the closed railway, was opened in 1981,<sup>1</sup> joining the Beeding-Shoreham road at a roundabout.

The river too served as a means of communication. In 1540 Upper Beeding may have been an entrepôt for the transport of Horsham stone from the Weald to be used at West Tarring church.<sup>2</sup> A bargeman of Beeding was mentioned in 1758,<sup>3</sup> and in 1775 seven or eight parishioners were said to earn their living by barging.<sup>4</sup> Nine barges were listed in the parish in 1803,<sup>5</sup> a bargemaster and 8 bargemen were recorded in 1851,<sup>6</sup> and there was still a boat owner in 1895.<sup>7</sup> In 1842 a malthouse and a coal pen lay north of Beeding bridge and a coalshed, stables, and a wharf south of the bridge.<sup>8</sup> The wharf survived in 1875<sup>9</sup> and a coal dealer was recorded in the parish in the previous year.<sup>10</sup> Already by 1814 the river had been used to distribute lime from kilns on the site of the modern cement works.<sup>11</sup> In the early 20th century clay for the cement works was barged downstream from Horton, providing the only toll income then enjoyed by the Adur navigation trustees.<sup>12</sup>

The Horsham-Shoreham railway, opened in 1861, passed through the north-west corner of the parish, which was served by its stations at Steyning and Bramber. It was closed in 1966, except for its southern section from Shoreham which continued to be used to transport cement from the cement works.<sup>13</sup>

An unlicensed alehouse in Beeding parish,

<sup>94</sup> 47 Geo. III, Sess. 2, c. 116 (Local and Personal). *V.C.H. Suss.* vi (1), 141, wrongly states that the valley rd. was built under a later Act of 1828.

<sup>95</sup> P. Brandon, *Suss. Landscape*, 179.

<sup>96</sup> 45 & 46 Vic. c. 52.

<sup>97</sup> *V.C.H. Suss.* vi (1), 203.

<sup>98</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1922).

<sup>99</sup> Local inf.

<sup>1</sup> *W. Suss. Gaz.* 30 July 1981; cf. below.

<sup>2</sup> *S.N.Q.* iii, 183.

<sup>3</sup> *Danny Archives*, ed. J. Wooldridge, p. 87.

<sup>4</sup> B.L. Add. MS. 5698, f. 224.

<sup>5</sup> E.S.R.O., LCG/3/EW 2, f. [50].

<sup>6</sup> W.S.R.O., MF 43, ff. 416-39.

<sup>7</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1895).

<sup>8</sup> W.S.R.O., TD/W 165.

<sup>9</sup> Ibid. Add. MS. 5363 (TS. cat.).

<sup>10</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1874).

<sup>11</sup> J. Evans, *Picture of Worthing*, ii (1814), 151.

<sup>12</sup> *Land Drainage Rec. of W. Suss.* ed. D. Butler, p. xlii.

<sup>13</sup> *V.C.H. Suss.* vi (1), 142, 204, 225.

<sup>76</sup> *V.C.H. Suss.* vi (1), 196; cf. above.

<sup>77</sup> e.g. Gardner, *Suss. Map* (1795).

<sup>78</sup> Budgen, *Suss. Map* (1724); W.S.R.O., QDP/W 7.

<sup>79</sup> W.S.R.O., Par. 16/7/3, f. 19a verso.

<sup>80</sup> Ibid. MP 1833; S.C.M. xxv, 247.

<sup>81</sup> *V.C.H. Suss.* vi (1), 140.

<sup>82</sup> Ibid. 225; S.A.C. lxix, 233; Arundel Cast. MS. H 1/8.

<sup>83</sup> Arundel Cast. MS. PM 19.

<sup>84</sup> *Pococke's Travels*, ii (Camd. Soc. 2nd ser. xlv), 106.

<sup>85</sup> e.g. Gardner, *Suss. Map* (1795); E.S.R.O., SAS/ND

34 (TS. cat.).

<sup>86</sup> S.R.S. xlv, 156; cf. ibid. xli, 113; liv, 180.

<sup>87</sup> e.g. W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 27483; *Pococke's Travels*, ii,

106.

<sup>88</sup> e.g. W.S.R.O., Par. 16/7/1, ff. 165-6, 286-8.

<sup>89</sup> E.S.R.O., SAS/ND 2, 34 (TS. cat.); W.S.R.O., Add.

MS. 27483.

<sup>90</sup> *V.C.H. Suss.* iii, 47.

<sup>91</sup> S.A.C. xviii, 122.

<sup>92</sup> Budgen, *Suss. Map* (1724); Edwards, *Brighton Rd.* 76.

<sup>93</sup> 4 Geo. III, c. 44 (Priv. Act).



probably in Upper Beeding, was mentioned in 1647,<sup>14</sup> an inn in 1686,<sup>15</sup> and innkeepers in 1706 and 1715.<sup>16</sup> The King's Head existed by 1788, meetings of the Burbeach hundred court being held there between that date and 1811.<sup>17</sup> In the 1820s and later it was also the place for holding the vestry.<sup>18</sup> The Fox and Hounds at Small Dole was mentioned in 1845, the Rising Sun, formerly the Star, in 1851, and the Bridge inn in 1913.<sup>19</sup> All four inns survived in 1981.

A lending library was provided by private donation at the Sunday school founded in 1831, but is not heard of after 1833.<sup>20</sup> J. R. Bloxam, vicar 1862–91, organized various cultural activities in the village, often at the school: lectures, for instance on astronomy, penny readings from 1874, and concerts in the 1880s.<sup>21</sup> The village hall in High Street for Upper Beeding and Bramber was built in 1930, when a Bramber and Beeding village club met there.<sup>22</sup> The recreation ground north of High Street was opened c. 1950.<sup>23</sup> A village hall at Small Dole founded c. 1911<sup>24</sup> was later closed; c. 1980 the former Baptist chapel there was converted into another.<sup>25</sup> A horticultural society flourished at Small Dole in 1959,<sup>26</sup> and various societies and clubs at both Small Dole and Upper Beeding in 1981, when the cement works also provided many social and sporting facilities for its employees.<sup>27</sup>

Upper Beeding's nearness to Steyning brought it public services earlier than most villages. A thrice-weekly post existed in 1799 and was restarted in 1810.<sup>28</sup> Gas lighting had been installed by c. 1888.<sup>29</sup> The Steyning and District Waterworks Co. sank a well on the downs south-east of the village c. 1898 and built a reservoir nearby; it was empowered from the first to supply the village, and certainly did so by 1928.<sup>30</sup> At Small Dole, however, water for most houses in 1916 had to be brought from some distance.<sup>31</sup> The Steyning Electric Light Co. was authorized to supply Upper Beeding with electricity in 1921.<sup>32</sup>

Fourteen inhabitants of Beeding parish had the county franchise in 1705.<sup>33</sup> In 1779, however, there were said to be no resident gentry in Upper Beeding except the Backshell family of New House, the modern Valerie Manor.<sup>34</sup> The chief landowners of the parish remained absentees a century later.<sup>35</sup> In

1651 the future Charles II passed through Upper Beeding in his flight to France, but did not stop although New House was offered to him for the purpose.<sup>36</sup>

**MANORS AND OTHER ESTATES.** King Alfred (d. 899) devised *BEEDING* manor to his nephew Aethelm,<sup>37</sup> but it was later evidently resumed, for in 1066 King Edward the Confessor had it as part of his *feorm*. William de Braose held it in demesne in 1086, when some outlying parts had been separated from it.<sup>38</sup> Thereafter it descended with Bramber rape in the Braose, Mowbray, and Howard families until 1547,<sup>39</sup> except between 1290 and 1326 when Mary, widow of William, Lord Braose, held it in dower,<sup>40</sup> and between 1524 and 1542 when Agnes, widow of Thomas Howard, duke of Norfolk, so held it.<sup>41</sup> William, Lord Braose (d. 1290), was granted free warren there in 1281.<sup>42</sup>

In 1553 the Crown granted the manor to John West and Roger Gratwicke,<sup>43</sup> but Thomas Howard, duke of Norfolk (d. 1572), evidently regained it, since he granted it in 1558 to Thomas Bishop of Henfield<sup>44</sup> (d. 1560).<sup>45</sup> By 1569 it was again descending with the rape,<sup>46</sup> as it continued to do until 1641,<sup>47</sup> except that at least between 1597 and 1618 the manorial courts were held in the name of Anne, widow of Philip Howard, earl of Arundel (d. 1595).<sup>48</sup> In 1641 Thomas Howard, earl of Arundel, sold the manor to Piers Edgcumbe<sup>49</sup> (d. 1666 or 1667), and afterwards it descended from father to son through Sir Richard (d. between 1686 and 1697), Richard (created in 1742 Lord Edgcumbe; d. 1758), and Richard, Lord Edgcumbe (d. 1761). The last-named Richard's brother and heir George<sup>50</sup> sold it in 1764 to Harry Bridger of New Shoreham, lessee of the demesnes since 1749.<sup>51</sup> Thereafter the manor descended in the Bridger family with Erringham Walkstead manor in Old Shoreham until 1944 or later.<sup>52</sup> The lands had been sold by 1981.<sup>53</sup>

A manor house at Beeding manor is recorded from 1326,<sup>54</sup> and there was a dovecot in 1398.<sup>55</sup> The present building, called Beeding Court, from which there is a steep drop to the river Adur almost immediately below, is L-shaped. The main range running east-west is probably late 16th-century, and has

<sup>14</sup> S.R.S. liv. 208.

<sup>15</sup> P.R.O., WO 30/48, f. 182v.

<sup>16</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. I/29/16/10; E.S.R.O., W/INV/635.

<sup>17</sup> Below, pl. facing p. 113; Horsham Mus. MS. 243.

<sup>18</sup> W.S.R.O., Par. 16/12/1.

<sup>19</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1845 and later edns.); Horsham Mus. MS. 1208 (MS. cat.).

<sup>20</sup> *Educ. Enq. Abstract*, 962.

<sup>21</sup> W.S.R.O., Par. 16/7/1, ff. 84v., 105v., 115; Par. 16/7/2, f. 92.

<sup>22</sup> Inscr. on bldg.; *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1930).

<sup>23</sup> W.S.R.O., Par. 16/52/2–3.

<sup>24</sup> *Ibid.* Par. 16/4/1–2.

<sup>25</sup> Char. Com. files.

<sup>26</sup> W.S.R.O., Par. 16/7/16.

<sup>27</sup> *Ibid.* MP 1833.

<sup>28</sup> J. Greenwood, *Posts of Suss., Chich. Branch*, 20.

<sup>29</sup> W.S.R.O., Par. 16/7/1, f. 95v.

<sup>30</sup> *V.C.H. Suss.* vi (1), 239; 60 & 61 Vic. c. 156 (Local); O.S. Map 6", Suss. LIH. SW. (1914 edn.).

<sup>31</sup> W.S.R.O., E 16B/12/1, p. 167.

<sup>32</sup> *V.C.H. Suss.* vi (1), 240.

<sup>33</sup> S.R.S. iv. 39.

<sup>34</sup> B.L. Add. MS. 5698, f. 224; W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 27483; for the Backshells cf. Comber, *Suss. Geneal. Horsham*, 15–18, and below, econ. hist. (agric.).

<sup>35</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. II/14A/1 (1875).

<sup>36</sup> B.L. Add. MS. 9008.

<sup>37</sup> S.L.C. LXXXVII. 135.

<sup>38</sup> *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 443–4; *E.H.R.* xxxv. 78–89; *S. Saxons*, ed. P. Brandon, 214.

<sup>39</sup> *V.C.H. Suss.* vi (1), 3–5; *Cal. Pat.* 1547–8, 33.

<sup>40</sup> *Cal. Close*, 1288–96, 196; 1323–7, 487; *Feud. Aids*, v. 135.

<sup>41</sup> S.R.S. xiv, p. 170.

<sup>42</sup> *Cal. Chart. R.* 1257–1300, 255.

<sup>43</sup> *Cal. Pat.* 1553, 125.

<sup>44</sup> B.L. Add. MS. 39390, f. 6; W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 26605.

<sup>45</sup> S.R.S. iii, pp. 10–14.

<sup>46</sup> B.L. Add. MS. 5686, f. 70.

<sup>47</sup> e.g. *Cal. S.P. Dom.* 1628–9, 163.

<sup>48</sup> W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 26605; Arundel Cast. MS. M 299; *Complete Peerage*, i. 255.

<sup>49</sup> B.L. Add. MS. 5686, f. 70.

<sup>50</sup> Elwes & Robinson, *W. Suss.* 25; *Complete Peerage*, s.v. Mount Edgcumbe; W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 26606.

<sup>51</sup> E.S.R.O., SAS/ND 258 (TS. cat.).

<sup>52</sup> *V.C.H. Suss.* vi (1), 152; W.S.R.O., SP 36.

<sup>53</sup> Inf. from Mr. D. Ellman-Brown, of J. Ellman-Brown, Shoreham.

<sup>54</sup> P.R.O., C 134/97, no. 7.

<sup>55</sup> *Cal. Inq. Misc.* vi, p. 235.



re-used medieval timbers in its roof; there is a possibly contemporary lean-to at the east end of its south side. A new range was added at the north-west end in the early 17th century. In the later 18th or earlier 19th the house was cased in flint with brick dressings and hung tiles.

The manor of *KING'S BARNS* formed part, with Bidlington in Bramber, of the estate of William de Braose described in 1086 as lying in Steyning. In 1066 it had belonged, like Beeding, to King Edward as part of his *feorm*,<sup>56</sup> and it seems likely from the name that like Beeding and Steyning it was owned previously by the kings of Wessex.<sup>57</sup> The name, however, is not recorded before 1210.<sup>58</sup> The manor descended with Beeding until 1547,<sup>59</sup> being described, apparently together with Bidlington manor, in 1219 as Steyning Braose.<sup>60</sup> William, Lord Braose (d. 1290), was granted free warren there in 1281.<sup>61</sup> In 1547 it was granted by the Crown, with the rape, to Thomas Seymour, Lord Seymour,<sup>62</sup> and in the following year Margaret Lewknor was demesne lessee, presumably of him.<sup>63</sup> The manor evidently reverted to the Crown on Seymour's attainder in 1549,<sup>64</sup> for in 1553 it was granted by Edward VI to Edward Lewknor as part of  $\frac{1}{40}$  fee.<sup>65</sup> Thereafter the descent is lost until 1610, when Sir Edward Caryll died seised of the manor, his son Sir Thomas (d. 1617) succeeding him.<sup>66</sup> In 1620 Thomas's daughter Mary and her husband Sir Richard Molyneux had it.<sup>67</sup>

From 1627<sup>68</sup> the manor again descended with the rape, the duke of Norfolk still being described as lord in 1846.<sup>69</sup> The demesne lands, however, comprising c. 470 a.,<sup>70</sup> were sold in 1640 by Thomas Howard, earl of Arundel, to Sir Peter Rycaut (d. 1653).<sup>71</sup> Most of them had passed by the mid 18th century to Leonard Gale, after whose death in 1750 they were divided, with his other estates, between his three daughters and coheirs. One son-in-law, James Clitherow,<sup>72</sup> owned the manor house, and was succeeded before 1775<sup>73</sup> by his son James, whose son Col. James Clitherow still had it c. 1840, when the attached lands comprised 132 a.<sup>74</sup> Another part of the inheritance passed to the Blunt family, descending with Newbuildings in Shipley<sup>75</sup> to F. S. Blunt, who owned an estate at King's Barn described as

99 a. in 1811 and 101 a. c. 1840.<sup>76</sup> The Clitherows remained large landowners in the parish in 1882,<sup>77</sup> and in 1910 King's Barn farm still belonged to a Mr. Clitherow.<sup>78</sup>

A manor house at King's Barns manor was mentioned in 1326, 1398, and 1640.<sup>79</sup> The present building is probably of two periods in the 17th century with later additions, including one of the 18th century on the west towards the road.

The manor of *HORTON*, called in the 16th century *HORTON MAYBANK* or *HORTON HORSEY*,<sup>80</sup> was held in demesne by William de Braose in 1073.<sup>81</sup> It was not mentioned by name in Domesday Book, being presumably included in Beeding manor. William of Horton otherwise Maybank held land at Horton in 1225 which his ancestors had been given in marriage.<sup>82</sup> The same or another William Maybank occurs locally between c. 1230 and c. 1260,<sup>83</sup> and another William Maybank was lord of Horton in 1316.<sup>84</sup> About 1323 Philip Maybank died seised of a third of the manor, being succeeded by his grandson, also Philip Maybank.<sup>85</sup> The second Philip's son Richard was dealing with Horton in 1359 or 1360,<sup>86</sup> and he or a namesake was taxed at 3s. 4d. in the parish in 1378.<sup>87</sup>

Another Philip Maybank was dealing with the manor in 1389–90<sup>88</sup> and was apparently lord in 1399.<sup>89</sup> His daughter Eleanor married John Horsey, whose grandson Thomas<sup>90</sup> held Horton in 1459, when it was leased to Sele priory.<sup>91</sup> Thomas died in 1468 or 1469, being succeeded by his son John (d. 1531), whose son<sup>92</sup> Sir John sold Horton c. 1539 to Thomas Cromwell, Lord Cromwell, who sold it to Richard Bellingham. Bellingham in turn had sold it before 1540 to Joan Everard of Albourne,<sup>93</sup> widow of Edward Bannister.<sup>94</sup> At her death in 1550 she was succeeded by her grandson Edward Bannister<sup>95</sup> (d. 1606), who was succeeded by his son Sir Edward.<sup>96</sup> In the late 16th century the Crown retained in the manor an interest whose nature is not clear,<sup>97</sup> and in 1593–4 Richard Bellingham, a relative of the Bannisters and presumably a descendant of the Richard Bellingham mentioned above, was leasing two thirds of it.<sup>98</sup>

After Sir Edward Bannister's death c. 1661 Horton was sold, apparently by his executors, to Thomas

Wooldridge, pp. 51, 55; *Lytton MSS.* pp. 40–1, 45–6; *Glynde Pla. Archives*, ed. R. Dell, p. 224; Horsham Mus. MS. 1858 (MS. cat.); W.S.R.O., TD/W 166.

<sup>78</sup> W.S.R.O., IR 14, f. 3.

<sup>79</sup> P.R.O., C 134/97, no. 7; *Cal. Inq. Misc.* vi, p. 235; B.L. Add. MS. 5685, f. 173.

<sup>80</sup> *L. & P. Hen. VIII*, xv, p. 508.

<sup>81</sup> *Cal. Doc. France*, ed. Round, p. 405.

<sup>82</sup> *Cur. Reg. R.* xii, p. 89.

<sup>83</sup> *Sele Chartulary*, pp. 5, 76, 82.

<sup>84</sup> *Feud. Aids*, v, 135.

<sup>85</sup> *Cal. Inq. p. m.* vi, p. 301.

<sup>86</sup> *S.R.S.* xxiii, p. 148.

<sup>87</sup> P.R.O., E 179/189/42, rot. 6.

<sup>88</sup> *S.R.S.* xxiii, p. 197.

<sup>89</sup> P.R.O., C 137/17, no. 27.

<sup>90</sup> Hutchins, *Hist. Dorset*, iv (1870), 427.

<sup>91</sup> N.R.A. Rep. 20579 (Magd. Coll., Oxf.), vol. iv, p. 2507. <sup>92</sup> Hutchins, *Dorset*, iv, 427.

<sup>93</sup> *L. & P. Hen. VIII*, xiv (2), p. 340; xv, p. 508.

<sup>94</sup> W. Berry, *Hants Geneal.* 81.

<sup>95</sup> *S.R.S.* xiv, p. 83.

<sup>96</sup> *Ibid.* p. 16; *ibid.* xix, 228.

<sup>97</sup> P.R.O., C 3/335/2; *Cal. S.P. Dom.* 1598–1601, 358; *S.A.C.* xiii, 46–7.

<sup>98</sup> *Recusant Roll*, ii (Cath. Rec. Soc. lvii), 170; *S.R.S.* xiv, p. 16.

<sup>56</sup> *V.C.H. Suss.* i, 445; vi (1), 206.

<sup>57</sup> *Ibid.* vi (1), 226–7.

<sup>58</sup> *Pipe R.* 1210 (P.R.S. N.S. xxvi), 61.

<sup>59</sup> e.g. *Cal. Close*, 1288–96, 196; *Feud. Aids*, vi, 524; *S.R.S.* xiv, p. 170.

<sup>60</sup> *Cur. Reg. R.* viii, 12.

<sup>61</sup> *Cal. Chart. R.* 1257–1300, 255.

<sup>62</sup> *Cal. Pat.* 1547–8, 25, 27.

<sup>63</sup> W.S.R.O., MP 1227.

<sup>64</sup> Cf. *V.C.H. Suss.* vi (1), 5.

<sup>65</sup> *Cal. Pat.* 1553, 102.

<sup>66</sup> B.L. Add. MS. 5685, f. 173.

<sup>67</sup> W.S.R.O., Wiston MS. 5172, f. [2].

<sup>68</sup> Arundel Cast. MS. H 1/8.

<sup>69</sup> *S.R.S.* li, 3, 139.

<sup>70</sup> Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 217.

<sup>71</sup> B.L. Add. MS. 5685, f. 173; *Proc. Huguenot Soc. of Lond.* xxi, 468.

<sup>72</sup> B.L. Add. MS. 5685, f. 173; *V.C.H. Suss.* vii, 195.

<sup>73</sup> B.L. Add. MS. 5685, f. 173.

<sup>74</sup> W.S.R.O., TD/W 166; Burke, *Land. Gent.* (1952), 470.

<sup>75</sup> *V.C.H. Suss.* vi (2), 117; *E.S.R.O.*, SAS/HA 616.

<sup>76</sup> W.S.R.O., Lytton MS. 11, f. 5; *ibid.* TD/W 166.

<sup>77</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1882). For the hist. after c. 1650 of other former parts of the King's Barns demesne lands, *Wiston Archives*, i, pp. 155–7; *Danny Archives*, ed. J.



Arnold of Ifield,<sup>90</sup> who was dealing with it in 1666,<sup>1</sup> and who was still lord in 1717.<sup>2</sup> Courts were held in the names of Richard Arnold in 1718, of Anne Arnold, widow, in 1722, and of another Richard Arnold from 1724.<sup>3</sup> Richard (d. in or after 1746) devised Horton to his nephew and namesake,<sup>4</sup> who sold it in 1769 to William James, a London banker. On James's bankruptcy it was sold in 1773 to Colville Bridger,<sup>5</sup> afterwards descending with Beeding. Meanwhile the demesne lands, comprising 255 a., were sold, also in 1773, to Sir Merrik Burrell (d. 1787), from whom they descended with West Grinstead until 1882 or later.<sup>6</sup> They were bought c. 1965 by Mr. F. S. C. Bridger, who still had them in 1981.<sup>7</sup>

A manor house at Horton was apparently mentioned c. 1323.<sup>8</sup> The present three-bayed building, called Horton Hall, is early 19th-century and is rendered externally; there are later additions on the north side. In 1981 it was used as a guest house.

The manor of **TOTTINGTON**, often called **TOTTINGTON WOWOOD**, in reference apparently to the wood later known as Hoe wood or Old wood<sup>9</sup> in the north-east part of the parish, belonged in 1066 to King Harold. William de Braose held it in demesne in 1073 and 1086.<sup>10</sup> Thereafter the overlordship continued to descend with the rape.<sup>11</sup> Between 1267<sup>12</sup> and 1384<sup>13</sup> at least Tottington was held with Wappingthorn in Steyning by the Bonet and Wilcombe families.<sup>14</sup> Hamon Bonet was the most highly taxed landowner at Tottington in 1296,<sup>15</sup> and the William on whom Tottington was settled in 1341–2 was his son.<sup>16</sup> In 1349 Tottington was called a parcel of Wappingthorn.<sup>17</sup> After the late 14th century it presumably continued to descend with Wappingthorn<sup>18</sup> until 1626, when Sir Thomas Leeds settled it on Sir Garret Kempe.<sup>19</sup> Courts were held in Kempe's name from 1626 to 1636, and in the names of Thomas Kempe in 1656 and of Mary Kempe, widow, in 1662. In 1664 and 1665 Sir Henry Hearne was recorded as lord and in 1668 Henry Arundel.

By 1692 the manor had passed to George Heneage, who was succeeded in 1731 or 1732<sup>20</sup> by his son or brother Thomas, still alive in 1736. Catherine Heneage, Thomas's widow, held the manor between 1744 and 1759, and their son George Fieschi Heneage was lord between 1767 and his death in

1782. George's son Thomas Fieschi Heneage<sup>21</sup> sold the estate in 1827<sup>22</sup> to George Wyndham, earl of Egremont, after which it descended in the Wyndham family until it was sold c. 1923.<sup>23</sup> Between 1928 and 1932 Lilian A. Bravington was lady of the manor,<sup>24</sup> and in 1934 Harry Ricardo lived at the manor house.<sup>25</sup>

The north range of Tottington Manor is timber-framed and has a 17th-century three-roomed plan. It seems to have been extended to the south in the 19th century and to the north-east early in the 20th. The building was a hotel and restaurant in 1981 and for many years before.<sup>26</sup>

Beeding **RECTORY** evidently derived from a hide of land which belonged to Beeding church c. 1100,<sup>27</sup> and was alternatively called the manor of **SELE** or **SELA**.<sup>28</sup> From Sele priory it passed, like the advowson of the vicarage, to Magdalen College, Oxford.<sup>29</sup> In 1255 it was valued at 20 marks,<sup>30</sup> and in 1340 the demesne lands were worth 20s. a year.<sup>31</sup> There were 27 tenements in Upper Beeding in 1452, comprising c. 8 yardlands and c. 12 a.;<sup>32</sup> in 1535 the manor apparently had over 120 a. in the parish, of which about half was in hand.<sup>33</sup> In 1842 the rectory farm totalled 84 a. lying south and east of the church and adjacent rectory house.<sup>34</sup> The manor also had lands elsewhere; in the early 19th century the parishes in which they lay were Botolphs, Bramber, Ashurst, Washington, Horsham, Shipley, Findon, Slaugham, and Rottingdean.<sup>35</sup> In 1873 the copyholds alone totalled 202 a.<sup>36</sup> The college was still lord in 1920.<sup>37</sup>

The buildings of the former priory<sup>38</sup> on the north side of the church survived in part until the 1780s, being leased with the rectory estate to the vicars of Beeding.<sup>39</sup> Since the vicar in 1724–5 repaired them at his own expense,<sup>40</sup> it is likely that they were the glebe house described as in good condition at the same period.<sup>41</sup> The building depicted in 1733<sup>42</sup> may be partly represented by the timber-framed north range of the house called in 1983 Sele Priory, from which the land falls steeply to the river valley below. It is said to have included the monks' refectory, and to have been connected to the church by part of the medieval cloister. Fragments of old walls and arches survived between the building and the church c. 1785,<sup>43</sup> where the cloister has been revealed by excavation.<sup>44</sup> In 1787 Magdalen College gave the

<sup>90</sup> Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 219; *S.R.S.* xix, 228.

<sup>1</sup> *Wiston Archives*, i, p. 158.

<sup>2</sup> *S.R.S.* xix, 228; cf. *W.S.R.O.*, Add. MS. 375, ff. 2v., 7v.

<sup>3</sup> *W.S.R.O.*, Add. MS. 375, ff. 8v.–10.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.* f. 29; *B.L. Add. MS.* 5685, f. 221v.

<sup>5</sup> *B.L. Add. MS.* 5685, ff. 221v.–222v.

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.* f. 222v.; *W.S.R.O.*, Add. MS. 2002; *V.C.H. Suss.* vi (2), 90; *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1882).

<sup>7</sup> Inf. from Mr. D. Ellman-Brown.

<sup>8</sup> *P.R.O.*, C 134/82, no. 4.

<sup>9</sup> *O.S. Map 6"*, *Suss.* LII (1879 edn.).

<sup>10</sup> *V.C.H. Suss.* i, 444; *Cal. Doc. France*, ed. Round, p. 405.

<sup>11</sup> e.g. *Cal. Inq. p. m.* xi, p. 143.

<sup>12</sup> *S.R.S.* vii, p. 60.

<sup>13</sup> *S.A.C.* liv, 40.

<sup>14</sup> *V.C.H. Suss.* vi (1), 229.

<sup>15</sup> *S.R.S.* x, 59.

<sup>16</sup> *Ibid.* xxiii, pp. 68, 100.

<sup>17</sup> *Cal. Inq. p. m.* ix, p. 211.

<sup>18</sup> e.g. *Cal. Pat.* 1569–72, p. 362. <sup>19</sup> *S.R.S.* xx, 443.

<sup>20</sup> *W.S.R.O.*, Add. MS. 27053; *ibid.* PHA 897.

<sup>21</sup> *Ibid.* Add. MS. 27053; Burke, *Peerage* (1905), 806.

<sup>22</sup> *W.S.R.O.*, PHA/OG 12/10/2.

<sup>23</sup> Burke, *Peerage* (1935), 1449–50; *W.S.R.O.*, MP 1728.

<sup>24</sup> *W.S.R.O.*, Add. MS. 27054.

<sup>25</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1934).

<sup>26</sup> *W. Suss. Gaz.* 28 June 1979.

<sup>27</sup> *Cal. Doc. France*, ed. Round, p. 405.

<sup>28</sup> e.g. *Wiston Archives*, i, pp. 25, 40; *S.R.S.* li, 28.

<sup>29</sup> Below, church.

<sup>30</sup> *Sele Chartulary*, pp. 98–9.

<sup>31</sup> *Inq. Non. (Rec. Com.)*, 386.

<sup>32</sup> *Magd. Coll. Oxf. Mun.*, Sele 115; cf. *Sele Chartulary*, *passim*.

<sup>33</sup> *Magd. Coll. Oxf. Mun.*, Sele 117, ff. 20–6.

<sup>34</sup> *W.S.R.O.*, TD/W 165; cf. *O.S. Map 6"*, *Suss.* LII (1879 edn.); below, church.

<sup>35</sup> *W.S.R.O.*, Par. 183/7/7, f. 10; cf. *Sele Chartulary*, *passim*.

<sup>36</sup> *Rep. Com. Univ. Income* [C. 856–I], p. 544, H.C. (1873), xxxvii (2).

<sup>37</sup> *N.R.A.*, Man. Doc. Reg.

<sup>38</sup> Cf. Dugdale, *Mon.* iv, 669–70; Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 227–9.

<sup>39</sup> *W.S.R.O.*, Add. MS. 27483; *ibid.* Par. 16/1/1/1, f. 2.

<sup>40</sup> *Ibid.* Par. 16/7/2, f. 23.

<sup>41</sup> *Ibid.* Ep. I/26/3, p. 54.

<sup>42</sup> *Ibid.* Add. MS. 27483.

<sup>43</sup> *S.A.C.* x, 103.

<sup>44</sup> *S.A.S. libr.*, prelim. rep. on 1966 excavs. by D. Kaye.



vicar permission to add three rooms to the rectory house, but later allowed him to replace the old buildings chiefly at his expense; as a result the west-facing double-bow-fronted central block of the present house, of two storeys and three bays, was built between 1788 and 1790.<sup>45</sup> Materials from the old buildings were used in its construction, for instance ashlar stone blocks in the plinth of the west front. The cellars, created either at that date or earlier, also incorporate medieval stonework. The house was extended southwards in the 19th century.

Godstow abbey (Oxon.) had lands in Beeding in 1340.<sup>46</sup> In 1540 they passed with Buddington in Wiston to Thomas Shirley of West Grinstead,<sup>47</sup> afterwards descending with that manor until 1634 or later.<sup>48</sup>

Land in Upper Beeding held by the Hazelholt family descended with an estate in Southwick.<sup>49</sup>

**ECONOMIC HISTORY. AGRICULTURE.** In 1086 the demesne farm of Beeding manor, which presumably then included Horton, had 4 ploughteams, and that of Tottington 1 team. At the same date the future King's Barns manor was included in the estate of William de Braose described as lying in Steyning, of which the demesne farm had 2 teams.<sup>50</sup> The demesne farms of the four manors named remained large in later centuries. In the 14th century the Beeding demesnes comprised c. 265 a., those of King's Barns c. 140 a.,<sup>51</sup> those of Tottington 240 a.,<sup>52</sup> and those of Horton apparently c. 215 a.;<sup>53</sup> between them they thus already comprised over a fifth of the land in the parish. By the mid 15th century the demesne lands of King's Barns,<sup>54</sup> Beeding,<sup>55</sup> and Sele manors<sup>56</sup> were being leased.

After c. 1500 the demesne farms gradually grew in size. By 1614 the King's Barns demesnes were said to comprise 470 a., and in 1640, when they were divided into two farms, they also included arable land in Steyning open fields and woodland grazing in Ashurst;<sup>57</sup> later, however, they were further divided between various owners.<sup>58</sup> Tottington Manor farm comprised 231 a. in 1652, presumably forming a long north-south strip as later;<sup>59</sup> in 1829 it had 554 a. including woods.<sup>60</sup> Beeding Court farm was said in 1715 to comprise 400 a.,<sup>61</sup> and by 1733 had grown to 988 a. including 36 a. in Bramber and

Botolphs and 845 a. of downland, 110 a. of which were arable.<sup>62</sup> In 1832 the farm had 1,032 a.<sup>63</sup> Meanwhile the Horton demesnes by 1773 comprised 255 a.<sup>64</sup> Between the late 16th and early 19th centuries the demesne or home farms presumably continued to be usually leased,<sup>65</sup> their owners often not being resident in the parish. In the late 18th and early 19th centuries, for instance, Beeding Court farm was leased for periods of between 1 and 21 years.<sup>66</sup>

Tenants of all four chief manors of the parish and of Sele manor were recorded in the Middle Ages.<sup>67</sup> Those of Beeding and Horton manors evidently included many whose lands lay outside the parish, since in later centuries there were tenants of Beeding in Cowfold, Slaugham, and West Grinstead,<sup>68</sup> and tenants of Horton in Southwick and Kingston by Sea.<sup>69</sup> Similarly Sele manor in the early 19th century had tenants in many parishes.<sup>70</sup> Whether tenants of King's Barns and Tottington ever held land in the parish is unknown; certainly by 1600 the only tenements recorded at either manor lay elsewhere, those of King's Barns chiefly in Steyning and Ashurst,<sup>71</sup> and those of Tottington in Cowfold, Cuckfield, Woodmancote, and other places.<sup>72</sup>

The manumission of a neif of Sele manor was recorded in 1271.<sup>73</sup> Both at Beeding and at Horton customary services were still owed in the 14th century,<sup>74</sup> and a tenant of King's Barns still seems to have had a duty of carrying stone in 1530.<sup>75</sup> Tenants of Beeding in 1400<sup>76</sup> and of King's Barns in 1530<sup>77</sup> paid chevage for living outside the manor and the daughter of a neif of Beeding manor in 1524 needed the lord's licence to marry.<sup>78</sup>

There continued to be tenants of Beeding, Horton, and Sele manors in the parish until the late 19th century and even the early 20th.<sup>79</sup> Copyholders of both Beeding and Horton could demise their holdings,<sup>80</sup> and tenants of Horton could mortgage theirs.<sup>81</sup> The custom of borough English obtained on copyholds at Beeding in 1551,<sup>82</sup> and that of freebench at both manors.<sup>83</sup> Tenants, however, became progressively fewer through engrossing or enfranchisement. Thus the 13 freeholders and 8 copyholders who still held land of Beeding in the parish in 1718 were further reduced to 10 and 7 respectively by 1791, and to 9 and 4 by 1824.<sup>84</sup> Similarly the 2 freeholders and 4 copyholders who still held

<sup>45</sup> B.L. Add. MS. 39345, f. 97.

<sup>46</sup> *Inq. Non.* (Rec. Com.), 386.

<sup>47</sup> *L. & P. Hen. VIII*, xvi, p. 142.

<sup>48</sup> *Cal. Pat.* 1553, 112; *S.R.S.* xix. 76; xx. 496.

<sup>49</sup> *V.C.H. Suss.* vi (1), 178.

<sup>50</sup> *Ibid.* i. 443-5.

<sup>51</sup> P.R.O., C 134/97, no. 7.

<sup>52</sup> *Cal. Close*, 1349-54, 23.

<sup>53</sup> P.R.O., C 134/82, no. 4.

<sup>54</sup> Arundel Cast. MS. A 1873; Lambeth Boro. Archives Dept., VI/330; cf. P.R.O., SC 2/206/52, rot. 2d.

<sup>55</sup> Lambeth Boro. Archives Dept., VI/330; W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 27056; cf. Arundel Cast. MS. A 1868, rot. 6.

<sup>56</sup> Magd. Coll. Oxf. Mun., Sele F (TS. cat.).

<sup>57</sup> B.L. Add. MS. 5685, f. 173.

<sup>58</sup> Above, manors.

<sup>59</sup> W.S.R.O., PHA 897, f. 8; cf. *ibid.* 3309.

<sup>60</sup> *Ibid.* 3089, ff. 76, 87.

<sup>61</sup> B.L. Add. MS. 5686, f. 69v.

<sup>62</sup> W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 27483.

<sup>63</sup> E.S.R.O., SAS/ND 59 (TS. cat.).

<sup>64</sup> B.L. Add. MS. 5685, f. 222v.

<sup>65</sup> e.g. *S.R.S.* l. 18; Arundel Cast. MS. M 724, rot. 1d.; W.S.R.O., SAS/ND 258 (TS. cat.); W.S.R.O., MP 1728.

<sup>66</sup> E.S.R.O., SAS/ND 50-1, 59, 62-4 (TS. cat.).

<sup>67</sup> *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 443-5; *Pipe R.* 1210 (P.R.S. N.S. xxvi), 60-1; *Sele Chartulary*, *passim*; *Cal. Inq. p.m.* xii, p. 385; Lambeth Boro. Archives Dept., VI/330; P.R.O., C 134/82, no. 4; C 134/97, no. 7; C 135/110, no. 11; *ibid.* SC 6/1023/8; W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 26605.

<sup>68</sup> e.g. W.S.R.O., Add. MSS. 26613, 26623, 27484.

<sup>69</sup> *Ibid.* 375, *passim*.

<sup>70</sup> Above, manors. *V.C.H. Suss.* vi (1), 202, 231; W.S.R.O., Add. MSS. 380-7; *ibid.* MP 1227.

<sup>71</sup> W.S.R.O., PHA 504, 897, 984.

<sup>72</sup> *Sele Chartulary*, p. 71.

<sup>73</sup> P.R.O., C 134/82, no. 4; C 134/97, no. 7; *ibid.* SC 6/1020/10.

<sup>74</sup> *Ibid.* SC 2/206/52; cf. SC 6/1023/8.

<sup>75</sup> *Ibid.* SC 6/1020/10.

<sup>76</sup> *Ibid.* SC 2/206/52.

<sup>77</sup> Arundel Cast. MS. M 845.

<sup>78</sup> W.S.R.O., Add. MSS. 372, 375; Magd. Coll. Oxf. Mun., Sele 117, ff. 20-6; *Rep. Com. Univ. Income* [C. 856-I], p. 544, H.C. (1873), xxxvii (2).

<sup>79</sup> e.g. W.S.R.O., Add. MSS. 372, pp. 1, 48; 375, f. 12v.; 26605.

<sup>80</sup> e.g. *ibid.* 375, f. 1v.

<sup>81</sup> e.g. *ibid.* 375, f. 2v.; 26607, f. 12.

<sup>82</sup> *Ibid.* 26605.



land of Horton in the parish in 1771 had become apparently 1 and 2 respectively by 1824.<sup>85</sup>

Some free and copyhold tenements developed by engrossing into larger farms. New House and Maines farms, both held as copyhold of Beeding manor by John Backshell in 1733, when they comprised respectively 59 a. and 91 a.,<sup>86</sup> later passed to the Penfold family which by 1842 owned 28 a. in the parish.<sup>87</sup> A freehold estate of Beeding called Snelling's in 1733, when it comprised 96 a.,<sup>88</sup> became the nucleus of the later Pond farm, of which the farmhouse lay on the south side of High Street.<sup>89</sup> Similarly White's and Fuller's copyholds of Horton manor, mentioned in the mid 18th century,<sup>90</sup> came with other lands to form Upper Horton farm, which in 1826 comprised 547 a. in Upper Beeding and Edburton; in that year it was leased on an 8-year lease, and in 1835 by the year.<sup>91</sup> Also mentioned in 1733 was Hobjohn's farm, which apparently comprised 67 a. held of Sele manor.<sup>92</sup>

About 1840 landholding was dominated by a few large estates, most of which were leased. The estates of the Bridgers, lords of Beeding and Horton, included two large farms, Beeding Court of 890 a. and Upper Horton of 503 a. The Horton manor demesnes proper, belonging to the Burrells, totalled 275 a., and Tottington Manor farm 407 a. In King's Barns tithing the former demesne lands included two farms belonging to the Clitherows and the Blunts, of 132 a. and 101 a. respectively. Other large estates included Pond farm and the Hyde in Upper Beeding village, of 92 a. and 108 a. respectively, but the only two which were owner-occupied were the Penfolds' New House farm of 277 a. and W. Gorrings's New Horton in the north of 98 a.,<sup>93</sup> a farm created between 1795 and 1813.<sup>94</sup>

In the late 19th and early 20th centuries most land continued to belong to large estates, being leased<sup>95</sup> or managed by bailiffs. There were bailiffs at Tottington Manor, King's Barn, and New House farms, for instance, in 1895,<sup>96</sup> and in 1909 only 275 a. out of the 3,348 a. listed were owner-occupied; at the latter date out of 20 holdings 9 were over 50 a. and 4 over 300 a.<sup>97</sup>

The arable open-field land of the parish presumably occupied much the same area in the Middle Ages as later on the Chalk and Greensand soils below the downland scarp.<sup>98</sup> In 1733 forty-two furlongs divided into strips were depicted east and south-east of the village, evidently including the Mill furlong on Windmill Hill mentioned in 1535,<sup>99</sup> and Drove furlong and the East and West Billworth (later Bilward) south-east of the Henfield road, mentioned in 1384 and 1535 respectively.<sup>1</sup> In addition there

were the Ham north of the modern village street and the Hyde and the Flaxlands east and north-east of Hyde Street, all three of which had been mentioned in the Middle Ages.<sup>2</sup> The fields around the village belonged largely to Beeding manor, though in 1733 some strips there were held of Horton or Sele manors. Further east were fields belonging partly or wholly to Horton, including in 1733 the Clays and the Golding. A field called Blackley in Horton had been mentioned in 1524.<sup>3</sup> There were also at one time possibly separate fields for Tottington, since a close of 24 a. lying south of Tottington Manor in 1652 and later was called the Laine.<sup>4</sup>

The surviving open fields were evidently still commonable in 1597 when the tenants of Beeding manor were restrained for the future from putting their cattle there between 1 May and the end of harvest.<sup>5</sup> In the early 18th century copyhold and freehold tenants of Beeding and Horton typically owned both inclosed and open-field arable: the freehold called Snelling's, for instance, in 1733 had 33 a. of open-field arable out of a total area of 96 a., and New House farm 23 a. out of 59 a.<sup>6</sup>

The fences which tenants of Beeding manor were ordered to make in the Flaxlands and the Clays in 1559 may have been for temporary not permanent inclosure.<sup>7</sup> The open fields of the parish were later inclosed by a gradual process of exchange and engrossing. By 1760 the 117 a. of the Horton open fields were already divided between only six owners, of whom Richard Arnold, the lord of the manor, had 28 a. and Harry Bridger 63 a., some furlongs already being in single ownership. Consolidation of holdings proceeded further in 1762 when Arnold exchanged land in the fields with both Bridger and one other owner.<sup>8</sup>

The Beeding open fields were inclosed similarly. Whereas in 1733 the strips had been divided between 16 owners, most being under 1 a. in area,<sup>9</sup> by 1842 practically all the surviving fields were divided between the owners of four farms: the Hyde, and Pond, New House, and Upper Horton farms.<sup>10</sup> Further consolidation evidently took place later, for no inclosure Act was ever sought.

There was severally held as well as open-field arable land in the Middle Ages; for instance, the Beeding manor demesne farm had 96 a. on the downs in 1326.<sup>11</sup> There are strip lynchets apparently of medieval date on Beeding Hill.<sup>12</sup> In 1384 the lord of Beeding had the right to fold 400 sheep between Christmas and Lady Day and 800 sheep during the rest of the year on his several arable lands, at a rate of 2 a. every 3 weeks.<sup>13</sup> There continued to be arable on the downs in later centuries.<sup>14</sup>

<sup>85</sup> W.S.R.O., Add. MSS. 26693, 26699.

<sup>86</sup> Ibid. 27483.

<sup>87</sup> W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 372, pp. 119–20; cf. *ibid.* TD/W 165; Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 219.

<sup>88</sup> W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 27483.

<sup>89</sup> Ibid. Add. MSS. 372, pp. 130, 232–3; 26620; *ibid.* TD/W 165.

<sup>90</sup> Ibid. Add. MS. 375, ff. 12, 16, 21; cf. *ibid.* 376.

<sup>91</sup> E.S.R.O., SAS/ND 55, 60 (TS. cat.).

<sup>92</sup> W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 27483; cf. *ibid.* Ep. II/17/130.

<sup>93</sup> Ibid. TD/W 165–6; cf. *ibid.* MF 43, ff. 416–39.

<sup>94</sup> *250 Yrs. of Mapmaking in Suss.* ed. H. Margary, pls. 16, 20. <sup>95</sup> e.g. W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 24463 (TS. cat.).

<sup>96</sup> Kelly's *Dir. Suss.* (1882 and later edns.).

<sup>97</sup> P.R.O., MAF 68/2371.

<sup>98</sup> Para. based mainly on W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 27483 (estate map of 1733); *ibid.* TD/W 165.

<sup>99</sup> Magd. Coll. Oxf. Mun., Sele 117, f. 23.

<sup>1</sup> Ibid. f. 21; W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 26605.

<sup>2</sup> Magd. Coll. Oxf. Mun., Beeding 4, 9, 11, 20 (TS. cat.); *Sele Chartulary*, pp. 65, 68.

<sup>3</sup> Arundel Cast. MS. M 845; cf. E.S.R.O., SAS/ND 2 (TS. cat.).

<sup>4</sup> W.S.R.O., PHA 897, f. 8; cf. *ibid.* TD/W 165.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid. Add. MS. 26605.

<sup>6</sup> Ibid. 376, 27483.

<sup>7</sup> Ibid. 26605; cf. Arundel Cast. MS. M 724, rot. 1d.

<sup>8</sup> W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 375, ff. 22–8.

<sup>9</sup> Ibid. 27483.

<sup>10</sup> W.S.R.O., TD/W 165.

<sup>11</sup> P.R.O., C 134/97, no. 7.

<sup>12</sup> S.A.C. cxxi, 109.

<sup>13</sup> W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 26605.

<sup>14</sup> Ibid. Add. MS. 27483; *ibid.* PHA 3309.



Farming in the Middle Ages was predominantly arable. In 1210 King's Barns manor received £11 5s. 1d. from surplus corn sold.<sup>15</sup> In 1340 the ninth of sheaves was valued at nine times those of fleeces and lambs,<sup>16</sup> and at about the same period the Horton demesne farm comprised mostly arable.<sup>17</sup> Barley was grown in 1285,<sup>18</sup> oats in 1398,<sup>19</sup> and possibly wheat and oats in 1280;<sup>20</sup> orchards and a vineyard belonging to the Braose family and apparently at Upper Beeding had been mentioned in the late 11th century.<sup>21</sup> Wheat, barley, oats, peas, and tares were grown at Tottington Manor farm in 1652,<sup>22</sup> and oats at Beeding manor in 1718.<sup>23</sup> About 1840 wheat, barley, oats, rape, seeds, and turnips were listed at Beeding tithing and wheat, seeds, and beans at King's Barns, but by that date pasture predominated in the parish over arable.<sup>24</sup>

The estuary of the river Adur provided brookland pasture. Common pasture in the marsh of Horton was claimed in 1225, apparently unsuccessfully, by the lord of Wyckham manor in Steyning.<sup>25</sup> The marshland pasture rights possessed by the demesne farm of Beeding manor<sup>26</sup> in the late 14th century, however, were presumably exercised in marshes nearer the village.<sup>27</sup>

With the inning of the river valley some former common pasture presumably became several, but common saltmarsh remained in later centuries outside the river wall which protected the inclosed lands; in 1614, for instance, there was pasture for pigs and sheep there.<sup>28</sup> There was common pasture belonging to Horton manor in 1704, which was commonable by both cows and horses.<sup>29</sup> In 1760, however, as a result of a dispute, the Horton common brooks comprising 41 a. were divided between the lord of the manor and the two surviving commoners, the lord receiving 17 a., Harry Bridger 19 a., and William Scardefield 5 a.<sup>30</sup> Other brookland pasture rights remained in the early 19th century: in 1828 an unnamed farm comprising copyholds of Beeding manor was said to be entitled to common pasture in the Court meads for 7 bullocks between 12 August and 2 February; in practice that land was divided by consent between the commoners and treated for the period concerned as if it were several.<sup>31</sup>

There had been brookland pasture held in severalty in the parish since the 14th century or earlier, evidently the result of inning. In 1349 that belonging to the Tottington demesne farm was said to be often unmowable because of flooding.<sup>32</sup> Beeding manor

also had marshland in severalty in 1384,<sup>33</sup> as did Sele manor in the 15th century,<sup>34</sup> while in 1398 the 75 a. of meadow belonging to the King's Barns demesne farm was a high proportion of its lands.<sup>35</sup> In later centuries the amount of several brookland increased greatly.<sup>36</sup> By 1733 Beeding Court farm had 78 a.,<sup>37</sup> for instance, while Horton farm in 1826 contained almost as much brookland as arable.<sup>38</sup> At King's Barns, meanwhile, the emphasis on pasture, noticeable already by 1398,<sup>39</sup> had become more pronounced by 1614 when only 73 a. out of 470 a. in the demesne farm were arable.<sup>40</sup> In 1761 one of the farms into which the King's Barns demesnes had been divided comprised 120 a. of marshland which was leased to a grazier for fattening;<sup>41</sup> it was perhaps the same estate which in 1811, as Marsh farm, comprised 99 a., and which was then said to be able to fatten on average 30 bullocks and to keep 40 to 50 breeding ewes each year, besides other stock.<sup>42</sup> In the late 18th century the Upper Beeding valley pasture was said to be as valuable as pasture in the Pevensey levels, though less so than that near Rye.<sup>43</sup> About 1840 the several brookland pasture on both sides of the river was highly regarded for fattening both cattle and sheep, and was divided between various owners.<sup>44</sup>

The downland meanwhile provided both common and several sheep pasture. The Beeding manor demesne farm had several sheepdown by 1291<sup>45</sup> and in 1384 had pasture on the common downs for 1,100 sheep in summer and 400 in winter.<sup>46</sup> Another estate, of 40 a., belonging to Simon of Hazelholt, had pasture in 1344 for 200 sheep, presumably on the downs.<sup>47</sup> By 1733 much downland had become several, for Beeding Court farm then had 735 a., apparently all south-west of the road to Shoreham. The common down then lay in the south-east.<sup>48</sup> At least two copyhold tenements of Horton had sheep leazes there in 1704.<sup>49</sup> In 1760 the two remaining commoners of Horton exchanged their leazes to the lord, who agreed in future to fold his flock on their lands every year, manuring 1 a. for every 20 leazes which they had had.<sup>50</sup> By 1828 only 4 commoners were still entitled to common pasture on the remaining 300 or 400 a. of common down on Beeding Hill.<sup>51</sup> One copyholder of Beeding manor in 1886 still possessed 160 sheep leazes and the right of cutting furze on the hill,<sup>52</sup> but the land had probably long been divided by consent for practical purposes.

<sup>15</sup> *Pipe R.* 1210 (P.R.S. N.S. xxvi), 61.

<sup>16</sup> *Inq. Non.* (Rec. Com.), 386.

<sup>17</sup> P.R.O., C 134/82, no. 4.

<sup>18</sup> *Magd. Coll. Oxf. Mun.*, Southwick 11 (TS. cat.).

<sup>19</sup> *Cal. Inq. Misc.* vi, p. 235.

<sup>20</sup> *Sele Chartulary*, p. 97; the open field mentioned may have been in Steyning, but cf. *Magd. Coll. Oxf. Mun.*, Sele 117, f. 21v.

<sup>21</sup> *Cal. Doc. France*, ed. Round, p. 401; cf. *Magd. Coll. Oxf. Mun.*, Sele 117, f. 20.

<sup>22</sup> W.S.R.O., PHA 897, f. 8.

<sup>23</sup> *Ibid.* Add. MS. 26613.

<sup>24</sup> P.R.O., IR 18/10244, 10384.

<sup>25</sup> *Cur. Reg. R.* xii, p. 89.

<sup>26</sup> W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 26605.

<sup>27</sup> Cf. *Sele Chartulary*, p. 54; W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 27483.

<sup>28</sup> *Arundel Cast.* MS. M 299.

<sup>29</sup> W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 376.

<sup>30</sup> *Ibid.* 375, ff. 20v.-21.

<sup>31</sup> W.S.R.O., SP 620.

<sup>32</sup> P.R.O., C 135/110, no. 11.

<sup>33</sup> W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 26605.

<sup>34</sup> *Magd. Coll. Oxf. Mun.*, Sele 95; cf. *ibid.* 117, f. 20.

<sup>35</sup> *Cal. Inq. Misc.* vi, p. 235.

<sup>36</sup> Cf. e.g. W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 27483; E.S.R.O., GLY 3110.

<sup>37</sup> W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 27483.

<sup>38</sup> *Ibid.* 2002.

<sup>39</sup> *Cal. Inq. Misc.* vi, p. 235.

<sup>40</sup> B.L. Add. MS. 5685, f. 173.

<sup>41</sup> W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 17598.

<sup>42</sup> *Ibid.* Lytton MS. 11, f. 5.

<sup>43</sup> Young, *Agric. of Suss.* 29.

<sup>44</sup> P.R.O., IR 18/10244, 10384; W.S.R.O., TD/W 165-6; cf. *ibid.* SP 620.

<sup>45</sup> *Cal. Close*, 1288-96, 196.

<sup>46</sup> W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 26605.

<sup>47</sup> *Cal. Pat.* 1343-5, 361.

<sup>48</sup> W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 27483.

<sup>49</sup> *Ibid.* 376.

<sup>50</sup> *Ibid.* 375, f. 21.

<sup>51</sup> W.S.R.O., SP 620; *ibid.* TD/W 165; cf. E.S.R.O., SAS/ND 60 (TS. cat.).

<sup>52</sup> W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 24462; cf. *ibid.* 374.



Since c. 1850 agriculture in the parish has been greatly influenced by the growth of the coastal towns. Two market gardeners were recorded in 1852.<sup>53</sup> In 1875 the chief crops were wheat (390 a.), oats (243 a.), rape (234 a.), and turnips or swedes (574 a.); in addition 1,810 a. were kept as permanent grass. At the same date 686 cattle, 3,946 sheep, and 59 pigs were kept. In 1909 stock was kept in much the same proportions; the acreage of permanent grass had risen to 2,168 a., while that of wheat had declined, but in addition 3½ a. of apples were grown.<sup>54</sup> An unsuccessful rabbit farm was started at Freshcombe Lodge on the downs c. 1900,<sup>55</sup> and in 1913 there were two poultry farmers.<sup>56</sup> The brookland pasture of the parish continued to be highly valued,<sup>57</sup> a dairy farmer being recorded in 1938.<sup>58</sup> In 1975 there was pasture on the downland scarp and in the valley, but the southern and western slopes of the downs and the north-east quarter of the parish were cultivated.<sup>59</sup> Golding Barn farm in 1981 was used for fattening beef cattle.<sup>60</sup>

**MILLS.** There may have been a mill in the parish in 1086 on the future King's Barns manor.<sup>61</sup> Mills were recorded on both King's Barns and Beeding manors in 1210 and 1326; they were presumably water mills.<sup>62</sup> Another water mill belonging to Sele priory in the 13th century<sup>63</sup> was apparently the same as the mill near the priory which later passed to Magdalen College, Oxford, but which is not heard of after 1578.<sup>64</sup>

The windmill recorded on Beeding manor in 1384 and 1500<sup>65</sup> may well have been on Windmill Hill, where a mill was recorded from the mid 17th century.<sup>66</sup> A miller was mentioned in the parish in 1700,<sup>67</sup> and in the late 18th and early 19th centuries members of the Slaughter family worked the mill, doing good business in the absence of any local competition.<sup>68</sup> The mill was blown down between 1875 and 1896.<sup>69</sup>

**FAIR.** A pedlary fair was held at an unknown site on 21 July in the late 18th century.<sup>70</sup>

<sup>53</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1852).

<sup>54</sup> P.R.O., MAF 68/433, 2371.

<sup>55</sup> J. G. Garratt, *Bramber and Steyning*, 59–60 (copy in W.S.R.O. libr.); O.S. Map 6", Suss. LII. SW. (1899 edn.).

<sup>56</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1913); cf. *V.C.H. Suss.* ii. 280.

<sup>57</sup> W.S.R.O., SP 36, 224, 265, 418.

<sup>58</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1938); cf. W.S.R.O., SP 36.

<sup>59</sup> Local inf.

<sup>60</sup> Inf. from the farmer, Mr. G. W. Beamish.

<sup>61</sup> *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 445.

<sup>62</sup> *Pipe R.* 1210 (P.R.S. N.S. xxvi), 60–1; P.R.O., C 134/97, no. 7.

<sup>63</sup> *Sele Chartulary*, p. 61.

<sup>64</sup> Magd. Coll. Oxf. Mun., Sele 116, f. 1; W.S.R.O., Par. 16/7/1, f. 2.

<sup>65</sup> W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 26605.

<sup>66</sup> *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 533; vi (1), facing p. 208; 250 *Yrs. of Mapmaking in Suss.* ed. H. Margary, pls. 6, 16, 20, 27; cf. the field name Mill furlong recorded in 1535; Magd. Coll. Oxf. Mun., Sele 117, f. 23.

<sup>67</sup> W.S.R.O., Par. 16/1/1/1, f. 43.

<sup>68</sup> Ibid. Add. MS. 26619; ibid. Par. 16/1/2/1, p. 3; ibid. SP 620; 47 Geo. III, Sess. 2, c. 116 (Local and Personal).

<sup>69</sup> O.S. Map 6", Suss. LII (1879 edn.); LII. SW. (1899 edn.); S.C.M. xi. 739.

<sup>70</sup> G. A. Walpoole, *New Brit. Traveller* (1784), 51; *Rep. Com. Mkt. Rights* [C. 5550], p. 207, H.C. (1888), liii.

<sup>71</sup> S.A.C. cxix. 118, 127–8, 137–8.

<sup>72</sup> *Sele Chartulary*, p. 102; *S.R.S.* x. 59, 164.

<sup>73</sup> Arundel Cast. MS. M 279, rot. 3d.

<sup>74</sup> *Hickstead Pla. Archives*, ed. J. Brent, p. 76; *Wiston*

**TRADE AND INDUSTRY.** The chief non-agricultural occupation at Upper Beeding in the Middle Ages was the extraction of salt from the tidal estuary of the river Adur.<sup>71</sup> Other trades possibly indicated by surnames in the 13th and early 14th centuries were those of smith, tailor, and baker.<sup>72</sup> Two brewers were mentioned in 1538.<sup>73</sup> In the 17th and 18th centuries many tradesmen were recorded as of Beeding, though sometimes it is not clear which of the two portions of the far-flung parish they inhabited: from time to time there were a carpenter<sup>74</sup> or wheelwright,<sup>75</sup> a tailor,<sup>76</sup> a weaver,<sup>77</sup> a shoemaker,<sup>78</sup> and a blacksmith,<sup>79</sup> and less frequently a butcher<sup>80</sup> and a maltster;<sup>81</sup> on one occasion a barber and wigmaker was mentioned.<sup>82</sup> In 1689 a parishioner was practising as a physician without a licence.<sup>83</sup>

In the Middle Ages the Adur estuary provided fish as well as salt. Sele priory presumably at its foundation in the late 11th century was granted the right of fishing in the Adur between 'Bedny' at the north end of the parish and Old Shoreham church.<sup>84</sup> Magdalen College, Sele's successor, leased the fishery to the vicar in 1624 and later as an augmentation to the income of the vicarage,<sup>85</sup> and either the college or the vicar presumably sublet it.<sup>86</sup> Horton and King's Barns manors also had fisheries in the Adur in the 14th century.<sup>87</sup> In 1730 the river was said to produce mullet, pike, plaice, eels, and other fish.<sup>88</sup> In the 17th century and presumably at other dates poor parishioners fished illegally there.<sup>89</sup> The river also later provided the means for smuggling.<sup>90</sup> More legal riparian activities were barging<sup>91</sup> and boatbuilding: a vessel is said to have been built at Beeding bridge c. 1682.<sup>92</sup>

In the early 19th century the proportion of those employed other than in agriculture rose from one in sixteen in the 1810s to two in seven in the 1830s.<sup>93</sup> Tradesmen recorded between 1813 and 1828 include a grocer, a farrier, and a butcher, besides two blacksmiths, two shoemakers, and three wheelwrights.<sup>94</sup> In 1845<sup>95</sup> there was a marine stores dealer, and in 1862 a timber carrier. Other specialized tradesmen recorded in the late 19th and 20th centuries were a

*Archives*, i, p. 166; E.S.R.O., SAS/ND 248 (TS. cat.); W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 375, f. 32v.

<sup>75</sup> *S.R.S.* xxviii. 22; *Wiston Archives*, ii, pp. 20, 26–7; E.S.R.O., W/INV/2804.

<sup>76</sup> *S.R.S.* xxviii. 79; W.S.R.O., Par. 16/1/1/1, f. 42.

<sup>77</sup> E.S.R.O., W/INV/2030.

<sup>78</sup> W.S.R.O., Par. 16/1/1/1, f. 42v.; E.S.R.O., SAS/ND 10 (TS. cat.); *Wiston Archives*, i, p. 181.

<sup>79</sup> *S.R.S.* l. 58; W.S.R.O., Par. 16/1/1/1, ff. 42, 75v.

<sup>80</sup> *S.R.S.* liv. 208.

<sup>81</sup> W.S.R.O., Par. 16/1/1/1, f. 43; *Wiston Archives*, ii, p. 20.

<sup>82</sup> E.S.R.O., SAS/ND 22 (TS. cat.).

<sup>83</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. 11/15/7, f. 10v.

<sup>84</sup> *Sele Chartulary*, pp. 5, 17–18; *Cat. Anct. D.* iii, D 549; for the location of Bedny, W.S.R.O., SP 265; cf. ibid. Add. MS. 375.

<sup>85</sup> W.S.R.O., Par. 16/1/1/1, f. 2; Par. 16/7/1, f. 22; Par. 16/7/2, f. 25.

<sup>86</sup> e.g. ibid. Add. MS. 556, f. 3.

<sup>87</sup> P.R.O., C 134/82, no. 4; ibid. SC 6/1023/8; cf. B.L. Add. MS. 5685, f. 173.

<sup>88</sup> *Magna Britannia*, v (1730), 505.

<sup>89</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. 1/55/24.

<sup>90</sup> B.L. Add. MS. 5698, f. 224.

<sup>91</sup> Above, intro.

<sup>92</sup> W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 556, ff. 3–4.

<sup>93</sup> *Census*, 1811–31.

<sup>94</sup> W.S.R.O., Par. 16/1/2/1.

<sup>95</sup> Rest of para. based mainly on *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1845 and later edns.).



basket maker in 1882 and a men's outfitter in 1930. A land surveyor lived in the village in 1882. At Small Dole there were a wheelwright and blacksmith in 1874, a builder, decorator, and undertaker in 1903, and a farrier in 1930. By 1938 there were an antique dealer and a draper in the parish, a wood merchant and a plumber at Small Dole, and at least five tea rooms or tea gardens. Meanwhile the river continued to provide employment,<sup>96</sup> though in 1882 the complaint was made that commercial fishermen from Shoreham were 'sweeping' the river with small-mesh nets to the disadvantage of lesser operators.<sup>97</sup> In 1981 there were shops and an estate agent's office in High Street, a square of shops north-east of Hyde Lane, and others at Small Dole. At Small Dole there was also a small industrial estate, where seven firms had premises, including a large firm of civil engineering contractors which had moved there in 1967.<sup>98</sup> Many parishioners then worked elsewhere, in the coastal towns, in Horsham, or in London.<sup>99</sup>

The chief employer in the parish in the 20th century, however, has been the cement works in the south-west corner. A chalkpit at the same site existed c. 1732,<sup>1</sup> and in 1814 was said to have a considerable trade in lime. Water transport was then used,<sup>2</sup> presumably to take the lime up river for use on the land, as certainly happened later.<sup>3</sup> By 1882 the Beeding Cement Co. had been established, and in 1895 the firm of H. R. Lewis and Co. which then owned the cement works was also described as limeburners and coal merchants.<sup>4</sup> A year or two later the site was bought by the Sussex Portland Cement Co. of Newhaven, from whom it was taken over in 1912 by British Portland Cement Manufacturers. In the first decade of the 20th century the works expanded greatly, being the chief cause of the 50 per cent increase of population in the parish at that time.<sup>5</sup> Clay, which had previously been brought from outside the area by sea, was dug on a large scale after c. 1902 from a pit near Horton<sup>6</sup> and brought down at first by river and later by a pipeline. The cement works buildings were replaced c. 1950 by large new ones on the opposite, eastern, side of the main road; they could produce 250,000 tons a year,<sup>7</sup> and supplied cement for the construction of the oil refinery at Fawley (Hants) and for other large projects on the south coast. In 1968 there were 250 employees, most of whom presumably lived, as later, in Upper Beeding, Small Dole, Steyning, or Henfield.<sup>8</sup> Lime as well as cement was still being made in 1971.<sup>9</sup> The cement works continued to flourish in 1981, when there were c. 330 employees.<sup>10</sup>

In 1807 and 1842 there were two other chalk pits in the parish, at Horton and near Castle Town.<sup>11</sup> One or other had apparently existed in 1535 when a Chalkpits furlong was mentioned.<sup>12</sup> Both continued to be worked in the late 19th and 20th centuries, together with others. About 1947 the site at Horton was described as the Golding Barn limeworks.<sup>13</sup>

**LOCAL GOVERNMENT.** There are court rolls or draft court rolls of Beeding manor for the years 1524, 1530, 1551, 1558-9, 1572, 1597-1606, 1614-18, and 1647-1921.<sup>14</sup> In 1559 the court was described as a court baron and court leet,<sup>15</sup> but frankpledge jurisdiction was not recorded at any other date. At the end of the 14th century five courts had been held in one year.<sup>16</sup> In the 17th century and later they were held less often, though the frequency increased after the Bridgers acquired the manor in 1764. In the late 17th century courts were often held in spring or autumn.<sup>17</sup> They were presumably always held at the manor house, Beeding Court.<sup>18</sup> On at least one occasion, in 1736, the court was adjourned to a house in Cowfold in order to deal with business concerning tenements of the manor there.<sup>19</sup> Business began to be treated out of court in 1836, and soon most business was so treated. The last court was held in 1889.<sup>20</sup>

In the 16th century the court dealt with the repair of roads, fences, and ditches, and also managed the common fields and pastures. In 1559 it concerned itself with statute labour on the roads. A single case of affray was presented in the same year.<sup>21</sup> After the mid 17th century most business concerned conveyancing, together with the granting of licences for instance to sublet or to cut timber. A tithingman for Beeding was mentioned in 1288.<sup>22</sup> A hayward for Beeding and King's Barns manors was recorded in the later 14th century, when the office was granted to a royal servant with the keeping of Bramber castle.<sup>23</sup> A beadle was mentioned in 1500<sup>24</sup> and a headborough in 1538.<sup>25</sup> In 1598 an officer was elected to oversee the ringing of pigs and impound those unringed.<sup>26</sup> In the 18th and 19th centuries an officer called either reeve or beadle appeared at the court,<sup>27</sup> and a headborough was again mentioned in 1788 and later.<sup>28</sup>

There are court rolls or draft court rolls of King's Barns manor for the years 1530, 1617-22, and 1655-1913. From 1655 if not earlier courts were held at irregular intervals.<sup>29</sup> Between 1786 and 1808 they were being held in Steyning, on one occasion at the

<sup>96</sup> Above, intro.

<sup>97</sup> W.S.R.O., Par. 16/7/2, f. 25.

<sup>98</sup> Inf. from Mr. A. H. Willis, of J. T. Mackley and Co.

<sup>99</sup> Local inf.

<sup>1</sup> W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 556, f. 7; cf. E.S.R.O., SAS/ND 50 (TS. cat.).

<sup>2</sup> J. Evans, *Picture of Worthing* (1814), ii. 151.

<sup>3</sup> De Candole, *Henfield*, 47.

<sup>4</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1882, 1895). Rest of para. based mainly on W.S.R.O., MP 1833; O.S. Map 6", Suss. LII. SW. (1899 and later edns.); inf. from Blue Circle Industries Ltd.

<sup>5</sup> *Census*, 1911; cf. W.S.R.O., WOC/CM 73/1/1.

<sup>6</sup> Cf. W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 375, p. 116; White, *Geol. of Brighton and Worthing*, 27, 96.

<sup>7</sup> S.C.M. xxv. 393.

<sup>8</sup> *Brighton Evening Argus*, 20 May 1968; *W. Suss. Co. Times*, 16 Feb. 1973.

<sup>9</sup> *Suss. Ind. Hist.* ii. 28.

<sup>10</sup> *W. Suss. Gaz.* 29 Oct. 1981; above, pl. facing p. 32.

<sup>11</sup> 47 Geo. III, Sess. 2, c. 116 (Local and Personal); W.S.R.O., QDP/W 9; *ibid.* TD/W 165.

<sup>12</sup> Magd. Coll. Oxf. Mun., Sele 117, f. 23v.

<sup>13</sup> O.S. Map 6", Suss. LII. SW. (1899 and later edns.); W.S.R.O., SP 36.

<sup>14</sup> Arundel Cast. MSS. M 299, 315, 724, 845; P.R.O., SC 2/206/52; W.S.R.O., Add. MSS. 372, 26605-8, 27057.

<sup>15</sup> W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 26605.

<sup>16</sup> P.R.O., SC 6/1020/10.

<sup>17</sup> W.S.R.O., Add. MSS. 372, 26606-8.

<sup>18</sup> *Ibid.* 378-9, 26663-4.

<sup>19</sup> *Ibid.* 372, pp. 2-3.

<sup>20</sup> *Ibid.* 372, pp. 202, [414].

<sup>21</sup> e.g. *ibid.* 26605; Arundel Cast. MS. M 845.

<sup>22</sup> P.R.O., JUST 1/924, rot. 64.

<sup>23</sup> *Cal. Pat.* 1367-70. 240.

<sup>24</sup> W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 26605.

<sup>25</sup> Arundel Cast. MS. M 279, rot. 3d.

<sup>26</sup> W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 26605.

<sup>27</sup> *Ibid.* 372.

<sup>28</sup> Horsham Mus. MS. 243; E.S.R.O., QCR/2/1/EW 3.

<sup>29</sup> P.R.O., SC 2/206/52; Arundel Cast. MS. M 142; W.S.R.O., Add. MSS. 380-1; *ibid.* Wiston MSS. 5171-2.



Three Tuns inn.<sup>30</sup> Some business was transacted out of court before 1845; after that date all business was so transacted except for the holding of one court in 1913.<sup>31</sup> A reeve was recorded in 1398.<sup>32</sup> The beadle elected in 1530<sup>33</sup> was doubtless the same officer under another name, for reeves continued to be elected, as the only officers of the court, in 1655 and in the early 18th century.<sup>34</sup> The bailiff mentioned in 1733 probably also held the same office.<sup>35</sup>

There are court rolls of Horton manor for the years 1657–1912. Courts were held roughly between once and three times a decade. After 1782 they were usually held on the same day as those of Beeding manor, presumably also at Beeding Court, as certainly in the later 19th century. From the 19th century onwards much business was dealt with out of court, and the last court was held in 1889. A bailiff appeared at the court in 1714, and a reeve, otherwise called a beadle, between the late 18th and late 19th centuries, when he was the same man as the reeve or beadle of Beeding manor.<sup>36</sup> A headborough was mentioned in 1788 and later.<sup>37</sup> Among business dealt with by the court in the late 18th century was that arising from the lord's right of wreck in Southwick, which was said to bring in over £7 a year.<sup>38</sup> The lord also received a deodand in 1791.<sup>39</sup>

There are court rolls or draft court rolls for Tottington manor for the years 1561 and 1606–1932. Generally courts were held once or twice a decade, though more often between the 1710s and 1730s and between 1791 and 1829.<sup>40</sup> In 1850 and 1913 and presumably at other dates they were held at Tottington Manor;<sup>41</sup> the court of 1913 was the last. Business was treated out of court occasionally from the early 18th century, and from c. 1850 predominantly. A bailiff was recorded from 1759.<sup>42</sup>

There are court rolls of Sele manor for various years during the periods 1357–1461 and 1474–1510, and for the years 1581–1925. About seven courts a year were held in the 1360s, but by the mid 15th century only one or two a year.<sup>43</sup> In 1528 the court was held in Findon,<sup>44</sup> but in 1722 it was held in Upper Beeding, at the rectory house.<sup>45</sup> From 1841 it was decided to hold it instead at the 'chief inn' of Steyning, presumably the White Horse.<sup>46</sup>

Two churchwardens were recorded in 1582,<sup>47</sup> and there were usually two between 1608 and 1675, but thereafter until 1788 there was almost always only one. Two overseers, usually called collectors for the

poor, were recorded between 1608 and 1788, and two waywardens between 1613 and 1766.<sup>48</sup>

A poorhouse was mentioned c. 1530.<sup>49</sup> In the 1640s weekly pay was apparently being used as a method of relief, and parishioners were also paid at a weekly rate for taking pauper children.<sup>50</sup> Already by then Upper and Lower Beeding were managing their poor separately,<sup>51</sup> as they did later,<sup>52</sup> though Lower Beeding continued to be rated for the repair of Upper Beeding church.<sup>53</sup> In 1734 the parish officers agreed with those of Steyning that the Upper Beeding poor should be housed in the Steyning workhouse for seven years, Beeding contributing £5 a year as rent.<sup>54</sup> A Beeding poorhouse, called a workhouse, which may have stood on the north side of High Street, was mentioned in 1768, in 1796, and in 1815.<sup>55</sup> In the 1820s and 1830s the parish also paid weekly doles to paupers, defrayed rents, provided medical care, clothing, and coals, and organized parish work on the roads or in digging flints.<sup>56</sup>

The parish joined Steyning union in 1835;<sup>57</sup> in 1894 it was included in Steyning West rural district,<sup>58</sup> and in 1933 it was transferred to Chanctonbury rural district.<sup>59</sup> In 1974 it became part of Horsham district.

CHURCH. In 1073 William de Braose gave the church of Beeding, so described, to his newly founded college at Bramber.<sup>60</sup> Since Beeding had previously been served by the minster of Steyning<sup>61</sup> it seems likely that the church too was of recent creation, and that Braose was attempting at Beeding as at Bramber to carve out a 'manorial' parish from Steyning.<sup>62</sup> At some time apparently in the 1090s, in exchange for the restoration of Steyning's rights in Bramber, Beeding church was confirmed as a parish church, the property of the abbey of St. Florent near Saumur (Maine et Loire), to which the endowment of Bramber college had passed.<sup>63</sup> Meanwhile at some time before 1096 William de Braose founded another religious house, Sele priory, as a cell of St. Florent at Upper Beeding, apparently attaching it to the existing church;<sup>64</sup> the priory thereafter enjoyed the endowments of the mother house in Sussex.<sup>65</sup> A vicar was mentioned at Beeding in 1218,<sup>66</sup> but a vicarage was not ordained until 1261.<sup>67</sup> From 1897 it was held in plurality with Bramber with Botolphs.<sup>68</sup> The advowson of the vicarage was often exercised

<sup>30</sup> Horsham Mus. MS. 243.

<sup>31</sup> W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 381.

<sup>32</sup> P.R.O., SC 6/1023/8.

<sup>33</sup> Ibid. SC 2/206/52.

<sup>34</sup> W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 380.

<sup>35</sup> Arundel Cast. MS. M 142, f. [2].

<sup>36</sup> W.S.R.O., Add. MSS. 375, 378–9; cf. *ibid.* 372.

<sup>37</sup> Horsham Mus. MS. 243; E.S.R.O., QCR/2/1/EW 2–3.

<sup>38</sup> B.L. Add. MS. 5685, f. 144v.; W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 375, f. 36.

<sup>39</sup> W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 375, f. 35v.

<sup>40</sup> Ibid. Add. MSS. 27053–4; *ibid.* PHA 897, 901.

<sup>41</sup> Ibid. PHA 970, 990.

<sup>42</sup> Ibid. Add. MSS. 27053–4.

<sup>43</sup> Magd. Coll. Oxf. Mun., ct. rolls listed at N.R.A. Rep. 20579, vols. i (2), pp. 270, 273 sqq., 330–2; iv, pp. 2544–6.

<sup>44</sup> *Sele Chartulary*, p. 35.

<sup>45</sup> *S.A.C.* xxv. 191.

<sup>46</sup> W.S.R.O., Par. 16/7/1, f. 62.

<sup>47</sup> B.L. Add. MS. 39461, f. 143.

<sup>48</sup> W.S.R.O., Par. 16/1/1/1, ff. 66–75; Par. 16/1/1/2, ff. 34–6.

<sup>49</sup> *S.R.S.* xli. 113.

<sup>50</sup> Ibid. liv. 54, 79.

<sup>51</sup> Ibid. 95.

<sup>52</sup> e.g. *Poor Law Abstract*, 1804, 516.

<sup>53</sup> e.g. W.S.R.O., Par. 16/9/1, f. 4v.

<sup>54</sup> Ibid. Par. 183/37/1, f. 6; cf. *V.C.H. Suss.* vi (1), 239.

<sup>55</sup> W.S.R.O., Par. 16/7/1, ff. 298, 304; *Poor Law Abstract*, 1818, 456–7. For the location cf. E.S.R.O., SAS/I 349, 351 (TS. cat.); W.S.R.O., TD/W 165, s.v. Attree.

<sup>56</sup> W.S.R.O., Par. 16/12/1; Par. 16/31.

<sup>57</sup> *Suss. Poor Law Rec.* 14.

<sup>58</sup> W.S.R.O., WOC/CC 6/1, ff. 87–9.

<sup>59</sup> *Census*, 1931 (pt. ii).

<sup>60</sup> *Cal. Doc. France*, ed. Round, p. 405.

<sup>61</sup> *V.C.H. Suss.* vi (1), 241.

<sup>62</sup> Ibid. 212.

<sup>63</sup> Ibid.; cf. e.g. *Close R.* 1231–4, 533.

<sup>64</sup> *V.C.H. Suss.* ii. 60.

<sup>65</sup> *Sele Chartulary*, *passim*. The second ch. mentioned at Beeding in 1086 is unlocated; there is no evidence that it was in Lower Beeding: *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 443; *S.N.Q.* v. 126. For the ch. at Old Bridge, *V.C.H. Suss.* vi (1), 199.

<sup>66</sup> *S.R.S.* xlvii, p. 360.

<sup>67</sup> *Sele Chartulary*, p. 39.

<sup>68</sup> *V.C.H. Suss.* vi (1), 212.



by the Crown during the Hundred Years' War,<sup>69</sup> and passed in the later 15th century with Sele priory's other possessions to Magdalen College, Oxford.<sup>70</sup> About 1953 it passed from the college to the bishop of Chichester.<sup>71</sup>

The demesne tithes of Beeding, Horton, and Tottington manors were granted in 1073 to Bramber college, and evidently later passed to Sele priory.<sup>72</sup> The tithes of the King's Barns demesnes were given or confirmed to the priory c. 1230<sup>73</sup> by John de Braose (d. 1232), and remained with the college despite later 13th-century attempts by the canons of Steyning to seize them.<sup>74</sup> A portion of tithes in Beeding, however, remained part of the endowment of the Steyning rectory estate.<sup>75</sup>

Possibly from an early date the Braose family also settled on Sele priory the right to take underwood in St. Leonard's Forest, confirmed in 1234,<sup>76</sup> the tithes of pannage and herbage there, confirmed in 1235,<sup>77</sup> and those of calves, foals, and cheeses, confirmed in 1247,<sup>78</sup> together with timber for the repair of the priory.<sup>79</sup> The parochial revenues of the Wealden portion of the parish thereafter continued to belong to Sele priory and later to its successor, Magdalen College.<sup>80</sup> Tithes from Bewbush park were included by 1354.<sup>81</sup>

At the ordination of the vicarage in 1261 the priory as rector retained all tithes and offerings, settling on the vicar and his successors a pension of £8 a year, a house in the vill of Beeding, and any legacies received up to 6d. in value.<sup>82</sup> In 1291 the vicarage was said to be worth only £5 a year,<sup>83</sup> but in 1535 it was valued at £8.<sup>84</sup> By 1578 the pension had been increased to £10 a year,<sup>85</sup> as it remained in 1675;<sup>86</sup> in 1578 the vicar also received £2 from the farmer of the rectory by custom. Often after the early 17th century, however, Magdalen College leased the rectory estate to the vicar on a beneficial lease,<sup>87</sup> at first with the proviso that the vicar should perform the college's duty of maintaining Beeding bridge. Twice in the 18th century the vicar defrayed all or part of the cost of repairs to the bridge,<sup>88</sup> but in 1795 it was agreed that future vicars should pay £5 a year to escape the duty.<sup>89</sup>

The vicarage house was described in 1635 as so

low that a man could not stand upright inside it.<sup>90</sup> It still seems to have belonged to the living in 1875, when it was said not to have been occupied by any vicar for centuries.<sup>91</sup> From the early 18th century, apparently, if not earlier, the vicars occupied the rectory house.<sup>92</sup> In the late 18th century the living was said to be worth £300 a year;<sup>93</sup> at commutation c. 1840 Magdalen College's share of tithe rent charge, excluding Lower Beeding, was £790.<sup>94</sup> In 1952 the college increased the vicar's stipend by £500 a year in return for the parochial church council's undertaking responsibility for repairs to the chancel.<sup>95</sup> Meanwhile the rectory house had been conveyed in 1951 to the Church Commissioners,<sup>96</sup> who sold it c. 1965, a house east of the church being bought to serve as a new vicarage.<sup>97</sup>

The presence of the monks of Sele priory, and later of the Carmelite friars who took over its buildings,<sup>98</sup> presumably enhanced the religious life of the parish in the Middle Ages.<sup>99</sup> After the advowson of the vicarage passed to Magdalen College most incumbents were alumni of the college, usually being former fellows.<sup>1</sup>

Two early 16th-century incumbents later achieved high office: John Hygdon, vicar 1502–4, was a future president of Magdalen College and dean of Christ Church, Oxford, who apparently did not reside at Upper Beeding,<sup>2</sup> a 'reader' serving as curate in 1504,<sup>3</sup> and Owen Oglethorpe, vicar 1531–6, was later bishop of Carlisle.<sup>4</sup> Of later 16th-century incumbents Ralph Barnes (fl. 1551–61) and Ralph English (d. 1602) seem to have resided, since both were buried at Upper Beeding,<sup>5</sup> but the living was served by a curate in 1563.<sup>6</sup> Hugh Holden, vicar from 1644, was apparently deprived by parliament.<sup>7</sup> Two post-Restoration incumbents held canonries at Chichester: Malachi Conant,<sup>8</sup> vicar from 1667, spent some time abroad as chaplain to Lord Holles; his successor, Henry Allen (d. 1720), was apparently non-resident since he was buried in Dorset.<sup>9</sup>

Between 1720 and 1891 the cure was served by only six vicars. During the 18th century they were apparently usually resident, though curates served sometimes after 1750.<sup>10</sup> In 1724 there were two services every Sunday and communion five times a year

<sup>69</sup> *Cal. Pat.* 1338–40, 477; 1370–4, 292; 1388–92, 330; 1391–6, 532.

<sup>70</sup> *V.C.H. Suss.* ii. 60–1; B.L. Add. MS. 39345, ff. 90–6.

<sup>71</sup> *Chich. Dioc. Dir.* (1952–3, 1953–4).

<sup>72</sup> *Cal. Doc. Franc.*, ed. Round, p. 405; cf. *Sele Chartulary*, *passim*.

<sup>73</sup> *Sele Chartulary*, p. 4.

<sup>74</sup> *Ibid.* pp. 15–17, 40–1, 97; cf. *ibid.* p. 64; *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), ii. 282–3; W.S.R.O., TD/W 166.

<sup>75</sup> *V.C.H. Suss.* vi (1), 230; *Tax. Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), 142; *S.R.S.* xxix, p. 164; *Danny Archives*, ed. J. Wooldridge, p. 71; Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 166.

<sup>76</sup> *Close R.* 1231–4, 470–1.

<sup>77</sup> *Sele Chartulary*, p. 10.

<sup>78</sup> *S.A.C.* x. 118–19.

<sup>79</sup> Above, Lower Beeding, churches.

<sup>80</sup> Magd. Coll. Oxf. Mun., Buddington 3 (TS. cat.).

<sup>81</sup> *Sele Chartulary*, pp. 39–40.

<sup>82</sup> *Tax. Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), 135.

<sup>83</sup> *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), i. 336. The vicar in 1341 received an *ad hominem* augmentation: *Sele Chartulary*, p. xxvii.

<sup>84</sup> Magd. Coll. Oxf. Mun., Sele 116, f. 5v.

<sup>85</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. II/17/131.

<sup>86</sup> *Ibid.* Ep. I/26/3, p. 54; *ibid.* Par. 16/1/1/1, f. 2; Par. 16/7/1, f. 22; P.R.O., E 134/5 Geo. II Mich.9; Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 219–20; *Rep. Com. Univ. Income* [C. 856–I], p. 544, H.C. (1873), xxxvii (2).

<sup>88</sup> *V.C.H. Suss.* vi (1), 203.

<sup>89</sup> W.S.R.O., Par. 16/7/1, f. 62.

<sup>90</sup> *Ibid.* Ep. II/17/130.

<sup>91</sup> *Ibid.* Ep. II/14A/1 (1875). There seems to be no proof that the ho. in Hyde St. called Glebe Cottage in 1981 was the same bldg., as is suggested e.g. at *ibid.* Par. 16/7/3, f. 16a.

<sup>92</sup> Above, manors; Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 220; W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 2718 (TS. cat.).

<sup>93</sup> B.L. Add. MS. 5698, f. 178.

<sup>94</sup> W.S.R.O., TD/W 165–6.

<sup>95</sup> *Ibid.* Par. 16/4/4.

<sup>96</sup> Inf. from the land agent, Magd. Coll., Oxf.

<sup>97</sup> Local inf.

<sup>98</sup> *V.C.H. Suss.* ii. 97.

<sup>99</sup> e.g. *S.R.S.* xli. 112, 114.

<sup>1</sup> B.L. Add. MS. 39345, ff. 90–6, on which following two paras. mainly based; *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1895 and later edns.).

<sup>2</sup> *D.N.B.*

<sup>3</sup> *S.R.S.* xli. 114.

<sup>4</sup> *D.N.B.*

<sup>5</sup> For English, W.S.R.O., Par. 16/1/1/1, f. 16v.

<sup>6</sup> *S.A.C.* lxi. 115.

<sup>7</sup> W.S.R.O., Par. 16/7/1, ff. 29, 152v.

<sup>8</sup> *S.A.C.* lv. 231.

<sup>9</sup> B.L. Add. MS. 39345, f. 102; *Alum. Oxon. 1500–1714*; cf. *Woodmancote Reg.* 35.

<sup>10</sup> W.S.R.O., Par. 16/1/1/3; Par. 16/7/1, f. 172v.



with about 30 communicants.<sup>11</sup> From 1831 to 1861 the incumbent was not often resident;<sup>12</sup> c. 1830 the curate's stipend was equal to the net income of the living excluding the lease of the rectory,<sup>13</sup> and Thomas Calhoun, vicar 1841–61, lived apparently and was buried at his other cure of Goring. On Census Sunday 1851 the morning service was attended by 90 besides Sunday schoolchildren and the afternoon one by 137.<sup>14</sup> In 1856 there was monthly communion.<sup>15</sup> J. R. Bloxam, vicar 1862–91, 'the real originator of the ceremonial revival in the English Church',<sup>16</sup> was resident and did much for the parish.<sup>17</sup> A former curate and lifelong friend of J. H. (later Cardinal) Newman, who visited him at Beeding, he adorned the sanctuary of the church in imitation of Newman's at Littlemore (Oxon.), inaugurated hymn-singing and installed an organ c. 1875, and had instituted a harvest thanksgiving by the 1880s.<sup>18</sup> Bloxam's successor, H. D. Meyrick, in 1892 rented 2 a. which he leased to the poorer parishioners as allotments; by 1913 their management had passed to the parish council.<sup>19</sup>

In 1875 the Sunday morning service was said to be patronized chiefly by farmers, and the afternoon one by women. Inhabitants of Small Dole then sometimes went to church at Henfield or Edburton,<sup>20</sup> but by the 1890s a weekly service, apparently in the schoolroom, had been instituted there, and communion was held weekly by 1903.<sup>21</sup> An iron mission hall on the west side of the Shoreham road had been opened by 1909 for the benefit of workers at the cement works; it was sold c. 1960, and later demolished.<sup>22</sup> In 1937 a curate was being employed to help serve the combined parishes of Upper Beeding and Bramber with Botolphs.<sup>23</sup>

The church of *ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL* (originally dedicated to St. Peter alone)<sup>24</sup> comprises chancel, nave with south aisle and south porch, and west tower. Nothing survives of the church mentioned in 1073,<sup>25</sup> though the north wall is 12th-century and in 1981 many Norman architectural fragments were visible in the churchyard wall and elsewhere nearby; the north wall, which abutted on the priory buildings, had no window or doorway in 1864.<sup>26</sup> The arch between nave and tower is apparently 13th-century, but may have been altered; the tower itself, which is not in the centre of the west nave wall, is probably 14th-century, though a belfry had been mentioned in 1283. The nave was used by the parishioners,<sup>27</sup> and there was a medieval south aisle demolished between 1627 and 1802.<sup>28</sup> The chancel was the monks' church; it was rebuilt c.

1308, when north and south chapels dedicated to St. John the Evangelist and to St. Mary respectively were added to it.<sup>29</sup> The chancel was again rebuilt in the 16th century; it incorporates plain and decorative stonework in its east and south walls of early 14th-century character, notably, in the latter, a fragment of arcading possibly from the cloister and an arched door. The north chancel chapel seems to have survived in 1733.<sup>30</sup>

In 1821 the building was damp, and despite attempts to ventilate it was covered internally in 'verdure'.<sup>31</sup> It was restored c. 1852, a new south aisle being added to replace the lost medieval one, and post-medieval accretions being removed, including a west gallery,<sup>32</sup> and a flat ceiling installed in 1778.<sup>33</sup> A screen which existed in 1830<sup>34</sup> was also evidently removed; pieces of pierced tracery on the west wall of the nave in 1981 were perhaps parts of it.

The octagonal font is late medieval. Of the eight bells two are 14th-century and the rest 19th-century.<sup>35</sup> The plate includes two silver patens of 1669 and 1794.<sup>36</sup> The registers begin in 1544.<sup>37</sup>

**ROMAN CATHOLICISM.** The large, bleak, castellated house called the Towers, built c. 1880<sup>38</sup> in Henfield Road, was given c. 1903 to the Sisters of the Blessed Sacrament and thereafter used as a convent school, at first for French girls, and later for English girls too. Services in the chapel were open to the public by 1907 and continued to be so in 1981. A new chapel was built in 1929.<sup>39</sup> There were 120 pupils in 1981.<sup>40</sup>

**PROTESTANT NONCONFORMITY.** George Fox's visit to Steyning in 1655 perhaps led to the establishment of a Quaker community in Upper Beeding; in 1677 a couple in the parish were presented for being Quakers and for having foregone a marriage ceremony.<sup>41</sup> There was a Presbyterian family in the parish in 1724.<sup>42</sup>

A room at Small Dole seating 25 was used for weekly Independent services held by the minister from Henfield in 1851; the attendance on Census Sunday was 15.<sup>43</sup>

Primitive Methodists registered a chapel in the parish and a room in a private house at Small Dole in 1866. Both registrations were cancelled in 1876.<sup>44</sup> In 1875 a 'fanatical' farmer was said by the incumbent to be holding weekly evening meetings, chiefly for his own labourers.<sup>45</sup>

<sup>11</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. I/26/3, p. 55. <sup>12</sup> Ibid. Par. 16/1/2/1.

<sup>13</sup> Rep. Com. Eccl. Revenues, 282–3.

<sup>14</sup> P.R.O., HO 129/86/2/3/4.

<sup>15</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. II/14A/1 (1856).

<sup>16</sup> Oxf. Dict. Christian Ch. ed. Cross and Livingstone (1983 edn.). <sup>17</sup> Above, intro.

<sup>18</sup> D.N.B.; W.S.R.O., Par. 16/7/2, f. 14; Par. 16/7/14, ff. 80–3; Chich. Dioc. Kal. (1877), 92.

<sup>19</sup> Kelly's Dir. Suss. (1895, 1913).

<sup>20</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. II/14A/1 (1875).

<sup>21</sup> Ibid. Ep. II/14A/1 (1903); ibid. Par. 16/3/2.

<sup>22</sup> O.S. Map 6", Suss. LII. SW. (1914 edn.); W.S.R.O., Par. 16/4/16; local inf. <sup>23</sup> W.S.R.O., Par. 16/6/1.

<sup>24</sup> Sele Chartulary, pp. xv, 2–3; S.R.S. xli. 113.

<sup>25</sup> Cal. Doc. France, ed. Round, p. 405.

<sup>26</sup> S.A.C. xvi. 242.

<sup>27</sup> Dallaway & Cartwright, Hist. W. Suss. ii (2), 226.

<sup>28</sup> Arundel Cast. MS. H 1/8; Suss. Chs.: the Sharpe Colln. ed. V. Smith (Lewes, [1979]).

<sup>29</sup> Sele Chartulary, p. xv.

<sup>30</sup> W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 27483.

<sup>31</sup> Ibid. Ep. I/41/66.

<sup>32</sup> Ibid. Ep. II/27/82.

<sup>33</sup> Ibid. Par. 16/9/1, f. 77.

<sup>34</sup> Dallaway & Cartwright, op. cit. 220.

<sup>35</sup> Elphick, Bells, 38, 148, 399.

<sup>36</sup> S.A.C. liv. 255.

<sup>37</sup> W.S.R.O., Par. 16/1.

<sup>38</sup> Nairn & Pevsner, Suss. 360.

<sup>39</sup> E. E. Reynolds, Par. of Christ the King, Steyning (n.d.); B. W. Kelly, Hist. Notes on Eng. Cath. Missions, 72; local inf.

<sup>40</sup> W. Suss. Gaz. 29 Oct. 1981.

<sup>41</sup> A. Fletcher, County Community in Peace and War, 121; S.A.C. lv. 86; S.R.S. l. 58.

<sup>42</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. I/26/3, p. 55.

<sup>43</sup> P.R.O., HO 129/86/2/3/5.

<sup>44</sup> G.R.O. Worship Reg. nos. 17437, 17590.

<sup>45</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. II/14A/1 (1875).



A Baptist chapel was built at Small Dole, to hold 150 people, in 1880.<sup>46</sup> It closed in 1977,<sup>47</sup> and by 1981 the building had been converted into the village hall. Meanwhile the Baptist farmer of Beeding Court farm is said to have begun a Sunday school in the farm kitchen in 1905. In 1913 an iron mission room to replace it was opened in Church Lane. At first the congregation was under the aegis of Shoreham Baptist church, but it became independent in 1959 when the first minister was appointed. A new church was built in 1966 behind the old building, which was demolished in or after 1975. In 1975 there were 90 adult church members.<sup>48</sup>

**EDUCATION.** A bequest to 20 poorhouse pupils c. 1530 may indicate the existence then of a charitable school.<sup>49</sup>

Various schools were recorded in the parish in the earlier 19th century, the connexion between them being uncertain. In 1819 there was a school for c. 40 boys, 20 of whom were boarders, and another for 35 girls; in addition some children went to Steyning National school.<sup>50</sup> In 1833 there were two day schools for 47 boys and 18 girls, all taught at their parents' expense, besides a Sunday school, begun in 1831, where 30 boys and 34 girls were taught free.<sup>51</sup> The school recorded c. 1840 in Bramber parish just west of Beeding bridge was evidently for Beeding children, since it was leased by Magdalen College to the vicar of Beeding.<sup>52</sup> In 1846–7 there was a day and Sunday school supported by a grant from the National Society and by subscriptions and payments;

it had a paid mistress, and 17 boys and 16 girls attended, besides another 8 boys and 22 girls on Sundays only.<sup>53</sup> What was apparently the same school had 49 weekday pupils on the books in 1859.<sup>54</sup> An 'academy' flourished in 1845, and in 1852 had both day and boarding pupils.<sup>55</sup>

Upper Beeding National school was opened in 1872 on a site in Church Lane conveyed by Magdalen College.<sup>56</sup> In 1874 it could accommodate 96 pupils,<sup>57</sup> and four years later it was receiving an annual grant.<sup>58</sup> A school board for the parish was formed in 1885<sup>59</sup> and took over the school apparently in the same year.<sup>60</sup> By 1886 average attendance was 62.<sup>61</sup> Afterwards, partly because of the opening of Small Dole school, it fell, but it then increased to 69 in 1903–4<sup>62</sup> and 112 in 1910.<sup>63</sup> By 1932, with the great increase in house building in the parish, and with the addition of pupils from Bramber and Botolphs, it had reached 228.<sup>64</sup> A new school building was opened in 1970. In 1981, as Upper Beeding county primary school, it had 396 pupils.<sup>65</sup>

Small Dole board (later council) school was opened in 1892 in leased premises.<sup>66</sup> Average attendance was 19 in 1895–6,<sup>67</sup> rising to 24 in 1910 and 49 in 1932. Afterwards it fell to 40 in 1938,<sup>68</sup> and the school was closed in 1952.<sup>69</sup>

**CHARITY FOR THE POOR.** Henry Allen, vicar of Beeding, by will proved 1720 left a £5 rent charge for poor widows of the parish.<sup>70</sup> The income was still received in 1962.<sup>71</sup>

## EDBURTON

EDBURTON<sup>72</sup> lay across the north escarpment of the South Downs 4 miles (6.4 km.) north-east of Shoreham and 3 miles (4.8 km.) east of Steyning. The ancient parish, which was c. 3 miles long and 2 miles wide, consisted of 2,647 a. in 1881.<sup>73</sup> Already by 1086 part lay in Bramber rape and Burbeach hundred and part in Lewes rape and Poynings hundred.<sup>74</sup> After the creation of the administrative counties of West and East Sussex in 1889 the latter part, of

1,552 a., became in 1894 the separate civil parish of Fulking.<sup>75</sup> In 1933 the remainder of Edburton, described as 1,094 a., was added to Upper Beeding parish.<sup>76</sup> This article deals only with the area of the parish as constituted between 1894 and 1933, here called 'the parish', but treats its history down to the time of writing. Fulking is treated elsewhere.<sup>77</sup> The ancient parish including Fulking is here sometimes referred to as 'the ecclesiastical parish'.

<sup>46</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1895); cf. O.S. Map 6", Suss. LII. NW. (1899 edn.).

<sup>47</sup> D. R. Elleray, *Victorian Chs. of Suss.* 79.

<sup>48</sup> *W. Suss. Gaz.* 30 May 1963; 16 Oct. 1975.

<sup>49</sup> *S.R.S.* xli. 113.

<sup>50</sup> *Educ. of Poor Digest*, 952.

<sup>51</sup> *Educ. Enq. Abstract*, 962.

<sup>52</sup> W.S.R.O., TD/W 20.

<sup>53</sup> *Nat. Soc. Inquiry*, 1846–7, Suss. 2–3.

<sup>54</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. II/40/6.

<sup>55</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1845, 1852).

<sup>56</sup> P.R.O., ED 7/123; W.S.R.O., E 16A/6/2.

<sup>57</sup> *Chich. Dioc. Kal.* (1874), 129.

<sup>58</sup> P.R.O., ED 7/123.

<sup>59</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1895). <sup>60</sup> P.R.O., ED 7/123.

<sup>61</sup> *Rep. of Educ. Cttee. of Council*, 1885–6 [C. 4849–I], p. 599, H.C. (1886), xxiv.

<sup>62</sup> *Public Elem. Schs.* 1906 [Cd. 3182], p. 641, H.C. (1906), lxxxvi.

<sup>63</sup> *Bd. of Educ., List 21*, 1910 (H.M.S.O.), 485.

<sup>64</sup> *Ibid.* 1932, 389; *V.C.H. Suss.* vi (1), 214.

<sup>65</sup> Local inf.

<sup>66</sup> P.R.O., ED 7/123; O.S. Map 6", Suss. LII. NW. (1899 edn.).

<sup>67</sup> *Schs. in Receipt of Parl. Grants*, 1895–6 [C. 8179], p. 234, H.C. (1896), lxv.

<sup>68</sup> *Bd. of Educ., List 21*, 1910, 485; 1932, 389; 1938, 404.

<sup>69</sup> W.S.R.O., E 16B (TS. cat.).

<sup>70</sup> *30th Rep. Com. Char.* 640; cf. B.L. Add. MS. 39345, f. 95.

<sup>71</sup> *Char. Com. files.*

<sup>72</sup> This article was written in 1984 and revised in 1986. Topographical details in introductory section based mainly on O.S. Maps 1/25,000, TQ 20/30 (1966 edn.), 21/31 (1975 edn.); 6", Suss. LII (1879 edn.). F. A. Howe, *Chron. of Edburton and Fulking* (priv. print. 1958) is a very useful hist. of the par. (copy in W.S.R.O. libr.).

<sup>73</sup> *Census*, 1881.

<sup>74</sup> *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 356–7, 439–40, 444; cf. *S.R.S.* xl. 107.

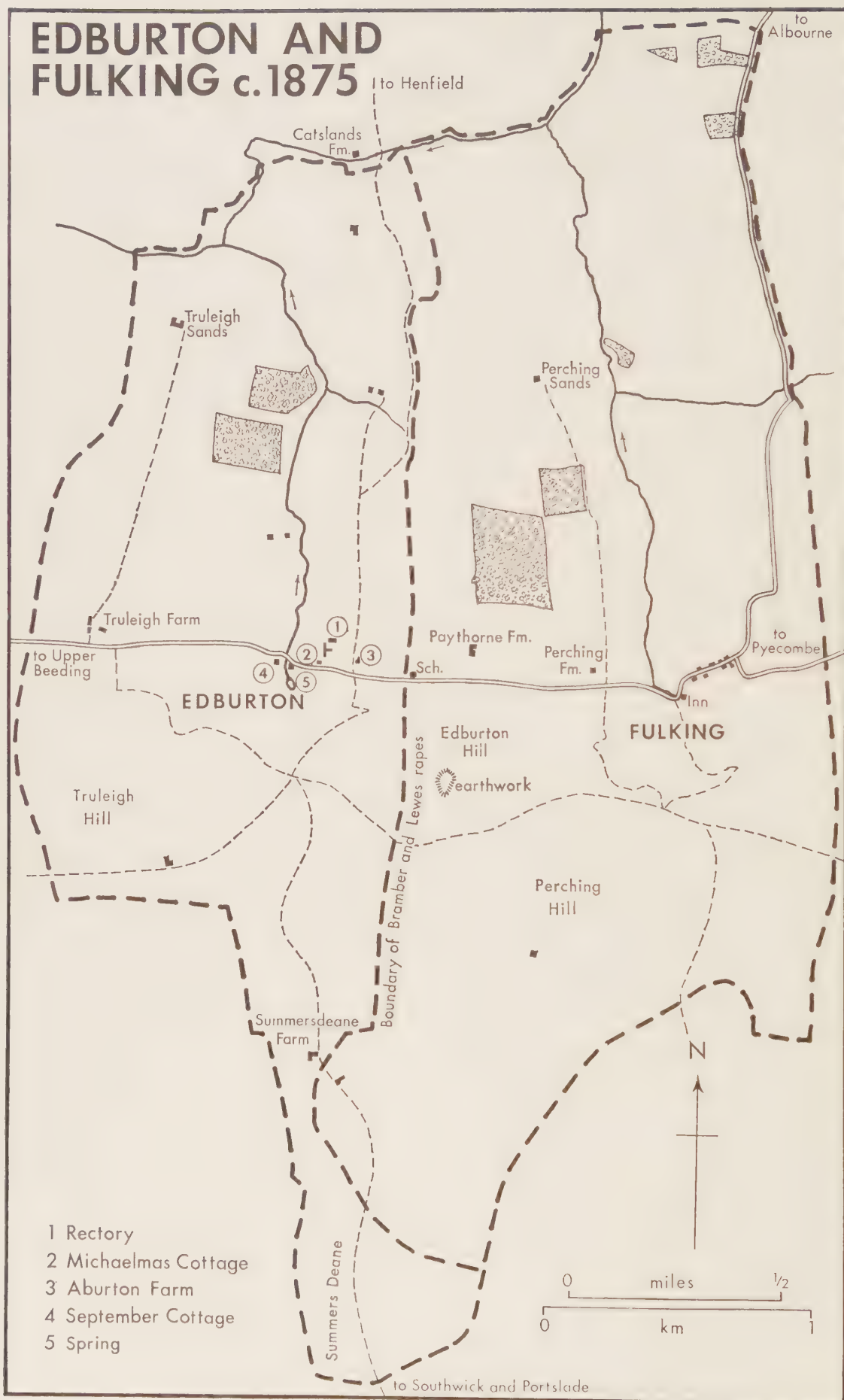
<sup>75</sup> E. and W. Suss. (Edburton) Conf. Order, 1894; *V.C.H. Suss.* ii. 219 n. 8.

<sup>76</sup> *Census*, 1931 (pt. ii).

<sup>77</sup> *V.C.H. Suss.* vii. 202–4.



# EDBURTON AND FULKING c.1875





The parish shares the varied geology of neighbouring parishes.<sup>78</sup> The southern part lies on Chalk, overlaid in places by clay-with-flints and Tertiary debris. The scarp is particularly steep,<sup>79</sup> but beyond it the land slopes gently towards the sea, the southern tongue of the parish forming the dry valley called Summers Deane. North of the Chalk are successive east-west bands of Greensand and clay; the Upper Greensand at the scarp foot carries the sites of Edburton village and Truleigh Farm, the land falling away quite steeply below it. The parish drains north and west towards the river Adur, the most important stream rising in a spring 300 yd. south-west of the church. There was much woodland in the north-west part of the parish in 1780,<sup>80</sup> some of which remained in 1975.<sup>81</sup> The ecclesiastical parish contained 124 a. of woods c. 1841.<sup>82</sup>

The downland in the southern part of the parish is crossed by many tracks, some early. Notable are the road near the crest, part of the chief east-west road through Sussex in the Middle Ages and later;<sup>83</sup> the marked hollow-way which climbs the scarp from Truleigh Farm in the west and the terraceway which ascends it from Edburton village in the east; and the road through Summers Deane to Southwick and Portslade. All those roads lead to a junction near the head of the Summers Deane valley. The east-west road below the downs, mentioned in 1343,<sup>84</sup> was also a through route in the past,<sup>85</sup> and was the Upper Beeding to Pyecombe road in 1984. Another road, mentioned from 1634, ran north-south from Henfield to Edburton village by way of Terry's Cross in Woodmancote and Catsland Farm;<sup>86</sup> part of it, called Edburton Drove in the 1870s, was followed by the boundary between Bramber and Lewes rapes.<sup>87</sup> A daily bus service between Brighton and Henfield passing through Edburton was started in 1928 and in 1958 ran at three-hour intervals.<sup>88</sup>

There are sites of two possible Iron Age settlements in the southern tip of the parish,<sup>89</sup> and a probable Roman cemetery was found nearby c. 1805.<sup>90</sup>

The village of Edburton occupies the Upper Greensand bench below the downland scarp.<sup>91</sup> Three buildings stand close to the church: to the south Michaelmas Cottage, and to the north-east the rectory, called Edburton House in 1984,<sup>92</sup> and Aburton Farm, the manor house of Edburton manor.<sup>93</sup> Michaelmas Cottage is a small 16th-century timber-framed house with a crown-post roof. A chimney-stack and an upper floor were inserted into the former open hall in the 17th century, and the house was at some time shortened to the north and ex-

tended to the south.<sup>94</sup> West of those buildings and beyond the stream is September Cottage, another small 16th-century timber-framed house formerly with an open hall, some of the smoke-blackened rafters of which survived in 1984. A chimneystack and an upper floor were added later, and the west end was extended or rebuilt in the 17th century.<sup>95</sup> There were other houses nearby in the mid 19th century.<sup>96</sup> A third of a mile north-west of the church was a group of houses called Lower Edburton in 1851;<sup>97</sup> one of two surviving timber-framed examples, Truleigh Cottage, incorporates a long range perhaps of the 16th century, with two inserted chimneystacks.<sup>98</sup> The settlement may be the North-ton commemorated by a surname recorded in 1332.<sup>99</sup> Five more houses formerly stood alongside the track leading from September Cottage to Lower Edburton, giving rise to the adjacent field name Town field; they were demolished between 1780 and 1813.<sup>1</sup>

Truleigh Farm occupies the same Upper Greensand outcrop as Edburton village, forming another link in the chain of closely spaced settlements at the downs' foot which includes Tottington in Upper Beeding to the west and Perching and Fulking to the east. The name may describe either a clearing beside a conduit or drain, or one marked by prominent or isolated trees.<sup>2</sup> There is no evidence of a nucleated settlement. In the 19th century some flint farm cottages were built south-west of the farmhouse; they were still occupied by farm tenants in 1984. Other sites of settlement in the past included Summersdeane Farm in the south and Truleigh Sands and Edburton Sands farmhouses in the north.<sup>3</sup>

The early 18th-century rector George Keith described his parish as a remote place, in which he felt 'as it were buried alive'; it contained a large number of poor people and no substantial parishioners of a kind to support missionary societies.<sup>4</sup> In the 18th and 19th centuries Michaelmas, September, and Truleigh Cottages were all in multiple occupation.<sup>5</sup> A pair of model cottages at Edburton Sands was built by the Crown Estate before 1867,<sup>6</sup> but was later demolished. In 1901 there were only 16 houses in the parish.<sup>7</sup> Some further scattered houses were built in the 20th century, but Summersdeane Farm was demolished during the Second World War and not rebuilt.<sup>8</sup>

Nine tenants of Truleigh manor were listed in 1086.<sup>9</sup> Fifteen inhabitants of Edburton tithing were taxed in 1332,<sup>10</sup> 62 in 1378,<sup>11</sup> and 15 in 1524;<sup>12</sup> the variation in the figures presumably reflects the

<sup>78</sup> Geol. details from Geol. Surv. Map 1", drift, sheet 318 (1938 edn.).

<sup>79</sup> Below, pl. facing p. 48.

<sup>80</sup> Gardner, *Suss. Map* (1778-83).

<sup>81</sup> O.S. Map 1/25,000, TQ 21/31 (1975 edn.).

<sup>82</sup> W.S.R.O., TD/W 168.

<sup>83</sup> e.g. *V.C.H. Suss.* vi (1), 203; above, Upper Beeding, intro.

<sup>84</sup> *S.R.S.* xl. 107.

<sup>85</sup> Above, Upper Beeding, intro.

<sup>86</sup> W.S.R.O., Add. MSS. 10095-10101 (TS. cat.); *ibid.* Ep. VI/44/1, m. 4; Gardner, *Suss. Map* (1778-83).

<sup>87</sup> O.S. Map 6", *Suss.* LII (1879 edn.).

<sup>88</sup> Howe, *Edburton*, 37.

<sup>89</sup> W. Suss. C.C. planning dept., arch. sites and mons. rec., TQ 20 NW 23, 52.

<sup>90</sup> Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 240.

<sup>91</sup> Illus. at Howe, *Edburton*, 99.

<sup>92</sup> Below, church.

<sup>93</sup> Below, manors.

<sup>94</sup> Illus. at Howe, *Edburton*, 101.

<sup>95</sup> Illus. at *ibid.* 100.

<sup>96</sup> W.S.R.O., TD/W 168; O.S. Map 6", *Suss.* LII (1879 edn.).

<sup>97</sup> W.S.R.O., MF 43, ff. 449v.-450.

<sup>98</sup> Illus. at Howe, *Edburton*, 100.

<sup>99</sup> *S.R.S.* x. 279.

<sup>1</sup> Gardner, *Suss. Map* (1778-83); W.S.R.O., PHA 3340; Howe, *Edburton*, 37.

<sup>2</sup> *S. Saxons*, ed. P. Brandon, 66; *S.A.C.* cxviii. 315.

<sup>3</sup> e.g. Gardner, *Suss. Map* (1778-83).

<sup>4</sup> Howe, *Edburton*, 23, 27.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.* 34-6, 79 n. 3.

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.* 37.

<sup>7</sup> *Census*, 1901.

<sup>8</sup> Howe, *Edburton*, 5.

<sup>9</sup> *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 444.

<sup>10</sup> *S.R.S.* x. 279.

<sup>11</sup> P.R.O., E 179/189/42, rot. 12.

<sup>12</sup> *S.R.S.* lvi. 73.



assessment of different areas at different times. Totals of numbers of inhabitants in the 17th and 18th centuries refer to the ecclesiastical parish: there were 53 adult males in 1642<sup>13</sup> and 20 families in 1717,<sup>14</sup> but the figure of 200 adults given in 1676<sup>15</sup> seems certainly too high. There were 91 inhabitants in 1801, 101 in 1831, 93 in 1871, and 134 in 1891. The total thereafter declined to 83 in 1931;<sup>16</sup> later figures are subsumed in the totals for Upper Beeding.

A society for young men aged between 14 and 28, apparently run by the rector, had nineteen members in 1833.<sup>17</sup> A parish hall, succeeding an earlier recreation room, was built in the 1920s in Fulking,<sup>18</sup> where inhabitants of Edburton still found their social life in 1958<sup>19</sup> and later.

Water was still supplied from wells in the mid 20th century.<sup>20</sup> In 1904 there was also a small water-works for local supply near Edburton spring;<sup>21</sup> it survived in 1958, when water was distributed thence by hydraulic rams installed to serve Aburton and Truleigh farms. Electricity was available for most dwellings by the same date.<sup>22</sup>

**MANORS AND OTHER ESTATES.** No manor of Edburton was recorded in 1086, but what was later the manor seems likely to be 2½ hides of the 4 hides of Paythorne in Fulking, which Levenot held of King Edward in 1066, the 2½ hides being held in 1086 of William de Braose apparently by Levenot.<sup>23</sup> They seem to have passed to the archbishop of Canterbury, from whom William de Braose held a fee in Edburton in the 1210s.<sup>24</sup> The mesne tenancy of that fee descended with the rape until 1279 or later,<sup>25</sup> and c. 1285 it was called *EDBURTON* manor.<sup>26</sup> By that date it had come to be held with Perching in Fulking, with which it afterwards descended in the Poynings family and the family of Browne, Viscounts Montague, until the later 18th century. When Perching was resumed by the Crown at that period,<sup>27</sup> Edburton passed with other former Montague estates to W. S. Poyntz,<sup>28</sup> who in 1836 sold Edburton farm to the Crown.<sup>29</sup> About 1841 it comprised 317 a.<sup>30</sup> It was sold by the Crown in 1984 to the National Freight Consortium plc.<sup>31</sup>

Aburton Farm,<sup>32</sup> the manor house of Edburton manor, is a spacious early 17th-century building with walls of squared clunch, red brick dressings, and ovolo-moulded oak window frames. The main east-west range has two external chimneystacks on the south side, and may once have had a south wing at its west end. Some internal refitting was done in the 18th and 19th centuries, and the west end and part of the south front were remodelled in the early 20th century. Stone fragments apparently of 16th-century date existed in the garden of the house in 1958.<sup>33</sup> The attached farm buildings include a dovecot of unusual form.<sup>34</sup>

The manor of *TRULEIGH* was held by Bedding of Earl Godwin before 1066, and by William, a knight, of William de Braose in 1086.<sup>35</sup> The overlordship later descended with Bramber rape.<sup>36</sup> In the 19th century the manor occupied the western half of the parish.<sup>37</sup>

William of Northo apparently had an interest in Truleigh manor in 1316,<sup>38</sup> and in 1332 both he and his sister-in-law Nichole of Hartridge were taxed in Edburton. Nichole's son-in-law John Percy<sup>39</sup> may have had an interest in the manor by 1334,<sup>40</sup> and in 1339 died seised of a moiety held of the rape with Woodmancote as 1½ fee.<sup>41</sup> His widow Elizabeth and her second husband William Burton were dealing with the moiety in 1341-2,<sup>42</sup> and John of Farnborough, William Fillol, and others were dealing with it in 1354-5.<sup>43</sup> William of Northo died seised of what was evidently the other moiety in 1338;<sup>44</sup> it afterwards passed from his son William (fl. 1357-8) to Michael Poynings,<sup>45</sup> thereafter descending with Poynings until 1531.<sup>46</sup> In that year Henry Percy, earl of Northumberland, conveyed the entire manor of Truleigh to Sir Thomas Nevill,<sup>47</sup> who conveyed it in 1540 to Richard Bellingham;<sup>48</sup> another Richard Bellingham, apparently the latter's grandson,<sup>49</sup> died seised of it in 1592.<sup>50</sup>

In 1593<sup>51</sup> and 1597<sup>52</sup> Truleigh belonged to Sir Thomas Shirley of Wiston (d. 1612),<sup>53</sup> and in 1610 to Sir Benjamin Pellatt<sup>54</sup> (d. 1637), who was succeeded by three granddaughters and coheirs, Anne, Catherine, and Rose.<sup>55</sup> Catherine and her husband William Hoppisley<sup>56</sup> in 1653 acquired Anne's share

<sup>13</sup> *S.R.S.* v. 77.

<sup>14</sup> Lamb. Pal. Libr., 1115/34.

<sup>15</sup> *S.A.C.* xlv. 143.

<sup>16</sup> *Census*, 1801-1931; the 1841 total of 142 seems to have been too high: *ibid.* 1851.

<sup>17</sup> *W.S.R.O.*, Par. 78/7/1.

<sup>18</sup> *Ibid.* Par. 78/7/8; Par. 78/16/1.

<sup>19</sup> Howe, *Edburton*, 1.

<sup>20</sup> *Ibid.* 37.

<sup>21</sup> W. Whitaker, *Water Supply of Suss.*, suppl. (1911), 142.

<sup>22</sup> Howe, *Edburton*, 37.

<sup>23</sup> *Ibid.* 6-7; *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 439.

<sup>24</sup> *Red Bk. Exch.* (Rolls Ser.), ii. 473.

<sup>25</sup> *Plac. de Quo Warr.* (Rec. Com.), 751.

<sup>26</sup> *S.R.S.* lvii. 117.

<sup>27</sup> Howe, *Edburton*, 8-11; *V.C.H. Suss.* vii. 203-4, 209-10.

<sup>28</sup> *V.C.H. Suss.* iv. 77; 45 Geo. III, c. 85 (Local and Personal).

<sup>29</sup> *14th Rep. Com. H.M. Woods, Forests, etc.* H.C. 536, pp. 7, 27 (1837), xxxiii.

<sup>30</sup> *W.S.R.O.*, TD/W 168.

<sup>31</sup> Inf. from Mr. B. Clement, Aburton Fm.

<sup>32</sup> The spelling represents the local pronunciation of the par. name: Lower, *Hist. Suss.* i. 166; *P.N. Suss.* (E.P.N.S.), i. 207.

<sup>33</sup> Howe, *Edburton*, 32.

<sup>34</sup> Illus. at *S.C.M.* vi. 288.

<sup>35</sup> *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 444.

<sup>36</sup> e.g. *Cal. Pat.* 1313-17, 562; *P.R.O.*, C 141/2, no. 26.

<sup>37</sup> Below, econ. hist.; bounds described in 1886, however, included the whole of Edburton par. and part of Fulking: *W.S.R.O.*, PHA 984, ff. [40-5].

<sup>38</sup> *Feud. Aids*, v. 135; cf. *S.R.S.* vii, pp. 170-1; xxiii, p. 58.

<sup>39</sup> *S.R.S.* x. 279; below, Woodmancote, manors (Woodmancote).

<sup>40</sup> *Cal. Pat.* 1334-8, 22-3.

<sup>41</sup> *Cal. Inq. p.m.* viii, pp. 165-6.

<sup>42</sup> *S.R.S.* xxiii, p. 100; below, Woodmancote, manors (Woodmancote).

<sup>43</sup> *S.R.S.* xxiii, pp. 135-6.

<sup>44</sup> *Cal. Inq. p.m.* viii, p. 105.

<sup>45</sup> *S.R.S.* xxiii, p. 142; cf. *V.C.H. Suss.* vi (1), 135.

<sup>46</sup> *V.C.H. Suss.* vii. 209; *P.R.O.*, C 137/74, no. 48; C 139/126, no. 24; C 141/2, no. 26; *Cal. Close*, 1441-7, 435. Sir Edw. Poynings was wrongly given as lord in 1503: *Cal. Inq. p.m. Hen. VII*, iii, p. 435.

<sup>47</sup> *S.R.S.* xx. 447; cf. B.L. Add. Ch. 54948-9 (MS. cal.).

<sup>48</sup> *S.R.S.* xx. 483.

<sup>49</sup> B.L. Add. MS. 5686, f. 121.

<sup>50</sup> *P.R.O.*, C 142/238, no. 56.

<sup>51</sup> *S.R.S.* xxix, pp. 83-4.

<sup>52</sup> *Wiston Archives*, i, p. 290.

<sup>53</sup> *V.C.H. Suss.* vi (1), 261-2.

<sup>54</sup> *S.A.C.* lxxvi. 88-9.

<sup>55</sup> *Ibid.* xxxviii. 118.

<sup>56</sup> *Ibid.* xxxv. 196; xxxviii, facing p. 112; *S.R.S.* xxix, p. 86.





The South Downs from the churchyard



The church from the south-east

EDBURTON





Entrance front



Interior

IFIELD: THE QUAKER MEETING HOUSE  
built in 1676



of the manor.<sup>57</sup> After William's death in 1657<sup>58</sup> Catherine sold her interest in 1662 to George Kilner, who also bought Rose's share in 1665,<sup>59</sup> by which date he had the whole manor.<sup>60</sup> Kilner's niece<sup>61</sup> Mary Olive, a widow, mortgaged the manor in 1681, and in 1682 and 1694 the manor court was held in the name of John Olive,<sup>62</sup> presumably her son.<sup>63</sup> In 1705 he sold the manor to Robert Leeves, whose son and heir,<sup>64</sup> also Robert (d. 1744 × 1749), devised it to his brother Samuel. In 1776–7 it belonged jointly to Samuel's three coheirs, who were surnamed Lamport, Johnson, and Edwards.<sup>65</sup> Charles Johnson Gogney (d. 1781 or 1782), apparently the younger Leeves's nephew,<sup>66</sup> devised a third to his widow Elizabeth, and in 1782 the whole manor seems to have been settled on Henry Johnson.

Johnson was described as lord in 1785 and later;<sup>67</sup> he died between 1797 and 1799, and his widow or his son and namesake sold Truleigh in 1803 to Nicholas Hall. Hall sold it in 1814 to George Wyndham, earl of Egremont,<sup>68</sup> after which it descended with Coombes<sup>69</sup> until Charles Wyndham, Lord Leconfield, sold first, in 1920, the demesne land, and later, in 1925, the manor, to John C. Buckwell.<sup>70</sup> By 1927 Truleigh had passed to Capt. L. N. Masters,<sup>71</sup> and in 1933 it was bought by V. L. Windus (d. 1950), whose son, R. L. Windus, owned it in 1984.<sup>72</sup>

Capital messuages on each of what appear to have been the two moieties of Truleigh manor were mentioned in 1338–9.<sup>73</sup> The south side of Truleigh Farm, the manor house of Truleigh manor, may incorporate the flint rubble walls of an older building, but the house is substantially 18th-century. There was some internal refurbishment in the early 19th century, and the house was extended on the east and north sides in castellated style in the 1920s. The large collection of farm buildings, mostly 19th-century, includes a castellated dovecot, presumably also of the 1920s.

A  $\frac{1}{2}$  hide which had apparently formed part of Truleigh manor in 1066 was held of it in 1086 by Ansfrið.<sup>74</sup> Its location is not known.

Summers Deane presumably gave rise to the surname Somerdenn recorded in Edburton in 1296.<sup>75</sup> In 1361 and 1389–90 Summersdeane farm was held with Horton manor in Upper Beeding; at the latter date it comprised 60 a.<sup>76</sup> It may have continued to descend with Horton, since it also belonged to the lord of that manor c. 1841, when it had 196 a. in

Edburton,<sup>77</sup> and in 1910.<sup>78</sup> The descent has not been traced further.

**ECONOMIC HISTORY.** Truleigh manor demesne farm had 1 ploughteam in 1086, though there was land for 2½ teams; at the same date 3 *villani* and 6 bordars on the manor had  $\frac{1}{2}$  team, and on the  $\frac{1}{2}$  hide held of Truleigh there was  $\frac{1}{2}$  team.<sup>79</sup> Both Edburton and Truleigh were apparently served by open fields in the same way as Fulking and Perching further east.<sup>80</sup> Closes called East and West laines and Town field were named in 1813; the two former then lay south of the Truleigh–Edburton road, and Town field north of it, beside the track to Lower Edburton.<sup>81</sup> The surname at Breach recorded in Edburton in 1332<sup>82</sup> suggests medieval assarting. In 1340 the ninth of sheaves in the ecclesiastical parish was worth four to five times those of fleeces and lambs,<sup>83</sup> though there are reckoned then to have been between 1,000 and 2,000 sheep.<sup>84</sup> The downs in the southern part of the parish presumably provided common pasture, as later;<sup>85</sup> the name of the south-facing dry valley, Summers Deane, indicates summer pastures.<sup>86</sup> In 1378 the 62 taxpayers listed under Edburton tithing included 21 landholders, six labourers, and 28 *servi*.<sup>87</sup>

Between the 16th and 18th centuries land continued to be held of Truleigh manor,<sup>88</sup> and there were tenements in the parish besides of Stretham in Henfield,<sup>89</sup> Tottington in Upper Beeding,<sup>90</sup> and Perching in Fulking.<sup>91</sup> Some land in the parish also belonged to Erleys manor in Brighton, apparently as demesne land.<sup>92</sup> There were holdings of 2 a. and 5 a. in the 'common townfield' of Edburton in the 1730s,<sup>93</sup> but it is not clear whether the field then still lay in strips. Apples were a crop in 1551.<sup>94</sup> An estate of 22 a. in 1702 had pasture rights for 26 sheep on the Edburton tenant down.<sup>95</sup> There was also common meadow land in the later 17th century evidently along the stream on the northern border;<sup>96</sup> c. 1841 Lot Brook meadow there, of 7 a., was divided between six owners, while in adjacent Deep meadow the first hay crop belonged to William Curzon and the after crop to the Crown.<sup>97</sup> In 1780 pasture lay chiefly on the northern and southern edges of the parish.<sup>98</sup> Shepherds were mentioned in 1696<sup>99</sup> and 1728.<sup>1</sup> In 1801 there were listed in the ecclesiastical

<sup>57</sup> S.R.S. xx. 448.

<sup>58</sup> S.A.C. xxxviii, facing p. 112; rest of para. based mainly on W.S.R.O., PHA, estate deed reg. 7A, pp. 127–30.

<sup>59</sup> Hickstead Pla. Archives, ed. J. Brent, p. x.

<sup>60</sup> S.R.S. xx. 448; cf. Wiston Archives, i, pp. 156, 290; B.L. Add. MS. 5686, f. 121.

<sup>61</sup> B.L. Add. MS. 5686, f. 126v.

<sup>62</sup> Ibid. 38484, f. 257.

<sup>63</sup> Cf. Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 237.

<sup>64</sup> Ibid.

<sup>65</sup> B.L. Add. MS. 5686, f. 121.

<sup>66</sup> Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 237.

<sup>67</sup> S.R.S. li. 22; B.L. Add. MS. 5686, f. 121.

<sup>68</sup> W.S.R.O., PHA, estate deed reg. 7A, pp. 130, 132, 137; E.S.R.O., AMS 5706/11 (TS. cat.).

<sup>69</sup> V.C.H. Suss. vi (1), 216.

<sup>70</sup> Inf. from Mrs. A. M. McCann, W.S.R.O.

<sup>71</sup> Kelly's Dir. Suss. (1927).

<sup>72</sup> Howe, *Edburton*, 66; inf. from Mr. R. L. Windus, Truleigh Fm.

<sup>73</sup> Cal. Inq. p.m. viii, p. 105; P.R.O., C 135/59, no. 27.

<sup>74</sup> V.C.H. Suss. i. 444.

<sup>75</sup> S.R.S. x. 59; cf. ibid. xl. 107.

<sup>76</sup> Cal. Inq. p.m. xi, p. 144; S.R.S. xxiii, p. 197.

<sup>77</sup> W.S.R.O., TD/W 168; cf. S.R.S. xix. 228–9.

<sup>78</sup> W.S.R.O., IR 14, f. 17.

<sup>79</sup> V.C.H. Suss. i. 444; the phrase referring to the tenants'  $\frac{1}{2}$  team is underlined for deletion: ibid. n. 4.

<sup>80</sup> S.R.S. xl. 106–9.

<sup>81</sup> W.S.R.O., PHA 3340.

<sup>82</sup> *Inq. Non.* (Rec. Com.), 391.

<sup>83</sup> S.A.C. lxxv. 131.

<sup>84</sup> P.N. Suss. (E.P.N.S.), i. 207.

<sup>85</sup> P.R.O., E 179/189/42, rot. 12.

<sup>86</sup> Cal. Inq. p.m. Hen. VII, iii, p. 435; W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 27036 (TS. cat.); B.L. Add. MS. 38484, f. 257.

<sup>87</sup> S.R.S. iii, p. 14.

<sup>88</sup> P.R.O., C 2/Jas. I/L 18/43.

<sup>89</sup> Howe, *Edburton*, 34–6; cf. E.S.R.O., SAS/HB 203–11 (TS. cat.); W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 12141 (TS. cat.).

<sup>90</sup> S.R.S. xix. 154; xx. 304–5; S.A.C. liii. 124.

<sup>91</sup> E.S.R.O., SAS/N 407–11 (TS. cat.).

<sup>92</sup> Ibid. Acc 4299 (NRA 45/1).

<sup>93</sup> W.S.R.O., PHA, estate deed reg. 7A, p. 133; cf. E.S.R.O., SAS/N 407–11 (TS. cat.).

<sup>94</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. II/17/148; cf. ibid. PHA 3340.

<sup>95</sup> Ibid. TD/W 168.

<sup>96</sup> Gardner, *Suss. Map* (1778–83).

<sup>97</sup> W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 10097 (TS. cat.).

<sup>1</sup> Ibid. PHA OK<sup>1</sup>/8/31, deed, 1728.



parish 27 cattle and colts, 10 draught oxen, 671 sheep, and 30 pigs.<sup>2</sup>

The Truleigh manor home farm at its acquisition by Lord Egremont in 1814 comprised 569 a. in Edburton and Upper Beeding, including the whole western half of the parish. In the 1810s and 1830s it was tenanted, from 1819 under a lease for 14 years, but for a time during the 1820s it was in hand. Before 1813 much former downland pasture there had been converted to arable leys, and there was a sheepfold at Truleigh Sands in the north-west corner of the parish. There was a threshing machine on the farm between 1813 and 1815, and new farm buildings were built in 1815 and 1829.<sup>3</sup>

About 1841 virtually all the land of the parish was divided into three farms: Edburton farm (the modern Aburton farm) of 317 a., including 76 a. of sheepdown; Truleigh farm of 540 a., including 188 a. of sheepdown; and Summersdeane farm of 196 a., including 107 a. of sheepdown and 84 a. of arable leys. Edburton and Summersdeane farms, representing the eastern half of the parish, were occupied by the same tenant.<sup>4</sup>

Truleigh farm has since continued to be the chief farm in the parish. In 1851, when it had 840 a., 14 labourers and 7 boys worked there,<sup>5</sup> and in the 1890s it was managed by a farm steward.<sup>6</sup> In 1984 it had 450 a., and still comprised virtually all the western half of the parish.<sup>7</sup> Aburton farm, which had had over 150 a. in 1938,<sup>8</sup> in 1984 comprised 305 a.; it was then farmed with Perching Sands farm in Fulking and other land as part of a 593-a. unit.<sup>9</sup> There had been nearly three times as much rented land as land in owner occupation in 1909,<sup>10</sup> but in 1984 most land was owner-occupied.<sup>11</sup> About 1841 and in 1875 the area under pasture in the ecclesiastical parish exceeded that under crops; on the later occasion 2,967 sheep were listed. In 1909 there was more than twice as much pasture as arable in the newly constituted Edburton parish, in which 1,118 sheep were returned.<sup>12</sup> In the later 19th century and earlier 20th there was a notable Southdown flock at Summersdeane farm.<sup>13</sup> Most of the former downland in the south was cultivated in 1984.<sup>14</sup> On Aburton and Perching Sands farms grassland then predominated, with a dairy herd of over 150; c. 150 a. of clay land there had been drained since c. 1970 to support corn crops.<sup>15</sup>

Allotments recorded between the 1840s and 1860s

possibly lay in Fulking.<sup>16</sup> There was a market-garden tenement of 1 a. on Truleigh farm in 1825,<sup>17</sup> and three market gardeners were listed in the ecclesiastical parish in 1845.<sup>18</sup> Further land in the area that became the modern parish was cultivated as market gardens between c. 1841 and 1868,<sup>19</sup> but the three market gardeners listed in 1874 all lived in Fulking.<sup>20</sup> In 1875 there were 12 a. of market gardens and 2 a. of orchards in the ecclesiastical parish, and in 1909 Edburton parish had 2 a. of small fruit and 1½ a. of apple orchards.<sup>21</sup> One market gardener was recorded in Edburton in 1922.<sup>22</sup>

There were two mills on Truleigh manor in 1086,<sup>23</sup> but their sites are not known. A miller was recorded in Edburton tithing in 1378,<sup>24</sup> and mill tithes in the ecclesiastical parish yielded ½ mark in 1341.<sup>25</sup> It is not clear whether the two millers recorded in 1833<sup>26</sup> lived in Edburton or Fulking.

Two butchers, two tailors, a shoemaker, and a carpenter were listed in Edburton tithing in 1378,<sup>27</sup> and two brewers and a tanner in the mid 16th century.<sup>28</sup> There was a clothmaker in 1609,<sup>29</sup> and apparently a shoemaker who was also a barber in 1729.<sup>30</sup>

The various tradesmen listed in the ecclesiastical parish during the 19th century seem all to have lived in Fulking,<sup>31</sup> except for one unspecified tradesman recorded in 1831,<sup>32</sup> the blacksmith recorded near Edburton spring from 1896,<sup>33</sup> and a shopkeeper recorded in 1899.<sup>34</sup> About 1835 a donkey cart went once or twice a week to Brighton to do parishioners' shopping.<sup>35</sup> There was a physician and surgeon in 1915.<sup>36</sup> Since the Second World War non-agricultural employment has greatly increased. Springs Smoked Salmon, started in 1964 as a family business, employed 40 to 50 full- or part-time staff in 1984, when many different kinds of fish were cured.<sup>37</sup> There were two potters in 1968,<sup>38</sup> and from 1974 or earlier former farm buildings at Truleigh Farm accommodated various crafts and small industries;<sup>39</sup> in 1983 the Sussex brewery, based there, supplied c. 25 free houses.<sup>40</sup>

**LOCAL GOVERNMENT.** A headborough of Edburton tithing was mentioned in 1538 and later.<sup>41</sup> In 1816 the tithing was said, possibly erroneously, to be co-terminous with the ecclesiastical parish.<sup>42</sup>

Court rolls of Truleigh manor survive for 1682 and 1694. A bailiff was mentioned in 1694, but business

<sup>2</sup> E.S.R.O., LCG/3/EW 1, f. [1].

<sup>3</sup> W.S.R.O., PHA 3089, pp. 30, 60, 115; *ibid.* 3340.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.* TD/W 168. <sup>5</sup> *Ibid.* MF 43, f. 450v.

<sup>6</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1895, 1899).

<sup>7</sup> Inf. from Mrs. R. L. Windus, Truleigh Fm.

<sup>8</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1938).

<sup>9</sup> W.S.R.O., SP 1482-3; inf. from Mr. B. Clement, Aburton Fm.

<sup>10</sup> P.R.O., MAF 68/2371.

<sup>11</sup> Inf. from Mrs. Windus.

<sup>12</sup> W.S.R.O., TD/W 168; P.R.O., MAF 68/433, 2371.

<sup>13</sup> *Suss. Daily News*, 5 Oct. 1910.

<sup>14</sup> Cf. Howe, *Edburton*, 19.

<sup>15</sup> W.S.R.O., SP 1482-3; inf. from Mr. Clement.

<sup>16</sup> W.S.R.O., Par. 78/7/1, p. 140; Par. 78/7/2, f. [3v.].

<sup>17</sup> *Ibid.* PHA 3089, p. 112.

<sup>18</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1845).

<sup>19</sup> P.R.O., IR 18/10319, rector to Tithe Com., 1868.

<sup>20</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1874).

<sup>21</sup> P.R.O., MAF 68/433, 2371.

<sup>22</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1922). <sup>23</sup> *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 444.

<sup>24</sup> P.R.O., E 179/189/42, rot. 12.

<sup>25</sup> *Inq. Non.* (Rec. Com.), 391.

<sup>26</sup> W.S.R.O., Par. 78/7/1, ff. [10v.-11].

<sup>27</sup> P.R.O., E 179/189/42, rot. 12.

<sup>28</sup> Arundel Cast. MS. M 279, rot. 3d.; *S.R.S.* xlii. 121.

<sup>29</sup> *V.C.H. Suss.* ii. 257, misidentifying the par. as Yaptown. <sup>30</sup> *S.R.S.* xxviii. 122.

<sup>31</sup> E.S.R.O., SAS/ND 222 (TS. cat.); W.S.R.O., Par. 78/7/1, ff. [10v.-11, 16]; Howe, *Edburton*, 23; *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1845 and later edns.); cf. W.S.R.O., MF 43, ff. 449-51.

<sup>32</sup> *Census*, 1831.

<sup>33</sup> O.S. Map 6", *Suss.* LII. SW. (1899, 1914 edns.); *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1899 and later edns.).

<sup>34</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1899).

<sup>35</sup> N. P. Blaker, *Reminiscences* (priv. print. [1906]), 4 (copy in Henfield Mus.).

<sup>36</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1915).

<sup>37</sup> Inf. from Mr. R. J. Harris, Springs Smoked Salmon.

<sup>38</sup> *Brighton Evening Argus*, 7 Aug. 1968.

<sup>39</sup> *W. Suss. Co. Times*, 19 July 1974; local inf.

<sup>40</sup> Local inf.

<sup>41</sup> Arundel Cast. MSS. M 279, rot. 3d.; M 280, rot. 2d.; E.S.R.O., QCR/2/1/EW 3.

<sup>42</sup> E.S.R.O., QCR/2/1/EW 1.



at that period concerned only land transactions.<sup>43</sup>

Two churchwardens and two overseers were recorded in the 17th century.<sup>44</sup> The surveyors of highways named for 'Fulking hamlet' in 1829 possibly dealt with what was later Fulking parish,<sup>45</sup> but there is no other evidence for a division of local government functions between the Lewes and Bramber rape portions of Edburton ancient parish.

The parish joined Steyning union in 1835,<sup>46</sup> and from 1894<sup>47</sup> to 1933 was in Steyning West rural district.

**CHURCH.** The benefice was a rectory by 1270.<sup>48</sup> As an archiepiscopal peculiar Edburton lay in Canterbury diocese until 1846, when it was transferred to Chichester diocese.<sup>49</sup> Between 1957 and 1982 the living was held in plurality with that of Poynings,<sup>50</sup> and in the latter year it became part of the united benefice of Poynings with Edburton, Newtimber, and Pyecombe, the parishes remaining distinct.<sup>51</sup>

The advowson always apparently belonged to the archbishop. The Crown presented during vacancies in 1270, 1278, and 1486, and also in 1561,<sup>52</sup> and the Lord Protector nominated in 1656.<sup>53</sup> From 1982 the right of presentation to the new united benefice was to be exercised alternately by the Lord Chancellor and by the archbishop and bishop jointly.<sup>54</sup>

Tithes at Fulking and Perching were granted to Lewes priory in the late 11th century;<sup>55</sup> in 1341 they were worth 2 marks.<sup>56</sup> In 1368 they were exchanged for a pension of £3 3s. 4d.,<sup>57</sup> which was still paid to the Crown, as successor in title to Lewes priory, in 1627.<sup>58</sup> The living was valued at £14 13s. 4d. in 1291.<sup>59</sup> In 1341 the rector had tithes from a ploughland at Truleigh worth 13s. 4d. which had previously been tithed to Woodmancote;<sup>60</sup> the rector of Woodmancote, however, took tithe from 2 a. of hay in the Edburton common meads in 1675.<sup>61</sup> In 1535 the living was said to be worth £16 net.<sup>62</sup> The average net income c. 1830 was £379.<sup>63</sup> About 1841 the tithes were commuted for £420.<sup>64</sup>

There was glebe valued at 10s. in 1341;<sup>65</sup> in the 19th century it comprised only 3 a., but c. 1841 the rector also leased 4 a. of adjacent land from the Crown.<sup>66</sup> A rectory house existed in 1664, when it had five hearths.<sup>67</sup> The existing building, called Edburton House in 1984, incorporates walling of the 17th century or earlier at the west end of its main

range. In the early 18th century the house was described as 'old and crazy and low', and part of it collapsed c. 1710.<sup>68</sup> The building appears to have been reconstructed at various dates in the 18th and 19th centuries. The central portion was heightened early in the 18th century, presumably soon after c. 1710. A 'very good room and hall' and an additional stable were put up between 1754 and 1782.<sup>69</sup> In the early 19th century the entrance was moved from the south to the east side,<sup>70</sup> and extensions were made at the west end, including the addition of a stair block; those alterations seem to have been carried out partly to accommodate pupils taken by the rector.<sup>71</sup> The kitchen wing on the north side is later 19th-century. The rectory house was sold presumably c. 1957, after which the incumbent lived at Poynings.<sup>72</sup>

At least two medieval rectors were absentees,<sup>73</sup> one being a penitentiary in South Malling collegiate church. John Thomson, rector from 1521, was master of the Maison Dieu at Dover in 1543,<sup>74</sup> and his successor served through a curate in 1548.<sup>75</sup> A later rector was resident in 1563,<sup>76</sup> but was deprived for unlicensed pluralism in 1569. Most rectors between the later 16th century and the earlier 19th seem to have been pluralists, many living elsewhere. Robert Spalding, rector 1606–25, was regius professor of Hebrew at Cambridge, and his successor was chaplain successively to the Electress Palatine and King Charles I, continuing to serve until his ejection in 1655, though another man signed the protestation as minister in 1642.<sup>77</sup> The next incumbent, Nicholas Shepherd, conformed at the Restoration. The Scot George Keith, rector 1705–16 and a former Quaker, held no other benefice but was forced by the poverty of the living to sell part of his library.<sup>78</sup> Another early 18th-century rector, while living at Cliffe near Lewes, personally read alternate morning and afternoon Sunday services at Edburton in 1717; there were then c. 20 communicants, but parishioners went to Poynings church for other Sunday services.<sup>79</sup> Assistant curates were often recorded from the early 18th century.<sup>80</sup> Charles Baker, rector 1754–84, had previously served as curate, and after 1770 was master of Steyning grammar school. In 1758 he held a service with sermon every Sunday and communion eight times a year for 35 or 40 communicants.<sup>81</sup>

The parish choir, of eight or ten singers together with instruments, was well regarded in the neighbourhood c. 1835.<sup>82</sup> On Census Sunday in 1851 the

<sup>43</sup> B.L. Add. MS. 38484, f. 257.

<sup>44</sup> S.A.C. I. 43; S.R.S. v. 77.

<sup>45</sup> W.S.R.O., Par. 78/40/1; cf. Howe, *Edburton*, 28. The stocks and whipping post said to stand at the E. end of the village c. 1835 were presumably in Fulking, not Edburton: Blaker, *Reminiscences*, 13.

<sup>46</sup> *Suss. Poor Law Rec.* 14.

<sup>47</sup> W.S.R.O., WOC/CC 6/1, ff. 87–9.

<sup>48</sup> *Cal. Pat.* 1266–72, 500.

<sup>49</sup> *Dioc. of Chich.: Cat. of Rec. of Bp., Archdeacons, etc.* comp. F. W. Steer and I. M. Kirby, p. xxii.

<sup>50</sup> *Chich. Dioc. Dir.* (1957–8 and later edns.).

<sup>51</sup> Inf. from Chich. Dioc. Regy.

<sup>52</sup> *Cal. Pat.* 1266–72, 500; 1272–81, 268; S.A.C. xxvi.

<sup>53</sup> S.A.C. xxxiii. 213.

<sup>54</sup> Inf. from Chich. Dioc. Regy.

<sup>55</sup> S.R.S. xxxviii. 13.

<sup>56</sup> *Inq. Non.* (Rec. Com.), 391.

<sup>57</sup> S.R.S. xl. 105–6.

<sup>58</sup> Guildhall R.O., R.C.E. Papers, no. 123, f. [15v.]; cf. *L. & P. Hen. VIII*, xvi, p. 242. The sum was wrongly given as 40s. in 1535: *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), i. 338.

<sup>59</sup> *Tax. Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), 138.

<sup>60</sup> *Inq. Non.* (Rec. Com.), 382.

<sup>61</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. II/17/148.

<sup>62</sup> *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), i. 338.

<sup>63</sup> *Rep. Com. Eccl. Revenues*, 193.

<sup>64</sup> W.S.R.O., TD/W 168.

<sup>65</sup> *Inq. Non.* (Rec. Com.), 391.

<sup>66</sup> Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 238; W.S.R.O., TD/W 168.

<sup>67</sup> P.R.O., E 179/258/14, f. 33; cf. S.A.C. xxvi. 32.

<sup>68</sup> Howe, *Edburton*, 33.

<sup>69</sup> B.L. Add. MS. 5698, f. 193; cf. S.A.C. xxvi. 32.

<sup>70</sup> Howe, *Edburton*, 33.

<sup>71</sup> *Ibid.* 50.

<sup>72</sup> *Chich. Dioc. Dir.* (1957–8 and later edns.); inf. from Chich. Dioc. Regy.

<sup>73</sup> Para. based mainly on S.A.C. xxvi. 30–4; Howe, *Edburton*, 39–49.

<sup>74</sup> *L. & P. Hen. VIII*, xviii (1), p. 195.

<sup>75</sup> S.R.S. xlii. 123.

<sup>76</sup> S.A.C. lxi. 118.

<sup>77</sup> S.R.S. v. 77.

<sup>78</sup> D.N.B.

<sup>79</sup> Lamb. Pal. Libr., 1115/34.

<sup>80</sup> Howe, *Edburton*, 48–50; W.S.R.O., Par. 78/5/2, 4.

<sup>81</sup> Lamb. Pal. Libr., 1134/5, f. 105.

<sup>82</sup> Blaker, *Reminiscences*, 23.



morning service was attended by 80 and the afternoon one by 122.<sup>83</sup> Communion was then still held eight times a year, but by 1903 weekly.<sup>84</sup> During the 20th century there has been a strong High Church tradition in the parish. A mid-morning Sunday eucharist with vestments was established,<sup>85</sup> and the successful campaign of opposition to union with Poynings in the 1930s was fuelled partly by differences in forms of worship.<sup>86</sup> Church attendance, however, declined after the opening before 1903 of a mission room at Fulking accommodating 50; it was replaced by another building in 1925,<sup>87</sup> which was not used after 1983.<sup>88</sup>

A chantry on the north side of Edburton church was founded c. 1320 by William of Northo with an endowment of a house, a yardland, and 60s. rent in Edburton, Southwick, and elsewhere;<sup>89</sup> in 1357–8 it bore a dedication to St. Catherine.<sup>90</sup> The income was 31s. net c. 1548,<sup>91</sup> the lands afterwards being resumed into the Truleigh manor demesne farm.<sup>92</sup>

The church of *ST. ANDREW* (the dedication is recorded from 1320)<sup>93</sup> is of flint and stone, and comprises a chancel and a nave with north transept, west tower, and south porch.

The existing building is chiefly late 13th- and early 14th-century, and is of simple and unified design; its scale presumably reflects its archiepiscopal patronage rather than a putative larger medieval population of the parish. Portions of walling remain from an earlier church, to which the remarkable font evidently belonged; it is of lead, decorated with an arcade and scrolls, and was made c. 1180.<sup>94</sup> The tall nave is late 13th-century, and the chancel, tower, south porch, and north transept or chantry chapel are early 14th-century. The east and west windows were renewed in the later Middle Ages.

The church was said in 1620 to be very ruinous and likely to fall down, chiefly it seems because of the poor condition of the north transept.<sup>95</sup> A ceiling had been inserted by 1782.<sup>96</sup> The chancel was restored in the 1830s,<sup>97</sup> and the east window was replaced c. 1868.<sup>98</sup> The chief 19th-century restoration, however, dates from the years 1878–80, and was carried out by Norman Shaw. The whole church was reroofed, and new fittings were added, including benches and stalls in 17th-century style.<sup>99</sup> In 1938 the north transept, which had hitherto remained private property, was repaired and restored for worship,<sup>1</sup> fittings of a High Church character being installed c. 1941.<sup>2</sup>

Medieval fittings besides the font and two bells

are three piscinae and a stoup. The pulpit and the communion rails are early 17th-century. Memorials in the church include the baroque wall monument to William Hippisley of Truleigh (d. 1657), which was restored from fragments in 1957–8;<sup>3</sup> those in the churchyard include a stone monument to George Keith, rector 1705–16, which was designed c. 1930 by W. H. Godfrey.<sup>4</sup>

Two of the three bells are medieval, the other being of 1639.<sup>5</sup> None of the plate is earlier than 18th-century.<sup>6</sup> The registers begin in 1558.<sup>7</sup>

**NONCONFORMITY.** One dissenter was listed in the ecclesiastical parish in 1676,<sup>8</sup> and in 1707 there were apparently two Quakers at Fulking.<sup>9</sup> A house which was registered for worship of an unnamed denomination in 1816 seems also likely to have been at Fulking.<sup>10</sup>

**EDUCATION.** Although no school existed in the early 18th century, George Keith, rector 1705–16, claimed that all the children in his parish could read and write, evidently as a result of his own informal instruction.<sup>11</sup> In 1758 the children of the poor were kept at school by means of the offertory money, from which 2s. a week was paid by one of the parish officers to the keeper of a dame school.<sup>12</sup> There were two day schools, with 30 boys and girls in all, in 1819, supported by the rector and by parental contributions; the rector's attempts to unite them had not been supported by the richer parishioners. A winter evening school was then held, attended by c. 10 pupils,<sup>13</sup> and the rector also kept a school in the rectory for his family and others.<sup>14</sup>

A new school was built in the modern Fulking parish c. 1842, with help from Col. George Wyndham, lord of Truleigh manor.<sup>15</sup> Children from Edburton continued to attend it after the division of Sussex into separate administrative counties in 1889, until its closure following the Hadow report in 1930, when they were transferred to schools at Small Dole in Upper Beeding and at Henfield. In 1958 juniors went to school in Upper Beeding and seniors to Steyning secondary modern school and Steyning grammar school.<sup>16</sup>

**CHARITIES FOR THE POOR.** None known.

<sup>83</sup> P.R.O., HO 129/86/2/4/6.

<sup>84</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. II/14A/1 (1856, 1903).

<sup>85</sup> Howe, *Edburton*, 59–60.

<sup>86</sup> W.S.R.O., Par. 78/7/13; Par. 451/6/10.

<sup>87</sup> Ibid. Ep. II/14A/1 (1903); *ibid.* Par. 78/7/8; Howe, *Edburton*, 60.

<sup>88</sup> Inf. from Mrs. R. L. Windus, Truleigh Fm.

<sup>89</sup> P.R.O., C 143/140, no. 14; *Rot. Parl.* i. 400; *Cal. Pat.* 1324–7, 181; for the location, *S.R.S.* xxxvi. 168.

<sup>90</sup> *S.R.S.* xxiii, p. 142.

<sup>91</sup> Ibid. xxxvi. 129.

<sup>92</sup> Ibid. xxix, p. 83.

<sup>93</sup> P.R.O., C 143/140, no. 14. For the ch., *S.N.Q.* iv. 53–5; Howe, *Edburton*, 51–5; above, pl. facing p. 48.

<sup>94</sup> *S.A.C.* xxxii. 75–8.

<sup>95</sup> Ibid. l. 42–3.

<sup>96</sup> B.L. Add. MS. 5698, f. 193.

<sup>97</sup> Lewis, *Topog. Dict. Eng.* (1849); cf. *S.A.C.* xxvi. 33–4.

<sup>98</sup> Howe, *Edburton*, 52, 83 n. 9.

<sup>99</sup> A. Saint, *Richard Norman Shaw*, 420; *Brighton and*

*Suss. Daily Post*, 29 Oct. 1880 (copy in W.S.R.O., Par. 78/7/5).

<sup>1</sup> Howe, *Edburton*, 84 n. 6; W.S.R.O., Par. 78/4/4.

<sup>2</sup> W.S.R.O., Par. 78/4/8.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid. Add. MS. 19913 (TS. cat.); *S.A.C.* xxxv. 196–7.

<sup>4</sup> *S.C.M.* vi. 367.

<sup>5</sup> Howe, *Edburton*, 53–4; Elphick, *Bells*, 55, 303.

<sup>6</sup> *S.A.C.* liv. 238–9.

<sup>7</sup> W.S.R.O., Par. 78/1.

<sup>8</sup> *S.A.C.* xlv. 143.

<sup>9</sup> *D.N.B.* s.v. Geo. Keith.

<sup>10</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. V/17/25.

<sup>11</sup> Howe, *Edburton*, 47.

<sup>12</sup> Lamb. Pal. Libr., 1134/5, ff. 105v–106.

<sup>13</sup> *Educ. of Poor Digest*, 957.

<sup>14</sup> Howe, *Edburton*, 50.

<sup>15</sup> W.S.R.O., PHA 718, 1045; cf. *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1845).

<sup>16</sup> Howe, *Edburton*, 31; W.S.R.O., Par. 78/25/9; inf. from Mrs. Windus.



## IFIELD

THE former parish of Ifield,<sup>17</sup> of which about half was within Crawley new town in 1985, lay on the northern border of Sussex, 6 miles (9.7 km.) north-east of Horsham, and in 1921 comprised 4,134 a. In 1933 it was added to Crawley parish.<sup>18</sup> When Crawley urban district and parish was formed in 1956 from parts of Crawley and Lower Beeding, 2,114 a., comprising the western half of Ifield ancient parish, were transferred to Rusper.<sup>19</sup> Much of the eastern boundary of the ancient parish followed the old London-Brighton road, astride which the village, later town, of Crawley grew up. The present article deals with the history of the ancient parish up to the designation of the new town in 1947, though certain topics, including the history of institutions originating before that date, are treated here up to 1985.

The parish lay chiefly on Weald clay, overlaid in some places by river gravels or alluvium, and varied by outcrops of sandstone, clay ironstone, and Paludina limestone.<sup>20</sup> Most of the land was above the 200-ft. contour; in the south, south-west, and north-west it reached 300 ft., the south-western corner occupying a ridge of sandstone. Roughly half the area of the ancient parish was built over in 1985, but the north and west parts then remained rural. The parish was drained from south-west to north-east by the river Mole and its tributaries, one of which, Ifield brook, flows past the village; the valleys were marshy in the later 18th century, and may have been so earlier too.<sup>21</sup> Above the village Ifield brook is dammed to form Ifield mill pond, formerly a hammerpond.<sup>22</sup> Fish were bred there in 1701,<sup>23</sup> and the pond originally extended further south-west and south-east than in 1985.<sup>24</sup> In the mid 19th century it was transected by the Three Bridges to Horsham railway.

Much of the parish was presumably wooded in the early Middle Ages. There was woodland yielding six swine on Ifield manor in 1086.<sup>25</sup> Prestwood manor in the north-west may originate from demesne woodland (priests' wood) of Rusper priory.<sup>26</sup> The tithe of pannage was mentioned in 1247.<sup>27</sup> After c. 1650, and very likely in the Middle Ages as well, some woodland on both manors was commonable. Prestwood common was described as woodland in 1717,<sup>28</sup> and Ifield wood was one of the commons of Ifield manor

from the 17th century.<sup>29</sup> The two were separated by a gate in 1717.<sup>30</sup> Demesne woodland was also important in post-medieval times. Timber from Ifield was used in building Nonsuch palace in Cuddington (Surr.) in 1538.<sup>31</sup> There was woodland and coppice called Bucks wood on the southern edge of the parish in 1695.<sup>32</sup> In 1821 nearly 1,000 timber trees, mostly oaks, were offered for sale on Ifield Court, Ewhurst Place, and other farms.<sup>33</sup> At that period the amount of woodland in the parish seems to have been relatively small,<sup>34</sup> but by c. 1875 much of the north-west corner of the parish was wooded. Shaws, i.e. broad strips of woodland between fields, contained oaks of luxuriant growth in 1830,<sup>35</sup> and remained prominent c. 1875.

There was much other common land in the parish in the past besides Ifield wood and Prestwood common: Ifield green near Ifield village, of c. 45 a., the appendant Goose and Gossops greens to the south and Soutons and Langley greens to the north-east, West green near Crawley, so called by 1532, and the southern edge of Lowfield heath in Charlwood (Surr.).<sup>36</sup> Ifield green had several ponds, which in 1761 were being illegally fished. In 1833 the vicar was granted a lease of one of them as a fishpond.<sup>37</sup> On Lowfield or Lovell heath<sup>38</sup> near the London road in the extreme north-east corner of the parish stood the County oak, which marked the Sussex-Surrey border until cut down c. 1850.<sup>39</sup> Most of the common lands of the parish were inclosed in 1855,<sup>40</sup> but Langley green and the eastern part of Soutons green, though within Crawley new town, remained unbuilt on in 1985. Ifield wood was then still common land,<sup>41</sup> comprising partly young woodland and partly grass clearings; the road south-west of it, leading towards Bonwycks Place, preserved the wide verge typical of the approach to a common, but gates at the entrances to the common had been removed in the mid 20th century.<sup>42</sup>

Since 1927 the south-west part of the parish has included the open expanse (131 a.) of Ifield golf course.<sup>43</sup>

Free warren was granted in the early 14th century over the demesne lands of John of Ifield and Thomas of Poynings.<sup>44</sup> There may have been a park in 1447-8 attached to Ewhurst Place,<sup>45</sup> north of which

<sup>17</sup> This article was written in 1985-6. Topographical details in introductory section based mainly on O.S. Maps 6", Suss. III (1874-9 and later edns.); 1/25,000, TQ 23/33 (1982 edn.). Much help was received from Mr. J. A. Farmer and Mr. H. G. Frost of Ifield, and from Mr. C. Kay of Crawley Ref. Libr.

<sup>18</sup> *Census*, 1921, 1931 (pt. ii).

<sup>19</sup> *Ibid.* 1961; W.S.R.O., WOC/CC 7/3/5A-B.

<sup>20</sup> *Geol. Surv. Map 1"*, solid and drift, sheet 302 (1972 edn.).

<sup>21</sup> Gardner, *Suss. Map* (1795); cf. *P.N. Suss.* (E.P.N.S.), i. 207.

<sup>22</sup> Below, econ. hist. (ironworking).

<sup>23</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. I/29/109/3. <sup>24</sup> *Ibid.* TD/W 156.

<sup>25</sup> *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 450.

<sup>26</sup> *P.N. Suss.* i. 208; cf. below, manors.

<sup>27</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. I/1/5, f. 60.

<sup>28</sup> *Ibid.* Add. MS. 24827.

<sup>29</sup> E.S.R.O., Acc 3691 (map, 1687); below, econ. hist. (agric.).

<sup>30</sup> W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 24827.

<sup>31</sup> *L. & P. Hen. VIII*, xiii (2), p. 131.

<sup>32</sup> *Wiston Archives*, i, p. 290.

<sup>33</sup> Horsham Mus. MS. SP 318.

<sup>34</sup> *250 Yrs. of Mapmaking in Suss.* ed. H. Margary, pls. 16, 24.

<sup>35</sup> Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 381.

<sup>36</sup> Below, econ. hist. (agric.); *250 Yrs. of Mapmaking*, pls. 16, 24; W.S.R.O., Ep. I/1/4, f. 87; cf. *S.R.S.* xiv, p. 81.

<sup>37</sup> W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 16873, pp. 11, 47-8.

<sup>38</sup> For the pronunciation, e.g. Norden, *Suss. Map* (1595); Budgen, *Suss. Map* (1724); Carman, 'Crawley', 1.

<sup>39</sup> W.S.R.O., TD/W 156; *Lowfield Heath Remembered*, comp. J. Shelley, 8 (copy in W.S.R.O. libr.); *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1845, 1852), s.v. Crawley.

<sup>40</sup> Below, econ. hist. (agric.).

<sup>41</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>42</sup> Inf. from Mr. Farmer.

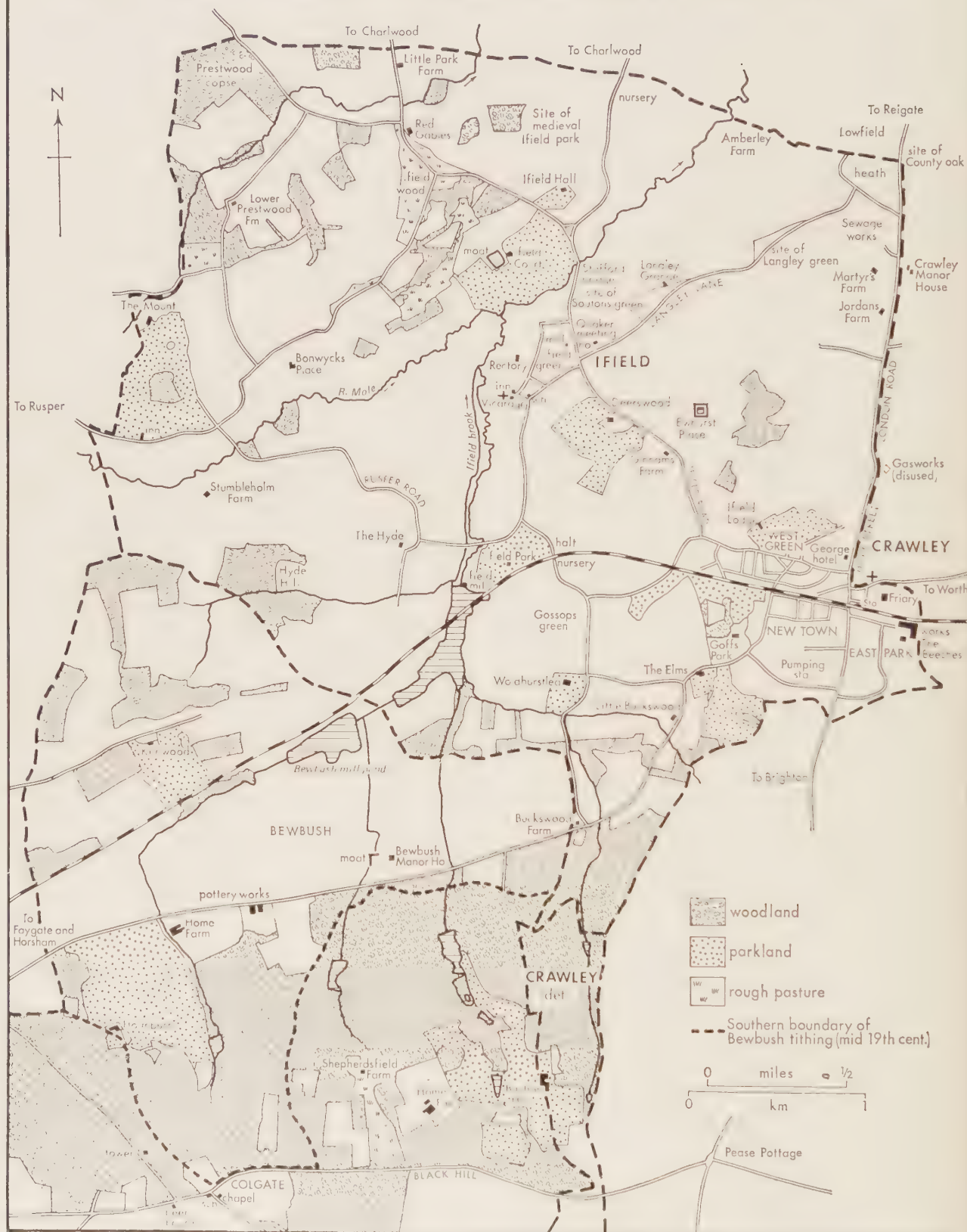
<sup>43</sup> Below.

<sup>44</sup> *Cal. Chart. R.* 1300-26, 359; 1327-41, 76.

<sup>45</sup> B.L. Add. MS. 5685, f. 97.



# IFIELD, BEWBUSH AND COLGATE c.1910





there was apparently a warren.<sup>46</sup> Ifield park, belonging to Ifield manor, existed by 1453, when it was leased to Richard Saunder.<sup>47</sup> The Saunder family were still connected with the park in the mid 16th century: in 1533 John Saunder of Park was presented for cutting down oaks to mend the park pale.<sup>48</sup> The park lay in the north, near Prestwood common and Ifield wood, and between the two roads from Ifield to Charlwood;<sup>49</sup> Shiremark gate, mentioned from 1560,<sup>50</sup> apparently stood north of Hyder's Farm.<sup>51</sup> By 1687 the park was farmland.<sup>52</sup> In the later 19th century and early 20th there was a new park at Ifield Court, which in 1905 contained 87 a.,<sup>53</sup> and other parks belonging to several of the large gentlemen's houses of the parish.<sup>54</sup>

Medieval settlement in the parish was chiefly scattered.<sup>55</sup> Besides houses described elsewhere,<sup>56</sup> isolated buildings of the 16th century or earlier include Little Buckswood (Cheals' garden centre) on the Crawley–Horsham road, a two-bayed early 15th-century house with a later 15th-century cross wing; the Hyde, Rusper Road, originally a three-bayed house with crown-post roof; the Mount Farm, on the western boundary, five-bayed and probably originally with an open hall; Goffs Manor, also on the Crawley–Horsham road, including part of a four-bayed open-hall house; Turks Croft and nearby Brook Cottage in Rusper Road; and three houses near Ifield wood: Red Gables, the former Ifieldwood Farm, with large 19th-century additions, Oak Lodge, a small cottage of two and a half bays, later weather-boarded, and Pockney's Farm, probably with an open hall. Several other houses on isolated sites are 17th- or 18th-century. At Little Park Farm on the northern boundary is a five-bayed 17th-century barn. Some 17th-century or earlier buildings stood along the London–Brighton road north of Crawley village as early examples of ribbon development: Jordans Farm and the Old House were two of them, while Old Martyrs, formerly Martyr's Farm, west of the road is 16th-century.

There is no evidence for a medieval nucleated settlement on the site of Ifield village; the vicar presumably lived near the church, but the manor house stood on higher ground  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile to the north.<sup>57</sup> The group of houses immediately east of the church includes the former Plough inn west of the modern inn, of c. 1600, and the 18th-century Harrow Cottage. Church Farm west of the church is a mid 19th-century building of red brick. Other houses were built from the 15th century onwards round the edges of Ifield green to the north-east and further north-eastwards along the modern Langley Lane and Langley Walk. Meeting House Cottage, next to the

Quaker meeting house in Langley Lane,<sup>58</sup> is a timber-framed, three-bayed open-hall house of c. 1475. Newstead Lodge in Rectory Lane is basically of c. 1600, and Michaelmas Cottage towards the north-east corner of the green is 17th-century. In Langley Lane and Langley Walk are Old Inn Cottage of c. 1600, Apple Tree Farm, which has a 16th-century core with early 19th-century and later additions, Langley Grange, probably of the early 17th century and with a notable stair vyse, and Finches Cottage, timber-framed and originally of the mid or late 18th century. By 1795 there were scattered houses around Ifield green on the north, east, west, and south-west sides.<sup>59</sup> The group of houses east of the inn and vicarage occupy the south-west corner of the green itself, as encroachments of the early 19th century,<sup>60</sup> and Church Cottages, the former National school, on the north side of the churchyard, were built in 1843.<sup>61</sup> The pond which existed at that date east of the vicarage had been drained by c. 1875.<sup>62</sup> A windmill was built on an island site within the green before 1837.<sup>63</sup> After the inclosure of the green in 1855<sup>64</sup> some houses were put up north-east of the windmill along the Crawley–Charlwood road. Further houses were built along the same road in the early 20th century, both smaller ones around the Royal Oak inn and larger detached ones further north. Later building development before the foundation of the new town was chiefly along Langley Lane to the north-east.

Oak Cottage and County Oak Cottage on the south-west edge of Lowfield heath were built by c. 1700, and by c. 1840 there were other houses nearby.<sup>65</sup> A few houses had been built near Gossops green south of Ifield village by 1795. By that date too there were buildings around West green near Crawley High Street,<sup>66</sup> notably nos. 60–2 Ifield Road on the west side, a late 16th-century timber-framed house which in 1985 was hidden behind later buildings. About 1840 there were 10 or 12 houses there, most of which had evidently originated as encroachments on the green.<sup>67</sup>

The earliest and most important nucleated settlement in the parish was the village of Crawley, which grew up along the London–Shoreham, later London–Brighton, road in the south-east corner. Crawley seems likely to be a medieval 'new town', founded in the late 12th or early 13th century in a detached part of Slaugham parish on the north side of St. Leonard's and Tilgate forests.<sup>68</sup> During the Middle Ages, however, the settlement seems never to have been more than a large village. Houses in Crawley township and Ifield parish were mentioned in the later 13th century and in the 14th.<sup>69</sup> The oldest surviving building

<sup>46</sup> Cf. the field name Coneyberry recorded c. 1840: W.S.R.O., TD/W 156.

<sup>47</sup> E.S.R.O., SAS/EG 49 (TS. cat.).

<sup>48</sup> B.L. Eg. Roll 8549, mm. 2d., 4.

<sup>49</sup> E.S.R.O., Acc 3691 (map, 1687).

<sup>50</sup> B.L. Eg. Roll 8549, m. 4.

<sup>51</sup> Arundel Cast. MS. M 280, rot. 4; cf. below.

<sup>52</sup> E.S.R.O., Acc 3691 (map, 1687).

<sup>53</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1905); Crawley Ref. Libr., sale cat. 1911. <sup>54</sup> Below.

<sup>55</sup> Much inf. about bldgs. in Ifield and Crawley was received from Mrs. P. Bracher, Crawley, and Mrs. J. Shelley, Charlwood (Surr.). <sup>56</sup> Below, manors.

<sup>57</sup> Below, manors; churches.

<sup>58</sup> For the Quaker meeting ho., below, protestant non-conf.

<sup>59</sup> Gardner, *Suss. Map* (1795); cf. W.S.R.O., TD/W 156.

<sup>60</sup> W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 16873, p. 48; *ibid.* TD/W 156.

<sup>61</sup> Below, educ.

<sup>62</sup> W.S.R.O., TD/W 156; O.S. Map 6", Suss. III (1874–9 edn.).

<sup>63</sup> Below, econ. hist.

<sup>64</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>65</sup> W.S.R.O., TD/W 156. The settlement called Lowfield Heath was separate and lay N. of the heath in Charlwood (Surr.).

<sup>66</sup> Gardner, *Suss. Map* (1795).

<sup>67</sup> W.S.R.O., TD/W 156.

<sup>68</sup> B.L. Add. MS. 39332, f. 232; below, econ. hist. (mkts. and fairs). For other med. new towns founded across par. boundaries, M. Beresford, *New Towns of Middle Ages*, 111, 134, 137, 140.

<sup>69</sup> B.L. Add. Ch. 17267 (MS. cal.); W.S.R.O., Add. MSS. 27001–2 (TS. cat.); Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 382.



in the portion of Crawley within Ifield is apparently the George hotel, described below. Nos. 44–8 High Street, on the south corner of Ifield Road, are a 16th-century timber-framed and jettied house remodelled in the 18th century.<sup>70</sup> On the north corner of Ifield Road formerly stood a timber-framed house with hall and cross wing, demolished in the 1930s.<sup>71</sup> A cottage on the south side of Ifield Road not far from its junction with Crawley High Street is possibly 16th-century or earlier.<sup>72</sup> Nos. 34–6 High Street, south of Ifield Road, are late 18th-century, of red brick.<sup>73</sup>

In 1795 there were houses on both sides of the London–Brighton road and along the road to Worth, the modern Haslett Avenue, which also lay partly in Ifield parish.<sup>74</sup> At the north end of High Street on the west side houses were of various dates, including a row of low tilehung cottages and an early 19th-century stuccoed building with two bow-fronted bays.<sup>75</sup> The premises of Ambrose Shaw's business north of the George had weatherboarding apparently of the early 19th century but seem to have been older.<sup>76</sup> During the 19th century the growth of Crawley accounted for most of the increase in the number of houses in Ifield parish; the rate of increase varied from decade to decade, but was over 30 per cent in the 1800s and 1820s, 39 per cent in the 1860s, and 47 per cent in the 1880s.<sup>77</sup> In the later 19th century and early 20th, many former houses in the Ifield portion of Crawley town were turned into shops.<sup>78</sup> At the same time some new, purpose-built shops were put up,<sup>79</sup> together with banks and other commercial buildings.<sup>80</sup> Some of the houses on the west side of High Street at the north end of the town were demolished in the 1930s to build the row of shops called Grand Parade, and the rest were taken down in the 1950s and 1960s.<sup>81</sup>

About 1840 the southern limit of the village was approximately where the railway was later built.<sup>82</sup> The opening of the railway station in 1848<sup>83</sup> began the village's metamorphosis into a small town. Church Road, later successively New Road, Post Office Road, and Robinson Road, had been marked out in building plots by 1856, apparently under the auspices of the National Freehold Land Society,<sup>84</sup> and the road was mostly built up by c. 1875. Another street near the station, apparently Station Road, was being laid out for building c. 1867, when some larger houses had already been built in Brighton Road south of the railway.<sup>85</sup> By c. 1875 some streets had been laid out and houses built south of the railway and west of Brighton Road; the area was called New Town in 1871.<sup>86</sup>

During the next 40 years Station Road was built up, and more houses were built in Brighton Road; in New Town Springfield Road and West Street

were further developed, and Perryfield Road was cut. Building also began east of Brighton Road, in the area called East Park. Meanwhile, the hamlet around West green was more closely linked to Crawley by the building of Victoria and Spencers roads, and the area west of the green, between Ifield Road and the railway, began to be developed under the name West Park; houses were built in Alpha, Albany, Westfield, and Princess roads by 1895; some in Princess Road are dated 1886, 1897, and 1898.<sup>87</sup>

Development was carried out chiefly by or for two local building firms: James Longley, later James Longley & Co., and Richard Cook & Sons. Of 656 houses and 172 cottages at New Town and West Green in 1909, Longleys owned 64, especially in the East Park area next to their works, and Cooks 43, all in New Town.<sup>88</sup> Longleys were also involved in developing West Park.<sup>89</sup> The areas described had different characters, though the same building materials, red brick and tiles, were used in all of them. The largest houses were built along Brighton Road; most were detached and in their own grounds, and many were in revived vernacular style. The area was described in 1906 as the Park Lane or Belgravia of Crawley.<sup>90</sup> Several large houses survived there in 1985, mostly as offices, hotels, or institutions: Hazeldene, dated 1896 and the home of the corn merchant Moses Nightingale,<sup>91</sup> was then a club. In Springfield Road were detached and semidetached villas of middle-class character<sup>92</sup> including, later, West Crawley vicarage. West Park, on the other hand, had chiefly terraced and semidetached houses and cottages, many of artisan type, while the East Park area ranged from terraces in the north to large detached houses at the southern end.

In the 1920s and 1930s further building occurred within the areas described, Goffs Park Road south of New Town, where development had begun by 1895, being then chiefly built up with large detached houses. Meanwhile other new houses were erected along the main roads in Ifield parish leading out of the town; many in Ifield Road, for instance, were put up c. 1924 by Horsham rural district council,<sup>93</sup> and by 1939 the road was built up as far as the new bypass road.

Renewed ribbon development along the London–Brighton road north of Crawley followed its turnpiking in 1770;<sup>94</sup> in 1932, however, the west side of London Road was much less developed than the east side in Crawley ancient parish. Much rural building in Ifield in the 19th and early 20th centuries was in the form of large gentlemen's houses, as Ifield, like neighbouring Rusper, became a place for moneyed people to reside in or retire to. Local facilities for sport, including the golf course nearby in Ashdown Forest,<sup>95</sup> were one attraction of the area in the early

<sup>70</sup> Bastable, *Crawley*, 46.

<sup>71</sup> *Ibid.* 45, 99.

<sup>72</sup> *Ibid.* 47.

<sup>73</sup> *Ibid.* 102–3.

<sup>74</sup> Gardner, *Suss. Map* (1795).

<sup>75</sup> Bastable, *Crawley*, 19–21, 29, 100.

<sup>76</sup> *Ibid.* 101.

<sup>77</sup> *Census*, 1801–1901.

<sup>78</sup> e.g. Bastable, *Crawley*, 63, 102.

<sup>79</sup> e.g. *ibid.* 108.

<sup>80</sup> e.g. *ibid.* 66–7.

<sup>81</sup> *Ibid.* 20–1.

<sup>82</sup> W.S.R.O., TD/W 156.

<sup>83</sup> Below.

<sup>84</sup> W.S.R.O., Add. MSS. 886–7, 1328–9, 16647, 16649–50 (TS. cat.); *ibid.* 16648.

<sup>85</sup> Bastable, *Crawley*, 36.

<sup>86</sup> *Crawley*, ed. Lowerson, 10.

<sup>87</sup> Cf. W.S.R.O., Add. MSS. 18450–1 (TS. cat.); *Crawley*, ed. Lowerson, 12.

<sup>88</sup> *Crawley*, ed. Lowerson, 10, 12, using W.S.R.O., Par. 109/30/16; *Crawley*, ed. Gray, 9; cf. W.S.R.O., Add. MSS. 16644–5 (TS. cat.).

<sup>89</sup> W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 18450 (TS. cat.).

<sup>90</sup> C. G. Harper, *Brighton Rd.* (1906 edn.), 347.

<sup>91</sup> *Suss. in 20th Cent.* 445.

<sup>92</sup> Cf. *Crawley*, ed. Lowerson, 13.

<sup>93</sup> Cf. Carman, 'Crawley', 24.

<sup>94</sup> *250 Yrs. of Mapmaking in Suss.* ed. H. Margary, pls. 16, 24; W.S.R.O., TD/W 156; for the turnpiking, below.

<sup>95</sup> *Crawley Ref. Libr.*, sale cats. of Deerswood, 1910; Ifield Ct. 1911.



20th century. Four inhabitants were listed as 'private residents' in 1866, 14 in 1874, 25 in 1895, and 34 in 1913.<sup>96</sup> Most such people seem to have been immigrants from elsewhere, for instance the Hon. Mrs. Montgomery, Lord Leconfield's daughter, who lived first at the Elms and then at Ifield Lodge,<sup>97</sup> Leslie Stuart, composer of *Florodora*, a later occupant of the Elms,<sup>98</sup> the horse breeder G. A. J. Bell of Woldhurstlea, who also had South American interests,<sup>99</sup> and O. M. Courage, a director of the brewing firm, who lived at the Mount on the Rusper border.<sup>1</sup> Deerswood, south-east of Ifield village, was the residence of Manaton Pipon, lord of a moiety of Ifield manor, in the mid 19th century,<sup>2</sup> and a later lord of the manor, Sir John Drughorn, Bt., lived at Ifield Hall.<sup>3</sup> The large house called the Beeches was built for himself by James Longley, founder of the building firm, beside his works near the railway station.<sup>4</sup>

Some such houses, for instance Deerswood,<sup>5</sup> were older houses rebuilt or enlarged, but most were completely new. Architectural styles used included Elizabethan at the Mount and Woldhurstlea,<sup>6</sup> Gothic at Goffs Park,<sup>7</sup> Italianate at Ifield Hall and the Elms,<sup>8</sup> and revived vernacular at Ifield Park<sup>9</sup> and elsewhere. There was often parkland attached;<sup>10</sup> at Goffs Hill south-west of Crawley town, an area particularly favoured because of its healthy situation and southward views, parkland belonging to the Elms and Goffs Park house extended continuously between the railway and the parish boundary.

After the 1930s most of the large houses on the outskirts of Crawley were either demolished<sup>11</sup> or became institutions: Ifield Lodge and the Elms before demolition respectively a hospital and a girls' school;<sup>12</sup> Ifield Park a nursing home and later a home for the elderly;<sup>13</sup> Ifield Hall first a Dr. Barnardo's home<sup>14</sup> and later a handicapped children's centre; and Goffs Park county council offices.<sup>15</sup> Much of the parkland was built over, but the grounds of Goffs Park remained as a public open space in 1985.<sup>16</sup>

Land was offered for building smaller houses on the edges of the Ifield manor estate in 1911.<sup>17</sup> During the 1930s Sir John Drughorn was attempting to develop the area between the village and the railway as a high-class residential estate. New roads were to be cut, and detached three- to five-bedroomed houses built, in Tudor style and of various plans,

each plot having enough space for a tennis court. The advertised attractions of the estate were its rural character, access to London by railway, and the proximity of Ifield golf course laid out in 1927. Nineteen houses were built, but the development was stopped by the Second World War.<sup>18</sup>

Much of the eastern part of the parish was built over after the foundation of Crawley new town in 1947, but in 1985 the western part remained rural, Ifield village being open to fields on the west and south-west sides. The northern part then suffered much noise disturbance from Gatwick airport.

Nine tenants of Ifield manor were recorded in 1086.<sup>19</sup> In 1296 twenty-four inhabitants of Ifield vill were assessed to the subsidy, but some parishioners may have been included among the 34 assessed in Crawley vill;<sup>20</sup> the corresponding figures for Ifield and Crawley tithings in 1524 were 21 and 36.<sup>21</sup> In 1642 the protestation was signed by 117 adult male parishioners,<sup>22</sup> and there were 150 adults in 1676.<sup>23</sup> There were c. 70 families in 1724.<sup>24</sup> From 637 in 1801 the population rose steadily to 4,680 in 1931, most growth taking place in the urban part of the parish; between the 1810s and 1830s decadal increases were 16 per cent or over and between the 1860s and 1880s 25 per cent or over, the highest rate of increase (38 per cent) occurring in the 1880s.<sup>25</sup>

The former London-Brighton road which is formed by London Road, High Street, Crawley, and Brighton Road, is evidently old, since the former Ifield-Crawley boundary mostly followed it; it was also presumably the reason for the founding of the market and the putative 'new town' at Crawley in the late 12th or early 13th century.<sup>26</sup> In the mid 14th century it was described as the London-Shoreham road.<sup>27</sup> Money was left to mend the new 'causeway' (i.e. paved section of the road) between Crawley and Reigate in 1467,<sup>28</sup> and in 1696-7 the same section, across the Weald clay outcrop, was made Sussex's first turnpike road; its repair was to be overseen by quarter sessions, but the powers granted by the Act seem to have lapsed after the 20 years stipulated.<sup>29</sup> The point where the road crossed the county boundary on Lowfield heath was marked by a cross in 1595.<sup>30</sup> The road was a turnpike again, this time throughout the parish, as part of the Brighton road between 1770 and 1876;<sup>31</sup> there were two tollgates in the parish, North gate north of Crawley village,<sup>32</sup>

<sup>96</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1866 and later edns.); in addition inhabitants of Ifield were sometimes listed under Crawley: e.g. *ibid.* (1895, 1913).

<sup>97</sup> *Ibid.* (1862, 1866); W.S.R.O., PHA 755-6; Burke, *Peerage* (1935), 1449; cf. below, Rom. Cath.

<sup>98</sup> *Suss. in 20th Cent.* 181, 422.

<sup>99</sup> *Ibid.* 221-2; cf. N. Shute, *Come into the Sunlight*.

<sup>1</sup> *Suss. in 20th Cent.* 236.

<sup>2</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1855).

<sup>3</sup> Hobley, *Crawley and Dist.* 31.

<sup>4</sup> [R. Smith], *Longleys of Crawley* (Crawley, 1983), 13, 15.

<sup>5</sup> Crawley Ref. Libr., sale cat. 1910; cf. Gardner, *Suss. Map* (1795); *S.A.C.* xxii. 215.

<sup>6</sup> *Brighton Evening Argus*, 23 June 1958.

<sup>7</sup> *W. Suss. Gaz.* 13 Feb. 1964.

<sup>8</sup> *Suss. in 20th Cent.* 180-1.

<sup>9</sup> W.S.R.O., SP 474.

<sup>10</sup> Cf. e.g. W. S. Ellis, *Parks and Forests of Suss.* 135; *W. Suss. Gaz.* 19 Mar. 1959; W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 240 (TS. cat.).

<sup>11</sup> e.g. Deerswood, Ifield Lodge, the Elms (later Buckswood Grange), and Woldhurstlea: *W. Suss. Gaz.* 19 Mar. 1959; *Brighton Evening Argus*, 23 June 1958; below, Crawley new town, public servs.

<sup>12</sup> Below, local govt. and public servs.; *W. Suss. Gaz.* 19 Mar. 1959.

<sup>13</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1938); local inf.

<sup>14</sup> O.S. Map 6", TQ 23 NE. (1963 edn.).

<sup>15</sup> e.g. *Crawley Official Guide* (1971-2), 33.

<sup>16</sup> Cf. *W. Suss. Gaz.* 13 Feb. 1964.

<sup>17</sup> Crawley Ref. Libr., sale cat. of Ifield Ct. 1911.

<sup>18</sup> *Ibid.* prospectus of Ifield estate, n.d.; W.S.R.O., SP 474; for the golf course, below.

<sup>19</sup> *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 450.

<sup>20</sup> *S.R.S.* x. 46-7, 59.

<sup>21</sup> *Ibid.* lvi. 73, 88.

<sup>22</sup> *Ibid.* v. 104.

<sup>23</sup> *S.A.C.* xlv. 144.

<sup>24</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. I/26/3, p. 43.

<sup>25</sup> *Census*, 1801-1931. By contrast, the pop. of Crawley par. actually fell between 1841 and 1901: *ibid.* 1841-1901.

<sup>26</sup> Above; below, econ. hist.

<sup>27</sup> W.S.R.O., Add. MSS. 27001-2 (TS. cat.); cf. *Lytton MSS.* p. 18.

<sup>28</sup> *S.R.S.* xlii. 51.

<sup>29</sup> 8 & 9 Wm. III, c. 15.

<sup>30</sup> Norden, *Suss. Map* (1595). For County oak W. of the rd., above.

<sup>31</sup> 10 Geo. III, c. 95 (Priv. Act); 39 & 40 Vic. c. 39.

<sup>32</sup> W.S.R.O., TD/W 156.



and South gate near the Slaugham boundary in the south-east corner.<sup>33</sup> A  $\frac{3}{4}$ -mile section north of Crawley was widened in 1930-1, and the western bypass road for Crawley, planned at the same date, was built between 1935 and 1939;<sup>34</sup> a dual-carriageway road, it retained in 1985 much of its original landscaping by the local firm of Cheals.<sup>35</sup>

Two roads through the parish between Crawley and Horsham existed in 1724.<sup>36</sup> The more northerly took a winding course by way of Ifield and Rusper villages, following the modern Ifield and Rusper roads. It was mentioned in 1335<sup>37</sup> and, as the Ifield-Rusper<sup>38</sup> or Crawley-Rusper road,<sup>39</sup> on other occasions in the 13th and 14th centuries. The second road, which followed the modern Horsham Road, existed apparently by 1561<sup>40</sup> and possibly earlier: Goffs Lane, for the repair of which money was left in 1490,<sup>41</sup> was probably the section of the road which led over Goffs Hill. The second mentioned road was a turnpike between 1823 and 1873;<sup>42</sup> there was a tollgate on Goffs Hill.<sup>43</sup> Other roads mentioned in the parish before 1600 were Langley Lane;<sup>44</sup> a road from Ifield to Bewbush in Lower Beeding;<sup>45</sup> the Prestwood-Ifield road, probably one of the two modern roads to Charlwood;<sup>46</sup> and a road from Stanford or Stafford bridge, north-east of Ifield village, to Shiremark gate, evidently the other modern Charlwood road.<sup>47</sup> The modern Haslett Avenue, formerly Three Bridges Road, was called Worth Lane in 1830.<sup>48</sup> The roads on the clay portions of the parish were presumably as bad as elsewhere in the Weald; as late as 1903 it was claimed that over 200 parishioners had no road communication with Ifield church.<sup>49</sup> The courses of roads over the commons of the parish, particularly Ifield green and Lowfield heath, were fixed at inclosure in 1855.<sup>50</sup>

As the half-way point between London and Brighton, Crawley was well served by coaches in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. By 1793 there were two in each direction every weekday,<sup>51</sup> and by the early 1830s they were hourly. At the same date several carriers plied daily to London and Brighton,<sup>52</sup> but by 1845, with the opening of the railway station at Three Bridges, only a twice-weekly carrier to London remained.<sup>53</sup> The late 19th- and early 20th-century revival of road transport quickly affected

Crawley,<sup>54</sup> which by 1905 was said to be enlivened by an almost ceaseless traffic of motor cars, cycles, and coaches heading for the sea.<sup>55</sup> The noise and the clouds of dust created were adversely remarked on in 1912.<sup>56</sup> By 1922 there was a service of buses to Handcross (in Slaugham), Horsham, and Croydon (Surr.), and by 1927 another service to Horsham passed through Ifield village.<sup>57</sup> In the 1930s the town was within the orbit of the London Passenger Transport Board, which had a bus depot on the east side of High Street.<sup>58</sup>

From 1841 the parish was served by the London-Brighton railway line, with a station at Three Bridges  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile east of Crawley. The Three Bridges to Horsham railway line was opened through the parish in 1848, with a station named Crawley in Ifield parish east of the London-Brighton road.<sup>59</sup> By 1853 there were six passenger trains a day with connections to London, and by 1859 eight;<sup>60</sup> c. 1860 the journey to London took 65 minutes,<sup>61</sup> and in 1922 about the same.<sup>62</sup> The line was electrified in 1938.<sup>63</sup> A new station, 300 yd. east of the old one, and crowned by a six-storeyed office block, was opened in 1968, the old building being demolished.<sup>64</sup> Ifield station was opened in 1907 as Lyons Crossing halt, becoming Ifield halt later the same year and receiving its modern name in 1930.<sup>65</sup>

There were two inns in Ifield village in 1985. The Plough or Old Plough existed by 1833,<sup>66</sup> its original building being replaced c. 1910 by another immediately to the east.<sup>67</sup> The Royal Oak on the east side of Ifield green apparently also existed by c. 1910.<sup>68</sup> The Gate inn at the west end of the parish, which also survived in 1985, existed by 1870.<sup>69</sup>

The chief inn in the parish, however, has always been the George, on the west side of Crawley High Street, recorded as an inn from 1579.<sup>70</sup> In 1690 the building contained a hall, two parlours, and at least eight chambers, besides offices.<sup>71</sup> In the early 19th century, lying as it did half way between London and Brighton, the George was one of the chief Sussex coaching inns.<sup>72</sup> In 1845 it was described as a commercial inn and hotel; horses and carriages could be hired there in 1874; and in 1882 the landlord was also a wine and spirit merchant.<sup>73</sup> The inn was a place for holding auctions in the late 18th

<sup>33</sup> O.S. Map 6", Suss. III (1874-9 edn.).

<sup>34</sup> *Rep. on Road Fund, 1930-1* (H.M.S.O.), 24; 1935-6, 14; 1945-6, 20.

<sup>35</sup> Carman, 'Crawley', 30.

<sup>36</sup> Budgen, *Suss. Map* (1724).

<sup>37</sup> *Cat. Anct. D. i*, C 527; cf. W.S.R.O., Ep. II/17/97.

<sup>38</sup> *Cat. Anct. D. iii*, C 3255; vi, C 3853.

<sup>39</sup> *Ibid.* v, A 11439; vi, C 3878 (2), 3902.

<sup>40</sup> W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 27005 (TS. cat.).

<sup>41</sup> *S.R.S. xlii*, 51; cf. Arundel Cast. MS. M 279, rot. 3d.

<sup>42</sup> 4 Geo. IV, c. 42 (Local and Personal); 36 & 37 Vic. c. 90.

<sup>43</sup> W.S.R.O., Par. 109/20/2.

<sup>44</sup> Arundel Cast. MS. M 279, rot. 3d.; cf. W.S.R.O., Ep. II/17/97; E.S.R.O., SAS/HA 16 (TS. cat.); Gardner, *Suss. Map* (1795).

<sup>45</sup> W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 27005 (TS. cat.); cf. Gardner, *Suss. Map* (1795).

<sup>46</sup> *Cat. Anct. D. iii*, C 2941; cf. E.S.R.O., Acc 3691 (map, 1687).

<sup>47</sup> Arundel Cast. MS. M 280, rot. 4; cf. E.S.R.O., Acc 3691 (map, 1687).

<sup>48</sup> Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 381.

<sup>49</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. II/14A (1903).

<sup>50</sup> *Ibid.* Par. 109/20/1-2.

<sup>51</sup> *Univ. Brit. Dir.* ii (1793), 609.

<sup>52</sup> Pigot, *Nat. Com. Dir.* (1832-4), 1027.

<sup>53</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1845), s.v. Crawley.

<sup>54</sup> *Crawley*, ed. Lowerson, 27.

<sup>55</sup> W. Goodliffe, *Horsham and St. Leonard's Forest*, 54; cf. E. V. Lucas, *Highways and Byways in Suss.* 218-19.

<sup>56</sup> *S.A.C. lv*, 1.

<sup>57</sup> Inf. from Mr. Kay.

<sup>58</sup> O.S. Map 1/2,500, Suss. III. 12 (1937 edn.).

<sup>59</sup> *Southern Region Rec. comp.* R. H. Clark, 51, 70, 89; Bastable, *Crawley*, 75.

<sup>60</sup> *Crawley*, ed. Lowerson, 7; inf. from Mr. Kay.

<sup>61</sup> A. A. Adrian, *Mark Lemon*, 141.

<sup>62</sup> Hobley, *Crawley and Dist.* 26.

<sup>63</sup> H. P. White, *Regional Hist. of Rlys. of G.B.* ii, *Southern Eng.* 192.

<sup>64</sup> *W. Suss. Gaz.* 16 Mar. 1967; *Brighton Evening Argus*, 29 July 1968; below, pl. facing p. 64.

<sup>65</sup> *Southern Region Rec.* 77, 98.

<sup>66</sup> W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 16873, p. 48; Bastable, *Crawley*, 180.

<sup>67</sup> Inf. from Mr. Kay.

<sup>68</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1903 and later edns.), listing members of the Moon fam. as beer retailers; inf. from Mr. Kay.

<sup>69</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1870).

<sup>70</sup> *S.R.S. iii*, p. 117.

<sup>71</sup> P.R.O., PROB 4/9782 (ref. supplied by Mrs. P. Bracher, Crawley); cf. *S.A.C. lv*, 4.

<sup>72</sup> e.g. Pigot, *Nat. Com. Dir.* (1832-4), 1026; *Suss. in 20th Cent.* 187-8.

<sup>73</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1845 and later edns.), s.v. Crawley.



century.<sup>74</sup> In the early 20th it gained an increased trade from the revival of road transport. The building was restored and refurbished before 1910, when it was being patronized by both motorists and cyclists.<sup>75</sup> By 1918 it belonged to the Home Counties Public House Trust Co. Ltd., a forerunner of Trusthouse Forte (U.K.) Ltd.<sup>76</sup> Despite many later alterations the building<sup>77</sup> retains the plan and some of the walls of a probably late medieval timber-framed structure, which had a central hall with a service wing to the north; the parlour to the south, with a four-centre-arched stone fireplace, was the entrance hall to the hotel in 1985; the date 1615 on the fireplace is probably not original. Further south are other 16th- or early 17th-century buildings, part of which may already have been incorporated in the inn by 1690. The canted bays and sash windows in the street front are 18th- or 19th-century. Many of the interiors date from the early 20th-century restoration. An assembly room existed by 1880.<sup>78</sup>

Further north on the west side of the Crawley-London road by 1874 was the Sun inn. The Station inn, later hotel, renamed c. 1885 the Railway hotel, and in 1969 the Rocket, was opened on the east side of Brighton Road but in Ifield parish before 1852; in 1855 it was a posting house, and in 1862 the landlord was licensed to let horses. In 1895 it was described as a family and commercial hotel, where French was spoken.<sup>79</sup> Possibly from the beginning it contained an assembly or concert hall, and in the early 20th century large stables and a coach house, which were succeeded by a motor garage.<sup>80</sup> The Bricklayers Arms beside West green was recorded in 1855,<sup>81</sup> on the site occupied from c. 1900 by the Swan inn.<sup>82</sup> Another beer retailer was mentioned in Rusper Road in the 1860s.<sup>83</sup> The Crown inn at West Green existed by c. 1900.<sup>84</sup>

Cricket was played on Ifield green apparently by 1721 and certainly by the 19th century, as it has continued to be. The Ifield cricket club was founded in 1804 and survived in 1985. Matches were also played in the late 18th century on Langley green.<sup>85</sup> In Crawley Mark Lemon was largely responsible for the organization of a cricket club in the 1860s;<sup>86</sup> there was a cricket field at the north end of the town in 1868. Athletic sports were held in Crawley at the same date,<sup>87</sup> and the Crawley athletic club was formed in 1897; in 1907 there were annual meet-

ings,<sup>88</sup> apparently in East Park south-east of the railway station.<sup>89</sup> A bowling club, with a green behind the George, was founded c. 1913.<sup>90</sup> It moved probably in 1920 or 1921 to a site in Three Bridges Road,<sup>91</sup> and became the Crawley bowling and tennis club.<sup>92</sup> A Crawley cycling club existed by 1895. There were two football clubs in Crawley in 1895;<sup>93</sup> by 1946 the Crawley football club played on the ground west of High Street<sup>94</sup> that still existed in 1985. Football was also played on Ifield green by 1922,<sup>95</sup> and in 1984.

At inclosure in 1855, 11 a. of Ifield green were reserved for recreation.<sup>96</sup> A piece of land at West Green was granted from Ifield manor for the same purpose in 1881.<sup>97</sup> A recreation ground of c. 7 a. in Three Bridges Road (later Haslett Avenue) east of Crawley town was opened in 1920 as the war memorial of Crawley and Ifield parishes; (Sir) John Drughorn, then or later lord of the manor, was the largest subscriber to the cost. Football and cricket were played there.<sup>98</sup>

Ifield golf course, of 131 a., in the south-west part of the parish, was laid out by Sir John Drughorn in 1927. In 1943 there were attached to it four tennis courts and two squash courts, the grass of the greens being grazed by the sheep of the tenant of Ifield Court farm.<sup>99</sup>

Several musical organizations flourished in Crawley in the mid 19th century, when the combined church choirs of Crawley and Ifield gave winter benefit concerts with ambitious programmes.<sup>1</sup> The Station, later Railway, hotel could accommodate such events,<sup>2</sup> and there was also an assembly room at the George by 1880.<sup>3</sup> Moses Nightingale, a local corn merchant, founded the Hazeldene orchestra in 1884, which gave concerts under his direction for the Crawley and Ifield harmonic society until 1902; the orchestra still flourished in 1931.<sup>4</sup> A Crawley town band was formed apparently in 1861, and a West Crawley band in 1900; in 1922 both played *alfresco* on Saturday evenings. At the latter date there was also a Crawley and Ifield choral society.<sup>5</sup> The former Railway hotel remained a venue for live entertainment in 1983.<sup>6</sup> Numerous other clubs and societies flourished in Crawley in the early 20th century, for instance a branch of the Primrose League in 1916,<sup>7</sup> and a debating society in 1927.<sup>8</sup>

The Imperial picture theatre in Brighton Road

<sup>74</sup> Bastable, *Crawley*, 38.

<sup>75</sup> *Suss. in 20th Cent.* 187-8.

<sup>76</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1918), s.v. Crawley.

<sup>77</sup> *Suss. in 20th Cent.* 187-8; Bastable, *Crawley*, 36; below, pl. facing p. 129.

<sup>78</sup> Below.  
<sup>79</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1852 and later edns.), s.v. Crawley; Bastable, *Crawley*, 71.

<sup>80</sup> Adrian, *Mark Lemon*, 145; Hobley, *Crawley and Dist.* p. xxxiii; W.S.R.O., SP 1122; cf. below.

<sup>81</sup> W.S.R.O., Par. 109/20/2.  
<sup>82</sup> *Pike's Horsham, Crawley and Dist. Blue Bk. and Local Dir.* (1899-1900); *Horsham, Crawley and Surrounding Dists. Dir.* (1929-30).

<sup>83</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1862, 1866).  
<sup>84</sup> *Pike's Horsham, Crawley and Dist. Blue Bk. and Local Dir.* (1899-1900); *Horsham, Crawley and Surrounding Dists. Dir.* (1929-30).

<sup>85</sup> H. F. and A. P. Squire, *Pre-Victorian Suss. Cricket*, 9; *Ifield Cricket Club, 1804-1954*, 3-4 (copy in W.S.R.O. libr.); Hobley, *Crawley and Dist.* 31.

<sup>86</sup> Adrian, *Mark Lemon*, 153; for Lemon, below.

<sup>87</sup> Bastable, *Crawley*, 55; cf. Carman, 'Crawley', 12.

<sup>88</sup> *V.C.H. Suss.* ii. 481.

<sup>89</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1905), s.v. Crawley.

<sup>90</sup> *Pike's Horsham, Crawley and Dist. Blue Bk. and Local Dir.* (1913-14); cf. Horsham Mus. MS. SP 305.

<sup>91</sup> *Horsham, Crawley, S. Surr. and Dist.: the 'G.M.F.' Blue Bk.* (1920, 1921).

<sup>92</sup> Hobley, *Crawley and Dist.* p. xxxiv.

<sup>93</sup> *Crawley and Ifield Guide* (c. 1895) (copy in Crawley Ref. Libr.).

<sup>94</sup> O.S. Map 6", *Suss.* III. SE. (1946 edn.).

<sup>95</sup> Hobley, *Crawley and Dist.* 31.

<sup>96</sup> W.S.R.O., Par. 109/20/1-2.

<sup>97</sup> *Ibid.* Add. MS. 16874, p. 113.

<sup>98</sup> Hobley, *Crawley and Dist.* 22-3; W.S.R.O., Par. 60/54/3; *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1934), s.v. Crawley; Bastable, *Crawley*, 52-3.

<sup>99</sup> W.S.R.O., SP 474; *W. Suss. Gaz.* 10 Feb. 1983.

<sup>1</sup> Adrian, *Mark Lemon*, 145.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*; cf. W.S.R.O., SP 1122; Hobley, *Crawley and Dist.* p. xxxiii.

<sup>3</sup> *Crawley*, ed. Lowerson, 40; cf. Horsham Mus. MS. SP 305.

<sup>4</sup> *Suss. in 20th Cent.* 445; Hobley, *Crawley and Dist.* 28; Bastable, *Crawley*, 117.

<sup>5</sup> Hobley, *Crawley and Dist.* 27-8.

<sup>6</sup> Bastable, *Crawley*, 71.

<sup>7</sup> *Willett's Dir., Almanack and Diary* (1916) (copy in Crawley Ref. Libr.).

<sup>8</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1927), s.v. Crawley.



was opened c. 1910.<sup>9</sup> After being burnt down in 1928, it was rebuilt as the Imperial cinema, and after the Second World War became first an auction room and then a car showroom. The Embassy cinema on the west side of High Street was opened in 1938<sup>10</sup> and survived in 1985.

An Ifield church institute existed at West Green in the 1890s, when members paid 2d. a week.<sup>11</sup> A parish hall in Ifield village was built in 1922 at the expense of Dr. and Mrs. Mosse of Old Park House; it was sold to freemasons c. 1962.<sup>12</sup> Ifield Association, founded to foster community activities in 1945, survived in 1985.<sup>13</sup> A barn on the north side of Ifield church was converted in 1973 as the Ifield Barn theatre, seating 85; visual arts exhibitions were also held there.<sup>14</sup>

Mark Lemon, the first editor of *Punch*, lived at Vine Cottage on the west side of Crawley High Street between 1858 and his death in 1870, and is buried in Ifield churchyard; from Crawley station, a short distance from his house, he travelled to London two or three times a week. Besides instigating the volunteer fire brigade, he organized amateur concerts and theatricals, penny readings, and two art exhibitions, at one of which his friends Maclise and Frith were represented; for those and other activities he earned the title 'Father of Crawley'.<sup>15</sup> Francis Thompson the poet (d. 1907) often visited the Capuchin friary.<sup>16</sup> The 'acid bath' murderer John Haigh disposed of at least three of his victims in a building in Leopold Road, off Ifield Road, in 1948-9.<sup>17</sup>

**MANORS AND OTHER ESTATES.** *IFIELD* manor was held by Alwi in 1066, and by William son of Rannulf of William de Braose in 1086.<sup>18</sup> The overlordship continued to belong to the lords of the rape.<sup>19</sup> The early medieval descent is fragmentary.<sup>20</sup> Robert Bonet, who gave Ifield church to Ruspriory c. 1200, may also have held the manor.<sup>21</sup> Edmund de Valle in 1273 settled a messuage and 100 a. in Ifield, together with land in Kingston by Sea, on Thomas of Warbleton, Hugh de Buci putting in his claim.<sup>22</sup> In 1313-14 the same or another Hugh de Buci settled the manor of Ifield, so called, on Lucy, widow of Robert de Buci, as her dower.<sup>23</sup>

<sup>9</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1909, 1913), s.v. Crawley.

<sup>10</sup> Souvenir programme of opening of Embassy cinema, in Crawley Ref. Libr.; Bastable, *Crawley*, 81-2.

<sup>11</sup> *Crawley and Ifield Guide* (c. 1895) (copy in Crawley Ref. Libr.).

<sup>12</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1922, 1930); inf. from Mr. Frost.

<sup>13</sup> Inf. from the president, Mr. Frost.

<sup>14</sup> *W. Suss. Gaz.* 27 June 1974.

<sup>15</sup> Adrian, *Mark Lemon*, 138-46, 152-5, 205; Bastable, *Crawley*, 36, 62-3, 71.

<sup>16</sup> E. Meynell, *Life of Francis Thompson*, 344; for the friary, below, Rom. Cath.

<sup>17</sup> *Concise Encyclopedia of Crime and Criminals*, ed. H. Scott, 177; S. Jackson, *J. G. Haigh*; inf. from Mr. Kay.

<sup>18</sup> *V.C.H. Suss.* i, 450.

<sup>19</sup> e.g. *Cal. Inq. p.m.* xvi, p. 233; *S.R.S.* iii, p. 134.

<sup>20</sup> The fee in Ifield held of the abp. in the early 13th cent. seems more likely to have been in Ifield (Kent): *Acta Stephani Langton* (Cant. & York Soc.), p. xvii n. 4; *Red Bk. Exch.* (Rolls Ser.), ii, 556.

<sup>21</sup> Below, churches.

<sup>22</sup> *S.R.S.* vii, p. 88.

<sup>23</sup> *Ibid.* xxiii, p. 19; P.R.O., CP 40/423, rot. 274.

<sup>24</sup> *S.A.C.* lxii, 136.

<sup>25</sup> *S.R.S.* xxiii, pp. 141-2.

<sup>26</sup> B.L. Add. Ch. 30343 (MS. cal.).

Hugh's two daughters and heirs Sibyl, wife of John de Lislebonne, and Joan, wife of William of Fyfield, each apparently held a moiety of the manor in 1348,<sup>24</sup> and 172 a. in Ifield which may represent the Lislebonne moiety were settled on Fyfield in 1357-8.<sup>25</sup> Joan, widow of Sir John Foxley, perhaps the Joan mentioned, gave up her claim to dower in the manor of Ifield in 1379.<sup>26</sup>

In 1387 Sir Richard Poynings died seised of the manor;<sup>27</sup> the Poynings family were already lords of neighbouring Crawley,<sup>28</sup> and Thomas of Poynings had received a grant of free warren over lands in Ifield in 1328.<sup>29</sup> After 1387 the manor descended with Poynings<sup>30</sup> until 1531, when Henry Percy, earl of Northumberland, settled it on Sir Thomas Nevill,<sup>31</sup> whose daughter Margaret and her husband (Sir) Robert Southwell<sup>32</sup> had it in 1542. In 1545 they settled it on Edward Shirley<sup>33</sup> (fl. 1554).<sup>34</sup> Thomas Shirley had it in 1566;<sup>35</sup> at his death in 1579 he was succeeded by his son John,<sup>36</sup> later Sir John, who in 1617 conveyed it to Sir Walter Covert<sup>37</sup> (d. 1632), then or later his son-in-law. Sir Walter's niece and heir Anne, widow of Walter Covert of Maidstone (Kent),<sup>38</sup> died later in 1632, and was succeeded by her son Thomas.<sup>39</sup> John Covert was dealing with the manor in 1649.<sup>40</sup>

Denzil Holles,<sup>41</sup> created in 1661 Lord Holles of Ifield, married Jane, widow of Sir Walter Covert, and was dealing with the manor in 1659.<sup>42</sup> Formerly a strong opponent of Charles I, he was employed in the 1660s as a diplomatist. He was apparently living at Ifield by 1662, from which date members of the family were buried there.<sup>43</sup> At his death in 1680 the manor passed to his son Francis, Lord Holles (d. 1690), whose son and heir Denzil, Lord Holles (d. 1694), was succeeded by his cousin John Holles, earl of Clare and from 1694 duke of Newcastle (d. 1711). John's heir was his nephew Thomas Pelham-Holles, later duke of Newcastle. By 1739<sup>44</sup> Ifield had passed to Newcastle's brother Henry Pelham (d. 1754), whose heirs were his four daughters.<sup>45</sup> One of them, Frances, was described as sole lady of the manor in 1770;<sup>46</sup> c. 1786 she sold Ifield to Thomas Dennett<sup>47</sup> (d. 1793 × 1801).<sup>48</sup>

Dennett's daughter Anne married Capt. the Hon. Robert Rodney, R.N. (d. 1826), whose son and heir Robert succeeded in 1846 as Lord Rodney and died

<sup>27</sup> *Cal. Inq. p.m.* xvi, pp. 232-3.

<sup>28</sup> *V.C.H. Suss.* vii, 145.

<sup>29</sup> *Cal. Chart. R.* 1327-41, 76.

<sup>30</sup> *V.C.H. Suss.* vii, 209; *Feud. Aids*, vi, 525; E.S.R.O., SAS/EG 49 (TS. cat.); P.R.O., C 141/2, no. 26.

<sup>31</sup> *S.R.S.* xx, 447.

<sup>32</sup> E.S.R.O., SAS/WH 371.

<sup>33</sup> *S.R.S.* xix, 239.

<sup>34</sup> *Cal. Pat.* 1553-4, 463.

<sup>35</sup> *S.R.S.* iii, p. 43.

<sup>36</sup> *Ibid.* pp. 132-4.

<sup>37</sup> *Ibid.* xix, 239.

<sup>38</sup> P.R.O., C 142/490, no. 187.

<sup>39</sup> *Ibid.* C 142/483, no. 55.

<sup>40</sup> *S.R.S.* xx, 400.

<sup>41</sup> Para. based mainly on *Complete Peerage*, s.v. Holles, Newcastle.

<sup>42</sup> *S.R.S.* xix, 239.

<sup>43</sup> *S.A.C.* xxii, 215 and n.; xlvii, 144; lxxviii, 96.

<sup>44</sup> W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 16873, p. 1.

<sup>45</sup> *D.N.B.*; cf. *S.R.S.* xix, 80-1.

<sup>46</sup> *S.R.S.* li, 5; cf. *ibid.* 16; W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 16873, p. 13. B.L. Add. MS. 5685, f. 160, however, states that her sister Mary was joint lady in 1773.

<sup>47</sup> B.L. Add. MS. 5685, f. 160.

<sup>48</sup> W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 16873, p. 23; *S.R.S.* li, 66.



in 1864.<sup>49</sup> In 1844 over 1,300 a. in the parish belonged to the Rodney estate.<sup>50</sup> The manor was later in two moieties, one belonging to Lord Rodney and later to his widow Sarah (d. 1882), and the other to his sister Anne and her husband Maj. Manaton Pipon (d. 1881).<sup>51</sup> By 1887 both moieties had passed to Lord Rodney's daughter Patience<sup>52</sup> and her husband R. W. D. Harley, who in 1889 sold Ifield manor, with Ifield Court farm, to William Wood, tenant of the farm since 1856;<sup>53</sup> Wood still owned both in 1894,<sup>54</sup> but had died by 1896.<sup>55</sup> R. N. S. Lewin, a relation of the owners of the rectory,<sup>56</sup> had the manor in 1905 and apparently in 1909;<sup>57</sup> the farm belonged to Ronald W. Selby in 1916, and to Messrs. Selby and Nevill in 1917.<sup>58</sup> Sir John Drug-horn, Bt., was lord by 1922, but lived at Ifield Hall rather than Ifield Court both then and later.<sup>59</sup> At his death without surviving male issue in 1943 the Ifield manor estate, comprising 1,268 a., was sold to Mr. J. A. Farmer (fl. 1986).<sup>60</sup>

A house on Ifield manor was mentioned in 1387,<sup>61</sup> and a moated house in 1529.<sup>62</sup> By 1835 it had become a farmhouse called Ifield Court occupying the northern corner of the moat;<sup>63</sup> it was burnt down before c. 1875.<sup>64</sup> The moat survived in 1985, when the area within it was rough grass;<sup>65</sup> also then surviving were a group of farm buildings to the north, including a probably 16th-century barn.<sup>66</sup> A new house east of the moat in revived vernacular style had been built by c. 1875; it was enlarged in the early 20th century,<sup>67</sup> and after c. 1970 was used as a hotel.<sup>68</sup>

The manor of *BONWICKS* was held of Ifield in 1566.<sup>69</sup> A Walter of Bonwick owned land possibly in Ifield in the 13th century,<sup>70</sup> and a yardland, 46 a., and rents in Ifield were settled on John Bonwick in 1381–2.<sup>71</sup> The 110 a. of land together with rents in Ifield settled on Thomas Fenner in 1506–7<sup>72</sup> may have been the same, since John Fenner died seised of Bonwicks c. 1513. John's estate, subject to the life interest of his daughter-in-law Anne, then the wife of Thomas Culpeper, descended to his grandson John,<sup>73</sup> presumably the John Fenner who died seised of Bonwicks manor, then first so called, and 320 a. in Ifield and Rusper in 1566, leaving as heir his son Dudley.<sup>74</sup> Thomas Gage was said to be lord in

1579.<sup>75</sup> Edward Baron or Barnes was dealing with the manor between 1623 and 1643, and Jane Baron or Barnes in 1645, when it was settled on Richard Arnold.<sup>76</sup> By 1666 Thomas Arnold had it,<sup>77</sup> and in 1718 another Thomas Arnold,<sup>78</sup> presumably the same man who sold it to Michael Wood in 1729, when its demesne comprised 227 a.<sup>79</sup> Thereafter the descent is lost until 1771, when Henry St. John, who had Bonwicks in right of his wife, devised it to his daughter Susanna Wigsell (d. 1779). Her son Attwood Wigsell was lord in 1786, and was succeeded in 1795 by his brother the Revd. Thomas Wigsell (d. 1805). In 1806 Bonwicks was sold by Thomas's heirs to William Cutler (d. 1837),<sup>80</sup> who was a chief landowner in the parish in 1830,<sup>81</sup> and resided there.<sup>82</sup> Another William Cutler was dealing with the manor in 1838,<sup>83</sup> but by 1844 the farm had passed to George Birch.<sup>84</sup> A Mrs. Birch, perhaps his widow, was living at Bonwicks Place in 1855.<sup>85</sup> In 1881 the farm was sold to George Trist (d. 1884).<sup>86</sup> Francis Allen owned the estate between 1900 and 1919, when he sold it to H. A. Baxter. He sold it after 1922 to Alexander Graham Lawrence, Lord Lawrence, who sold it c. 1940 to a Mr. Forbes. About 1960 it was again sold to a speculator, afterwards being divided up.<sup>87</sup>

A house on Bonwicks manor was mentioned in 1566.<sup>88</sup> The main range of the present Bonwicks Place is a tall brick 17th-century building with a projecting stair turret at the back; the staircase is original. A lower service wing extended northwards from its west end.<sup>89</sup> That range was rebuilt when the house was refitted in the earlier 20th century, and further additions were made after 1970.

The manor of *PRESTWOOD* perhaps represents former demesne woodland of Rusper priory<sup>90</sup> broken up for cultivation during the Middle Ages. Four yardlands at Prestwood and elsewhere were held of Bramber rape by the priory in 1368, when Roger Atwater held another  $\frac{1}{2}$  yardland also called Prestwood.<sup>91</sup> The priory retained its lands until the Dissolution. Thomas Shirley and Thomas Michell leased them for 60 years in 1534, and in 1537 the Crown granted the reversion of Prestwood manor, then first so called, to (Sir) Robert Southwell and his wife Margaret,<sup>92</sup> who granted it back in 1546.<sup>93</sup> John

<sup>49</sup> Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 381; *Complete Peerage*, s.v. Rodney.

<sup>50</sup> W.S.R.O., TD/W 156.

<sup>51</sup> Ibid. Add. MSS. 16874, p. 104; 24910; Elwes & Robinson, *W. Suss.* 125; *Complete Peerage*, s.v. Rodney.

<sup>52</sup> W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 16874, p. 116; Burke, *Peerage* (1935), 2028–9.

<sup>53</sup> W.S.R.O., Add. MSS. 24916–17.

<sup>54</sup> Ibid. 16874, p. 159.

<sup>55</sup> Stained glass memorial in ch.

<sup>56</sup> Below.

<sup>57</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1905); W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 19882; *ibid.* Par. 109/30/16, f. 34.

<sup>58</sup> E.S.R.O., SAS/Acc 1387.

<sup>59</sup> Hobley, *Crawley and Dist.* 31; *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1930, 1938).

<sup>60</sup> *Who Was Who, 1941–50*, 330; W.S.R.O., SP 474; *inf.* from Mr. Farmer.

<sup>61</sup> *Cal. Fine R.* 1383–91, 199.

<sup>62</sup> *Cat. Ant. D.* iii, A 3977.

<sup>63</sup> Horsfield, *Hist. Suss.* ii. 225; W.S.R.O., TD/W 156.

<sup>64</sup> O.S. Map 6", *Suss.* III (1874–9 edn.); *inf.* from Mr. Farmer.

<sup>65</sup> *Inf.* from Ifield Ct. Hotel.

<sup>66</sup> *Inf.* from Wealden Bldgs. Study Group.

<sup>67</sup> O.S. Map 6", *Suss.* III (1874–9 and later edns.); *Crawley Ref. Libr.*, sale cat. 1930.

<sup>68</sup> *Inf.* from Ifield Ct. Hotel.

<sup>69</sup> *S.R.S.* iii, p. 43.

<sup>70</sup> *Cat. Ant. D.* ii, C 2242; cf. *S.R.S.* x. 61, 278.

<sup>71</sup> *S.R.S.* xxiii, p. 188.

<sup>72</sup> Ibid. p. 303.

<sup>73</sup> Ibid. xiv, p. 88.

<sup>74</sup> Ibid. iii, pp. 41–3.

<sup>75</sup> Ibid. p. 118.

<sup>76</sup> Ibid. xix, 53.

<sup>77</sup> *Wiston Archives*, i, p. 158; *Lytton MSS.* p. 61.

<sup>78</sup> *Wiston Archives*, i, p. 158; cf. *S.R.S.* xx. 363.

<sup>79</sup> W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 24831.

<sup>80</sup> B.L. Add. MSS. 5685, f. 195; 39488, f. 401; *S.R.S.* li. 24, 46.

<sup>81</sup> Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 381.

<sup>82</sup> *S.A.C.* xxii. 220.

<sup>83</sup> W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 24931.

<sup>84</sup> Ibid. TD/W 156.

<sup>85</sup> Ibid. Par. 109/20/1.

<sup>86</sup> Ibid. Add. MSS. 24909, 24931.

<sup>87</sup> Ibid. Par. 109/30/16, f. 29; E.S.R.O., SAS/Acc 1387; *inf.* from Mr. Farmer.

<sup>88</sup> *S.R.S.* iii, p. 43.

<sup>89</sup> B.L. Add. MS. 5673, f. 11.

<sup>90</sup> Cf. above, intro.

<sup>91</sup> *Cal. Inq. p.m.* xi, pp. 143–4; cf. *Cal. Pat.* 1350–4, 495.

<sup>92</sup> *L. & P. Hen. VIII*, xii (2), p. 467.

<sup>93</sup> *S.R.S.* xx. 377–8.



Shirley was said to be lord in 1579.<sup>94</sup> In 1590 the Crown granted Prestwood, with the Nunnery estate in Rusper, to John Cowper.<sup>95</sup> Richard Cowper died seised of it in 1592, and in 1608 his son and heir Sir Richard Cowper conveyed it to John Middleton<sup>96</sup> (d. 1636). Middleton's son and heir Thomas<sup>97</sup> suffered trespass from a riotous assembly at Prestwood c. 1642.<sup>98</sup> In 1650 his son-in-law Bray Chowne claimed to hold the manor on a 1,000-year lease, having entered on the premises 18 months before.<sup>99</sup> In 1662, however, Middleton conveyed it to Richard Arnold. From 1666 the manor descended with Bonwicks until 1717 or later.<sup>1</sup> The lands are then said to have passed, by sale and inheritance, to a Mr. Dungeate of Mayfield, who held them in right of his wife in 1777.<sup>2</sup> John Fuller had them in 1799,<sup>3</sup> and the same or another John Fuller, who was one of the chief landowners in the parish in 1830,<sup>4</sup> devised them at his death in 1839 to his son John Bird Fuller. The latter in 1856 conveyed Lower and Little Prestwood farms, of 139 a., to John Wood, after whose death they were sold in 1864 to George Trist (d. 1884), whose successor G. A. Trist offered them for sale in 1927.<sup>5</sup> The later history has not been traced.

Lower Prestwood Farm, apparently the former manor house, is an 18th-century painted brick building of two storeys; there are later extensions on the east side. The farm buildings include an 18th-century timber-framed barn.

The reputed manor of *LANGLEYS*, so called by 1594,<sup>6</sup> presumably derived from land held by members of the Langley family in the Middle Ages.<sup>7</sup> Thomas Shirley, lord of Ifield manor, died seised of land called Langley in 1579.<sup>8</sup> Thomas Jordan was dealing with the manor between 1594 and 1603.<sup>9</sup> The lands later became part of the Ifield Court estate.<sup>10</sup>

The *RECTORY* estate originated in the grant of Ifield church to Rusper priory c. 1200.<sup>11</sup> It was valued at £10 in 1291;<sup>12</sup> in 1341 it included 36 a. of glebe,<sup>13</sup> which presumably corresponded to the 40 a. on the west side of Ifield green mentioned in 1636.<sup>14</sup> Between 1534 and 1544 the rectory descended with Prestwood;<sup>15</sup> in the latter year Sir Robert and Margaret Southwell conveyed it to Edward Shirley,<sup>16</sup> who in 1554 granted it to his son John.<sup>17</sup> The same or another John sold it in 1607 to Sir Thomas and

Henry Bludder;<sup>18</sup> the latter at his death in 1645 devised it to his brother-in-law Henry Peck of Lewes<sup>19</sup> (d. 1675 or 1676), whose son and heir Henry (d. c. 1680) was succeeded by his son John (d. 1688). John's brother and heir Henry<sup>20</sup> (fl. 1714)<sup>21</sup> may be the Mr. Peck described as impropiator in 1724,<sup>22</sup> but had been succeeded before 1733 by John's unmarried sister Anne (d. by 1735), who devised the rectory to another sister Martha Harsnett<sup>23</sup> (d. c. 1741). Her heir Nicholas Spencer<sup>24</sup> (fl. 1762) devised it at his death in 1783 to his daughter Martha, wife of James Lewin. Their son Spencer James Lewin, vicar from 1790,<sup>25</sup> had it c. 1830,<sup>26</sup> when the lands totalled 57 a.<sup>27</sup> At Lewin's death in 1842 he was succeeded by his son Francis E. Lewin (d. 1850),<sup>28</sup> from whom the rectory passed first to Thomas and Henry Lewin (fl. 1855)<sup>29</sup> and then to Thomas's widow Mary Emily Lewin (d. 1909). In 1913 her executors conveyed a moiety to the Commonwealth Investment Co., which sold it in 1920 to British and Continental Estates Ltd., from whom it was acquired by Sir John Drughorn (d. 1943).<sup>30</sup> After c. 1952 it belonged to Mr. J. A. Farmer.<sup>31</sup>

No rectory house is known before the existing one was built in the early 19th century. Described in 1830 as a competent residence,<sup>32</sup> it is a stuccoed, two-storeyed building in classical style with deep projecting eaves.

Various members of the Ewhurst or Eworth family were recorded locally in the Middle Ages, including William, who was dealing with  $\frac{1}{2}$  yardland in Ifield in 1273,<sup>33</sup> Thomas, who was taxed in Ifield vill in 1332,<sup>34</sup> and William, who held  $\frac{1}{4}$  fee in Ifield of Bramber rape in 1368.<sup>35</sup> Their lands seem likely to have been what was later *EWHRST PLACE FARM*. William Sidney was dealing with 800 a. in Ewhurst (presumably in Ifield), Crawley, and elsewhere in 1447–8.<sup>36</sup> Between 1631 and 1645 Ewhurst descended with Ifield manor,<sup>37</sup> as apparently again in the mid 18th century<sup>38</sup> and certainly between 1821 and 1888. In the latter year R. W. D. Harley and his wife Patience sold the farm, then comprising 194 a., to Philip H. Rawson, who sold it in 1904 to Henry Longley, who still had it at his death in 1922.<sup>39</sup> From Longley's daughter and heir Ann it passed in 1923 to H. T. Gardner, who sold it in 1932 to Antonio Gordon. The estate was afterwards split up.<sup>40</sup>

<sup>94</sup> S.R.S. iii, p. 118.

<sup>95</sup> W.S.R.O., Hurst MSS., transcript of pat. roll.

<sup>96</sup> P.R.O., C 142/242, no. 25; S.R.S. xx, 363.

<sup>97</sup> P.R.O., C 142/595, no. 103.

<sup>98</sup> S.R.S. liv, 16, 22.

<sup>99</sup> *Cal. Cttee. for Compounding*, iii, 2233–4.

<sup>1</sup> S.R.S. xx, 363; *Wiston Archives*, i, p. 158; below, econ. hist. (agric.).

<sup>2</sup> B.L. Add. MS. 5686, f. 41.

<sup>3</sup> W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 24864.

<sup>4</sup> Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 381.

<sup>5</sup> W.S.R.O., Add. MSS. 24865, 24871, 24877, 24909, 24935.

<sup>6</sup> S.R.S. xix, 261.

<sup>7</sup> *Ibid.* x, 59, 164, 279; *Cat. Anct. D.* vi, C 3798, 3877, 5405, 6002; *Inq. Non.* (Rec. Com.), 380.

<sup>8</sup> S.R.S. iii, p. 133.

<sup>9</sup> *Ibid.* xix, 261.

<sup>10</sup> e.g. W.S.R.O., TD/W 156.

<sup>11</sup> Below, churches.

<sup>12</sup> *Tax. Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), 136.

<sup>13</sup> *Inq. Non.* (Rec. Com.), 380.

<sup>14</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. II/17/97.

<sup>15</sup> *L. & P. Hen. VIII*, xii (2), p. 467; above.

<sup>16</sup> *L. & P. Hen. VIII*, xix (1), p. 86.

<sup>17</sup> *Cal. Pat.* 1553–4, 368.

<sup>18</sup> S.R.S. xix, 240.

<sup>19</sup> P.R.O., C 142 744, no. 41.

<sup>20</sup> B.L. Add. MS. 39337, ff. 68, 72.

<sup>21</sup> S.R.S. xix, 240.

<sup>22</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. I/26/3, p. 42.

<sup>23</sup> B.L. Add. MS. 39337, ff. 68, 74.

<sup>24</sup> Surr. R.O., Kingston, 445/2.

<sup>25</sup> B.L. Add. MS. 39337, ff. 66, 68, 86.

<sup>26</sup> *Rep. Com. Eccl. Revenues*, 276.

<sup>27</sup> Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 382; cf. W.S.R.O., TD/W 156.

<sup>28</sup> B.L. Add. MS. 39337, ff. 66, 87.

<sup>29</sup> W.S.R.O., Par. 109/20/1.

<sup>30</sup> *Ibid.* Ep. I/6B/1/11, 27, 37; B.L. Add. MS. 39337, f. 89; above (Ifield man.); below, churches.

<sup>31</sup> Inf. from Mr. Farmer.

<sup>32</sup> Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 382.

<sup>33</sup> S.R.S. vii, p. 88.

<sup>34</sup> *Ibid.* x, 279.

<sup>35</sup> *Cal. Inq. p.m.* xi, p. 143.

<sup>36</sup> B.L. Add. MS. 5685, f. 97; the orig. doc. has not been traced.

<sup>37</sup> B.L. Add. MS. 5685, f. 98; *S.A.C.* xlvii, 146.

<sup>38</sup> B.L. Add. MS. 5685, f. 98.

<sup>39</sup> Horsham Mus. MS. SP 318; W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 6218; *ibid.* Par. 109/20/2.

<sup>40</sup> Inf. from Dr. I. Clout, Ewhurst Pla.



Ewhurst Place<sup>41</sup> comprises the north and part of the east range of a red brick, timber-framed, and partly tilehung 16th- or early 17th-century house occupying the northern portion of a rectangular moated site of which the moat survived complete in 1985. Foundations of canted bays in the north arm of the moat evidently belong to an earlier building of which there is no other record. The size and scale of the present house indicate a building owner of importance and, in view of the poor agricultural potential of the parish, one with income from elsewhere; he is, however, unknown. The east range contained the hall, of which one moulded screens-passage door and part of another survived in 1985, and the north range the service rooms, including a kitchen at the east end, together with a living room at the west end which has 17th-century panelling; there may have been a corridor along the south side of the range to give access to the latter. There is evidence that the third storey of the north range was intended to be a long gallery, but was perhaps not completed as such. The north side of the north range has three wide external chimneys rising directly from the moat, and had at one time a projecting staircase with gabled roof.<sup>42</sup> The main living rooms were presumably in the destroyed south range, of which foundations survived in 1985 along the south arm of the moat. The building had been reduced to its present size by c. 1840.<sup>43</sup> It has since been much restored.

The moat is crossed by an 18th-century brick bridge and two timber bridges.<sup>44</sup> The large garden outside the moat was mostly under rough grass in 1985; it contains dry ditches north and south-east of the moat which may represent remains of an outer moat.

One or more men called John of Ifield held lands in the parish in the early 14th century.<sup>45</sup> The lands were apparently called a manor in 1339<sup>46</sup> and free warren was granted over them in 1317,<sup>47</sup> but they have not been located.

Sele priory in Upper Beeding owned land in the parish in 1477–8.<sup>48</sup>

**JORDANS FARM** on London Road belonged to John Hughes in 1791 and Isaac Hughes in 1805. Matthew Buckle, who had it in 1808<sup>49</sup> and 1844,<sup>50</sup> was described as one of the chief landowners in the parish in 1830.<sup>51</sup> The farmhouse was bought by the A.P.V. Co. Ltd. for a club house in the 1950s.<sup>52</sup>

**ECONOMIC HISTORY. AGRICULTURE.** No demesne ploughteams and only one tenants' team, belonging to 5 *villani* and 4 bordars, were recorded in 1086 on Ifield manor.<sup>53</sup> Assarting from waste land or woodland is presumably reflected in the parish name, and in farm names like Amberley, Langley, and Deerswood.<sup>54</sup> Future assarts were envisaged at the endowment of the vicarage in 1247.<sup>55</sup> There is no certain evidence for the existence of open fields in the parish.<sup>56</sup> The ninth of sheaves was worth sixteen times those of lambs and fleeces in 1340, but at that date the inhabitants were said to subsist only by great labour (*multis laboribus*). Hemp, flax, and fruit were then grown, cattle, pigs, and geese raised, and bees kept.<sup>57</sup> Goffs Park<sup>58</sup> and the 19th-century Bonnets<sup>59</sup> farm preserve medieval surnames recorded in the parish; the name Stumbleholm, recorded from 1448, may express contempt for a decrepit or inconsiderable holding.<sup>60</sup> Common pasture mentioned near Deerswood in the Middle Ages<sup>61</sup> was probably Ifield green; there may then have been other common pasture too, as later. There was demesne meadow on Ifield manor in 1086,<sup>62</sup> and on Rusper priory's land in 1341;<sup>63</sup> it lay presumably along the river Mole and its tributaries.

Between the 16th century and the mid 19th there were freehold tenements of Ifield<sup>64</sup> and Prestwood manors.<sup>65</sup> The former lay partly around the village<sup>66</sup> and partly in the south and south-west, and also included the George inn in Crawley.<sup>67</sup> In 1739 c. 25 tenants of the manor held c. 27 tenements.<sup>68</sup> At least one tenement granted from the waste in the earlier 19th century was copyhold.<sup>69</sup> Tenements of Prestwood lay in the north and west,<sup>70</sup> and extended into Charlwood and Newdigate in Surrey.<sup>71</sup> It is not clear whether the tenants of John Fenner, lord of Bonwicks manor, listed in 1566<sup>72</sup> were manorial tenants or lessees of demesne land. Only one other reference has been found to land held of Bonwicks.<sup>73</sup> Land in the parish was also held of manors outside it, namely Horley (Surr.) or Wykeland in Charlwood (Surr.),<sup>74</sup> Shiremark in Charlwood,<sup>75</sup> Crawley,<sup>76</sup> Slaugham, of which land south of Crawley village was held,<sup>77</sup> Knepp in Shipley,<sup>78</sup> Southwick, of which Goffs farm was held by service of collecting rents of the manor, presumably in the Weald,<sup>79</sup> and Denne in Warnham, of which Stumbleholm farm, otherwise Sandfield, and other lands were held.<sup>80</sup> The Ifield manor demesne was mentioned in 1532;<sup>81</sup> about the same

<sup>41</sup> Below, pl. facing p. 161.

<sup>42</sup> B.L. Add. MS. 5673, f. 59.

<sup>43</sup> W.S.R.O., TD/W 156.

<sup>44</sup> Cf. B.L. Add. MS. 5673, f. 59.

<sup>45</sup> Albery, *Hist. Horsham*, 209; *S.R.S.* x. 164, 279; xxiii, pp. 6, 9–10; *Cal. Pat.* 1327–30, 489; *Cat. Anct. D.* i, C 535; ii, C 2673. The statement at Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 381, that one John died in 1317 has not been verified.

<sup>46</sup> *Cal. Close*, 1339–41, 118.

<sup>47</sup> *Cal. Chart. R.* 1300–26, 359.

<sup>48</sup> *Sele Cartulary*, p. 95.

<sup>49</sup> *S.R.S.* li. 36, 77, 89.

<sup>50</sup> W.S.R.O., TD/W 156.

<sup>51</sup> Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 381.

<sup>52</sup> G. A. Dummett, *From Little Acorns*, 142.

<sup>53</sup> *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 450.

<sup>54</sup> *P.N. Suss.* (E.P.N.S.), i. 207–8; *Cat. Anct. D.* ii, C 2052.

<sup>55</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. I/1/5, f. 60.

<sup>56</sup> But cf. *Cat. Anct. D.* vi, C 3853, 5405.

<sup>57</sup> *Inq. Non.* (Rec. Com.), 380.

<sup>58</sup> *Ibid.*; *P.N. Suss.* i. 208–9; *S.R.S.* xxiii, p. 15.

<sup>59</sup> O.S. Map 6", *Suss.* III (1874–9 edn.); *Chich. Acta* (Cant. & York Soc.), p. 181.

<sup>60</sup> *P.N. Suss.* i. 208.

<sup>61</sup> *Cat. Anct. D.* ii, C 2052.

<sup>62</sup> *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 450.

<sup>63</sup> *Inq. Non.* 380; cf. *Cat. Anct. D.* ii, C 2052.

<sup>64</sup> B.L. Eg. Roll 8549, m. 2d.; W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 16873, pp. 1–4, 11–12.

<sup>65</sup> e.g. P.R.O., SC 2/206/32.

<sup>66</sup> W.S.R.O., Add. MSS. 336 (TS. cat.); 16873, pp. 1–4.

<sup>67</sup> *S.R.S.* iii, pp. 117–18, 150–1; for location of Chancetons, Arundel Cast. MS. M 279, rot. 3d.

<sup>68</sup> W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 16873, pp. 1–4.

<sup>69</sup> *Ibid.* p. 51.

<sup>70</sup> *Ibid.* Add. MS. 24827; *S.R.S.* iii, pp. 117–18; for location of Granthams, O.S. Map 6", *Suss.* III (1874–9 edn.).

<sup>71</sup> P.R.O., SC 2/206/32, ff. 2–3.

<sup>72</sup> *S.R.S.* iii, p. 43.

<sup>73</sup> *Ibid.* pp. 117–18.

<sup>74</sup> *L. & P. Hen. VIII*, xiv (1), p. 590.

<sup>75</sup> *S.R.S.* xx. 391.

<sup>76</sup> *Ibid.* xxxiii, pp. 55–6.

<sup>77</sup> W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 16648.

<sup>78</sup> *Cal. Pat.* 1549–51, 21.

<sup>79</sup> *S.A.C.* lxiii. 89.

<sup>80</sup> Horsham Mus. MSS. 1125, f. 3; 1130; W.S.R.O., MP 2033; *S.R.S.* iii, pp. 26–7; cf. *ibid.* vii, pp. 101–2.

<sup>81</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. I/1/4, f. 87; cf. *Cat. Anct. D.* iii, A 3977; *S.R.S.* iii, p. 133.



date the rectory was being leased,<sup>82</sup> as was the demesne of Prestwood in the 1570s and 1580s.<sup>83</sup> Bonwicks manor demesne in 1566 was said to comprise 320 a. in Ifield and Rusper.<sup>84</sup>

Buckswood farm, on the edge of the high uninclosed land of St. Leonard's Forest, existed by 1649,<sup>85</sup> and Ifield park on the northern edge of the parish had been divided into three farms by 1687.<sup>86</sup> Wheat and summer corn were grown in the earlier 18th century,<sup>87</sup> and c. 1800 it was said that 16 or 18 bu. of wheat, 24 bu. of oats, and 16 bu. of peas were raised to the acre. More oats than wheat were grown in 1801.<sup>88</sup> In 1841 the soil was described as cold and stiff, generally low-lying and wet; nevertheless 2,800 a. were then estimated to be under cultivation, as against 948 a. of meadow, pasture, and common land. There were 5 a. of hops in 1847.<sup>89</sup> A grazier was mentioned in the parish in 1666.<sup>90</sup> Another parishioner in 1670 had c. 100 sheep, and in 1701 the miller at Ifield water mill kept sheep, cattle, and pigs.<sup>91</sup> In 1801 there were listed in the parish 375 cattle, including draught oxen, 516 sheep, and 321 pigs.<sup>92</sup> Pastoral farming was little practised in 1841; few cattle were then bred in the parish, and very few sheep fattened, the only other livestock, besides working cattle, being lambs taken in for winter keep.<sup>93</sup>

Prestwood common on Prestwood manor was mentioned in 1636.<sup>94</sup> From c. 1661 John Fenner and three others were to have common rights there from Michaelmas to Martinmas (11 November) only.<sup>95</sup> By 1717 only one commoner, Richard Arnold, remained, with the right to pasture at least 12 beasts; in that year, however, the common was divided between him and the lord of the manor Thomas Arnold, Thomas having 90 a. on the south side, and Richard 60 a. on the north.<sup>96</sup> Ifield green, otherwise Church field, was commonable in 1636,<sup>97</sup> and Ifield wood was described as a common in 1687.<sup>98</sup> Mention was made in 1761 of the east and west commons of Ifield manor,<sup>99</sup> perhaps Ifield green and Ifield wood respectively, since the latter was later described as Westwood common.<sup>1</sup> Lowfield heath was also commonable in 1761 by the manor tenants, who together with the demesne lessees were forbidden at that date to put more animals in summer there and on Ifield green than they could keep on their holdings in winter.<sup>2</sup> About 1840 Ifield wood comprised 76 a., Ifield green 43 a., and the portion of Lowfield heath within the parish 14 a.<sup>3</sup> Other commons of the manor mentioned from the later 18th century

were West, Goose, Soutons, Gossops, and Langley greens.<sup>4</sup>

Various encroachments on the commons were made in the later 18th century and early 19th, some illegally;<sup>5</sup> they included arable closes on the southern edges of Ifield green and Lowfield heath, cottages and a windmill built on Ifield green, and three island inclosures within Ifield wood.<sup>6</sup> Illegal encroachments were ordered to be thrown open in the 1840s.<sup>7</sup> In 1855 all the commons and roadside waste of Ifield manor, except for Ifield wood, were inclosed. After sales of land to pay expenses, the lords received 11 a. on Ifield green, to be used only as sheep pasture and for recreation, and 34 a. besides; 22 other tenants, including the vicar, received allotments of up to 10 a. The parish officers received 1 a. on Ifield green and the triangular site later occupied by St. Peter's church at West Green as allotments for the labouring poor.<sup>8</sup> A cottage with 7 a. at the north-west corner of Ifield wood had the right to pasture 16 bullocks or 8 horses there in 1864,<sup>9</sup> and pasture rights were still exercised in the later 19th or earlier 20th century.<sup>10</sup> Ifield wood was registered as a common in 1967 and 1969, but had ceased to be grazed by cattle before 1986. Ifield green was registered as a village green in 1980, when it belonged to Crawley borough council.<sup>11</sup>

In 1844 there were 27 farms over 40 a. in area, of which 16 were over 100 a. The largest landowner was the Rodney estate (1,364 a.), which had six large farms, all tenanted: Ifield Court farm of 411 a., and five others of between 140 a. and 240 a. The only other farm over 300 a. was the Bonwicks manor home farm. Only one farm over 40 a. was then in hand.<sup>12</sup> Landowning in the parish was consolidated between 1844 and 1867, when the Rodney estate had c. 1,700 a. and there were said to be only eight or nine other landowners; by then there were only c. 20 farms over 30 a. in area, including 'three or four' of between 300 a. and 500 a.<sup>13</sup> Nineteen holdings out of 82 listed in 1909 were over 50 a., more land being rented than in owner occupation.<sup>14</sup> There were five farms in the parish over 150 a. in area in 1938.<sup>15</sup> In 1943 the Ifield manor estate comprised 1,268 a., or most of the west half of the parish; its seven farms were all let, the largest being Ifield Court and Park House farms, of 261 a. and 173 a. respectively.<sup>16</sup>

Little Prestwood farm in 1864 was said to have been largely underdrained within the last few years, but was then offered for sale for sport as well as agriculture.<sup>17</sup> In 1867 the parish produced an average

<sup>82</sup> S.A.C. v. 262.

<sup>83</sup> P.R.O., SC 2/206/32.

<sup>84</sup> S.R.S. iii, p. 43.

<sup>85</sup> P.N. Suss. i. 209; cf. W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 17076 (TS. cat.); Gardner, *Suss. Map* (1795).

<sup>86</sup> E.S.R.O., Acc 3691 (map, 1687).

<sup>87</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. I/29/109/4; E.S.R.O., W/INV/436.

<sup>88</sup> Young, *Agric. of Suss.* 101, 103; P.R.O., HO 67/7, no. 40.

<sup>89</sup> P.R.O., IR 18/10377.

<sup>90</sup> *Wiston Archives*, i, p. 158.

<sup>91</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. I/29/109/1, 3; cf. E.S.R.O., W/INV/436, 1410, 2168.

<sup>92</sup> E.S.R.O., LCG/3/EW 1, f. [1].

<sup>93</sup> P.R.O., IR 18/10377.

<sup>94</sup> S.R.S. xiv, p. 160.

<sup>95</sup> *Cal. S. P. Dom.* Addenda 1660-85, 37-8.

<sup>96</sup> W.S.R.O., Add. MSS. 24827-8.

<sup>97</sup> *Ibid.* Ep. II/17/97.

<sup>98</sup> E.S.R.O., Acc 3691 (map, 1687).

<sup>99</sup> W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 16873, p. 12.

<sup>1</sup> *Ibid.* 24887; B.L. Maps 137. b. 8. (5).

<sup>2</sup> W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 16873, p. 12.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.* TD/W 156.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*; *ibid.* Add. MS. 16873, p. 23; *ibid.* Par. 109/20/1-2; 250 *Yrs. of Mapmaking in Suss.* ed. H. Margary, pls. 16, 24.

<sup>5</sup> e.g. W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 16873, pp. 17, 21-4; below.

<sup>6</sup> W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 16873, p. 51; *ibid.* TD/W 156; above, intro.

<sup>7</sup> W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 16873, pp. 60, 70.

<sup>8</sup> *Ibid.* Par. 109/20/1-2.

<sup>9</sup> *Ibid.* Add. MS. 24887.

<sup>10</sup> Inf. from Mr. Farmer.

<sup>11</sup> W. Suss. C.C. regs. of com. land and village greens; inf. from Mr. Farmer.

<sup>12</sup> W.S.R.O., TD/W 156.

<sup>13</sup> *Rep. Com. on Children and Women in Agric.* 78.

<sup>14</sup> P.R.O., MAF 68/2371.

<sup>15</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1938).

<sup>16</sup> W.S.R.O., SP 474.  
<sup>17</sup> *Ibid.* Add. MS. 24887; cf. *ibid.* 24935; B.L. Maps 137. b. 8. (5).





Queens Square in 1986,  
with the bandstand



Rona Close, Broadfield, built c. 1975



Railway station and offices, built in 1968





Interior of the old church, built in 1861



Interior of the new church, consecrated in 1959

CRAWLEY NEW TOWN, FORMERLY IFIELD: ST. FRANCIS'S  
(LATER ST. FRANCIS AND ST. ANTHONY'S) ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH



of 6 or 7 sacks of wheat an acre.<sup>18</sup> In 1875 there was more arable than pasture, the chief crops being wheat and oats, and sheep being more numerous than cattle. By 1909, however, more than half the parish was permanent pasture, chiefly for cattle.<sup>19</sup> Ifield Court farm was a dairy farm by 1904,<sup>20</sup> as was Ginhams farm south-east of Ifield village by 1910.<sup>21</sup> Ewhurst Place farm had a large dairy herd in 1932,<sup>22</sup> and in 1943 all seven farms on the Ifield manor estate were down to grass, chiefly for dairying.<sup>23</sup> A breeder of Jersey and Guernsey cattle and of horses was mentioned in 1938.<sup>24</sup> Pastoral farming remained predominant in the rural part of the parish in 1985.

Market gardening was also carried on from the later 19th century. There were 9 a. of orchards in 1875, and by 1909 there were 65 a. of orchards and 41 a. of small fruit.<sup>25</sup> Ifield Nursery, south-east of Ifield station, existed by 1903, growing cucumbers and tomatoes, and survived in 1960. Robert Neal of Bonnets Nursery on the Surrey border was described in 1905 as nurseryman, seedsman, florist, and landscape gardener; the nursery still existed in 1946. There were other nurseries at Langley Green and elsewhere in the parish on the outskirts of Crawley town; the biggest nursery in the area, however, that of J. Cheal and Sons, lay just over the Surrey border.<sup>26</sup> The Crawley Beauty apple was first grown at Martyr's Farm north of Crawley town in Ifield parish.<sup>27</sup> There were four poultry farmers in the parish in 1913.<sup>28</sup>

**MILLS.** A mill perhaps on Ewhurst Place farm was recorded in 1273,<sup>29</sup> and mill tithes were mentioned in 1247<sup>30</sup> and 1341.<sup>31</sup>

Ifield water mill, succeeding the ironworks in the south part of the parish,<sup>32</sup> was apparently built in 1683 by Thomas Middleton.<sup>33</sup> Members of the Quaker family of Garton were millers in the later 17th and earlier 18th centuries; William Garton (d. c. 1701) farmed both in Ifield and at Bewbush in Lower Beeding, and had a house with at least 12 rooms.<sup>34</sup> The present weatherboarded mill building is late 18th- or early 19th-century; there is no evidence for the traditional date of 1817,<sup>35</sup> and it is more likely to have been the new mill that could supply 16 sacks of flour a day in 1801.<sup>36</sup> A steam

engine is said to have been installed by 1835;<sup>37</sup> steam as well as water power was used in the early 20th century, and in 1922 the occupiers were also corn, oilcake, and offal merchants, and dealers in hay and straw. The mill seems to have ceased working in the late 1920s.<sup>38</sup> It was bought in 1974 by Crawley borough council and afterwards restored,<sup>39</sup> machinery from a mill near Burgess Hill being inserted.<sup>40</sup> In 1983 it was leased to the Crawley museum society.<sup>41</sup>

Two other millers in the parish besides the occupant of the water mill were recorded in 1818 and 1821.<sup>42</sup> The field name Windmill field recorded c. 1840 north-west of Langley green<sup>43</sup> may indicate the site of the mill worked by one of them. A portion of Ifield green was granted before 1837 to James Bristow, miller and farmer, who by then had built a windmill on it.<sup>44</sup> A steam engine had been added by 1855.<sup>45</sup> The Wood family, at one time of Ifield Court farm, operated the mill in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.<sup>46</sup> The upper part of the windmill was dismantled in 1898,<sup>47</sup> and in 1928 the steam engine was acquired by the Science Museum;<sup>48</sup> in 1985 it was on permanent loan in Berlin.<sup>49</sup> The mill building was converted before 1965 for a youth club.<sup>50</sup>

**MARKETS AND FAIRS.** The market at Crawley recorded from 1202, when it was on Wednesdays, and the fair recorded from 1279<sup>51</sup> were evidently held in the wide High Street, like the two later fairs which flourished between the late 18th and early 20th centuries.<sup>52</sup> About 1900 cattle were sold at the south end of the town near the station, and horses north of the George hotel; there was also a pleasure fair, held at the north end of the town and in the adjacent Town mead.<sup>53</sup> As a result of the great increase in road traffic in the early 20th century the fair was removed to adjacent fields apparently in Ifield Road in the 1920s,<sup>54</sup> and was discontinued soon afterwards. By 1929 there was an auction market on alternate Fridays which occupied 650 sq. yd., mostly uncovered, apparently on the west side of High Street; dairy produce, fruit, vegetables, and poultry were sold.<sup>55</sup>

**IRONWORKING.** The site of a medieval bloomery north-east of Stumbleholm Farm is indicated by field names and by cinder of a primitive type found

<sup>18</sup> *Rep. Com. on Children and Women in Agric.* 78.

<sup>19</sup> P.R.O., MAF 68/433, 2371.

<sup>20</sup> W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 19882.

<sup>21</sup> Crawley Ref. Libr., sale cat. of Deerswood, 1910.

<sup>22</sup> *Ibid.* sale cat. 1932.

<sup>23</sup> W.S.R.O., SP 474.

<sup>24</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1938).

<sup>25</sup> P.R.O., MAF 68/433, 2371.

<sup>26</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1903 and later edns.); O.S. Map 6", Suss. III. NE., SE. (1912 and later edns.); TQ 23 NE. (1963 edn.); W. E. Cheal, *A Fam. Business* (copy in Crawley Ref. Libr.).

<sup>27</sup> *Crawley Official Guide* (1956), 18; Cheal, *Fam. Business*, 54.

<sup>28</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1913).

<sup>29</sup> *S.R.S.* vii, p. 88; cf. *S.A.C.* lxvi. 68; *Cal. Pat.* 1327-30, 489.

<sup>30</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. I/1/5, f. 60.

<sup>31</sup> *Inq. Non.* (Rec. Com.), 380.

<sup>32</sup> *Suss. Ind. Hist.* viii. 13.

<sup>33</sup> *Ibid.* 14; *S.R.S.* xxviii. 75; Marsh, *Early Friends*, 80; W.S.R.O., Ep. I/29/109/3.

<sup>34</sup> e.g. *S.C.M.* xiv. 84.

<sup>35</sup> *Suss. Ind. Hist.* viii. 14.

<sup>36</sup> *Suss. Fam. Historian*, ii. 226.

<sup>37</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1903 and later edns.).

<sup>38</sup> *Ifield Mill Restoration* (Crawley Mus. Soc. [1982]), [1].

<sup>39</sup> *Suss. Ind. Hist.* vii. 39.

<sup>40</sup> *W. Suss. Gaz.* 10 Feb. 1983.

<sup>41</sup> W.S.R.O., Par. 109/1/2/1; *Suss. Ind. Hist.* viii. 14.

<sup>42</sup> W.S.R.O., TD/W 156.

<sup>43</sup> *Ibid.* Add. MS. 16873, p. 51; illus. at *S.C.M.* xiv. 84.

<sup>44</sup> W.S.R.O., Par. 109/20/1.

<sup>45</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1895 and later edns.).

<sup>46</sup> *S.C.M.* xiv. 84.

<sup>47</sup> Inf. from the Science Mus., Lond.

<sup>48</sup> Inf. from Mr. Frost.

<sup>49</sup> *W. Suss. Gaz.* 11 Feb. 1965.

<sup>50</sup> *V.C.H. Suss.* vii. 145; *Pipe R.* 1202 (P.R.S. N.S. xv), 142.

<sup>51</sup> G. A. Walpoole, *New Brit. Traveller* (1784), 51; Pigot, *Nat. Com. Dir.* (1832-4), 1026; *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1845 and later edns.), s.v. Crawley; *S.C.M.* iii. 558.

<sup>52</sup> Bastable, *Crawley*, 83-7; *Crawley*, ed. Gray, 50.

<sup>53</sup> Hobley, *Crawley and Dist.* 10-11; *S.C.M.* iii. 559; O.S. Map 6", Suss. III. 12 (1932 edn.).

<sup>54</sup> *Mkts. and Fairs in Eng. and Wales*, iv (Min. of Agric. and Fisheries, econ. ser. 23), 199. For 19th-cent. mkts. in Crawley par., Pigot, *Nat. Com. Dir.* (1832-4), 1026; *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1862, 1866), s.v. Crawley.



there.<sup>56</sup> Two ironworkers were living in Crawley vill, possibly in Ifield parish, in 1379.<sup>57</sup> Ironstone was dug in the south and west, for instance at Hyde Hill, in large quantities.<sup>58</sup> There were both a forge and a furnace at Ifield in the later 16th or early 17th century, but their history is problematical since the furnace at Bewbush in Lower Beeding  $\frac{2}{3}$  mile upstream was also called Ifield furnace.<sup>59</sup> The furnace leased by Thomas Ilman c. 1567, however, was certainly in Ifield; in 1568 he mortgaged it to Roger Gratwicke the elder (d. 1570), whose son and namesake claimed it in 1572–3.<sup>60</sup> The hammerpond bay is c. 150 yd. long. The ironworks later belonged to Sir Thomas Shirley and were leased to members of the Middleton family.<sup>61</sup> They are said to have been destroyed by Sir William Waller in 1643 and not restored.<sup>62</sup>

OTHER TRADE AND INDUSTRY. The tanner and the one or more cloth weavers recorded in Crawley vill in 1380<sup>63</sup> may have lived in Ifield parish. A cloth-worker of Ifield was named in 1609,<sup>64</sup> and other weavers later.<sup>65</sup> Other trades recorded in the parish in the 17th and 18th centuries were those of cooper,<sup>66</sup> mercer,<sup>67</sup> carpenter, butcher,<sup>68</sup> smith,<sup>69</sup> wheelwright,<sup>70</sup> bricklayer,<sup>71</sup> and glover.<sup>72</sup> Many tradesmen probably lived in Crawley village, but there was a shop next to Ifield churchyard in 1711,<sup>73</sup> and a smithy by Ifield green in 1761.<sup>74</sup> There was a surgeon in Crawley by 1722;<sup>75</sup> another surgeon who practised there in the 1790s lived in the Ifield part of the village.<sup>76</sup>

Many tradesmen were recorded in the rural part of Ifield in the 19th and earlier 20th centuries. In 1833 there were a wheelwright's shop, a shoemaker's, and a butcher's at the south-west corner of Ifield green;<sup>77</sup> there may have been a grocer there in 1855, and there was a grocer in Ifield Street in 1899. The lessee of Ifield Court farm was also a land and timber surveyor and agricultural appraiser in 1874. There was a builder in 1905. In 1934 other tradesmen in the rural part of Ifield included a tailor, a shop-keeper, and a chimneysweep, and there was also a midwife.<sup>78</sup>

A much greater variety of trades and services,

however, was offered by Crawley village, later town, during the same period; already by 1793, besides the surgeon mentioned, there had been an apothecary, and specialized tradesmen such as a sackmaker and a horse-collar maker.<sup>79</sup> By c. 1832 there were a watch and clock maker, a glover and breeches maker, and a hairdresser.<sup>80</sup> The railway brought new kinds of business to Crawley, those in the part of the town within Ifield parish including the corn, coal, and lime merchant's mentioned from 1862,<sup>81</sup> the two breweries belonging to members of the Ockenden family which existed by the 1870s,<sup>82</sup> and the building firms of Richard Cook & Sons and James Longley, later James Longley & Co. Cooks, which existed by 1874, survived in 1951.<sup>83</sup> Longleys, which moved to a site beside Crawley station in 1881, became one of the chief building firms of south-east England, employing 700 men by 1898, and working on such projects as Christ's Hospital, Horsham, the King Edward VII Sanatorium at Midhurst, and, later, the development of the new town.<sup>84</sup> The revival of road transport in the 20th century brought further new kinds of employment, with the opening of motor engineers' businesses, garages, and tea shops.<sup>85</sup> The business of Ambrose Shaw, recorded from 1890, assembled cycles and later motor cars,<sup>86</sup> while Gadsdon's garage south of the railway level crossing, founded in 1905, survived in 1986.<sup>87</sup> The Albany temperance hotel in High Street was founded to serve cyclists c. 1895, and in 1921 had large pleasure grounds and tea gardens.<sup>88</sup> During the Second World War large R.E.M.E. workshops for repairing tanks were built on the west side of London Road north of the town.<sup>89</sup> Long-lived craft or retail businesses in the Ifield part of Crawley town during the period included those of Millers the saddlers, which flourished from the 1830s or earlier until the 1930s, Warrens' hardware business founded c. 1880 which survived as Crawley Timber in 1968,<sup>90</sup> and Smiths the drapers, founded by c. 1832 as a business of grocer and corn and coal dealer, which survived in 1986.<sup>91</sup> A Crawley and Ifield Co-operative Society was established in 1888, and had successive shops on the west side of High Street.<sup>92</sup> Department stores and branches of chain stores arrived in Crawley in

<sup>56</sup> E. Straker, *Wealden Iron*, 458; W. Suss. C.C. planning dept., arch. sites and mons. rec., TQ 23 NW 3.

<sup>57</sup> *V.C.H. Suss.* ii. 242.

<sup>58</sup> W. Suss. C.C. planning dept., arch. sites and mons. rec., TQ 23 NW 10; W.S.R.O., TD/W 156; Horsfield, *Hist. Suss.* ii. 225; *Proc. Geologists' Assoc.* lxxxiii (1), 40.

<sup>59</sup> H. Cleere and D. Crossley, *Iron Ind. of Weald*, 315, 338; E. Straker, *Wealden Iron*, 460; *S.A.C.* cxvii. 164, 167.

<sup>60</sup> P.R.O., REQ 2/226/4; *S.A.C.* lx. 42; cf. *S.R.S.* iii, p. 133.

<sup>61</sup> *Suss. Ind. Hist.* viii. 13; W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 33389 (TS. cat.).

<sup>62</sup> *S.A.C.* ii. 211.

<sup>63</sup> *V.C.H. Suss.* ii. 256, 259.

<sup>64</sup> *Ibid.* 257.

<sup>65</sup> *S.A.C.* lv. 81; E.S.R.O., W/INV/836; Comber, *Suss. Geneal. Horsham*, 351.

<sup>66</sup> *S.R.S.* xxix, p. 73.

<sup>67</sup> W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 17022 (TS. cat.).

<sup>68</sup> *S.R.S.* xxviii. 48, 60, 182, 209.

<sup>69</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. 1/29/109/5–6; *ibid.* S.A.S. MS. OR 24 (TS. cat.).

<sup>70</sup> E.S.R.O., SAS/L 31 (TS. cat.).

<sup>71</sup> Horsham Mus. MS. 2227 (MS. cat.).

<sup>72</sup> W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 16873, p. 24.

<sup>73</sup> *Ibid.* Ep. II/15/10, f. 6.

<sup>74</sup> *Ibid.* Add. MS. 16873, p. 5.

<sup>75</sup> *S.R.S.* xxviii. 137.

<sup>76</sup> W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 3713 (TS. cat.); *S.A.C.* xxii. 220.

<sup>77</sup> W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 16873, p. 48; cf. *ibid.* TD/W 156.

<sup>78</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1855 and later edns.).

<sup>79</sup> *Univ. Brit. Dir.* ii (1793), 610.

<sup>80</sup> Pigot, *Nat. Com. Dir.* (1832–4), 1026–7.

<sup>81</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1862 and later edns.), s.v. Crawley.

<sup>82</sup> *Ibid.* (1874 and later edns.), s.v. Crawley; O.S. Map 6", Suss. III (1874–9 edn.); *Crawley*, ed. Lowerson, 23.

<sup>83</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1874), s.v. Crawley; *Horsham Urban and Rural Dir.* (1951–2).

<sup>84</sup> [R. Smith], *Longleys of Crawley* (Crawley, 1983), 11, 15, 18, 25, 49.

<sup>85</sup> *Crawley*, ed. Lowerson, 23; Bastable, *Crawley*, 16, 91; Hobley, *Crawley and Dist.* p. ix.

<sup>86</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1890), s.v. Crawley.

<sup>87</sup> *Crawley News*, 20 Mar. 1980; Bastable, *Crawley*, 113; *inf.* from Mr. Kay.

<sup>88</sup> Hobley, *Crawley and Dist.* p. vii; *Crawley Ref. Libr.*, sale cat. 1921.

<sup>89</sup> O.S. Map 1/2,500, Suss. III. 12 (1946 edn.); Carman, 'Crawley', 30.

<sup>90</sup> Bastable, *Crawley*, 99; Pigot, *Nat. Com. Dir.* (1832–4), 1027; Carman, 'Crawley', 6, 8.

<sup>91</sup> Pigot, *Nat. Com. Dir.* (1832–4), 1027; *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1845 and later edns.).

<sup>92</sup> Carman, 'Crawley', 9; W. J. Denman and T. A. Jack-  
son, *Fifty Yrs.* (copy in Crawley Ref. Libr.).



the early 20th century.<sup>93</sup> By 1922 the town was said to be self-sufficient for all ordinary requirements.<sup>94</sup> West Green, the western suburb of Crawley in Ifield parish in the later 19th century, had a variety of tradesmen, for instance a cooper and an auctioneer in 1845, a grocer and glass and china dealer and a broom maker in 1874, a vet in 1878, and a toy dealer, a plumber, a coal merchant, and a fishmonger in 1882.<sup>95</sup> In the earlier 20th century the two chief businesses there were a laundry in Leopold Road and the factory of the Crawley Cake and Biscuit Co. in Ifield Road.<sup>96</sup>

The rapid growth of Crawley in the later 19th century caused the opening of several short-lived brickyards around the town, near Lowfield heath, at West Green, and in East Park south-east of the railway station.<sup>97</sup> In the late 19th century and earlier 20th much work was also provided by the large houses and estates in the rural part of the parish, for instance as farm bailiffs, gamekeepers, and gardeners.<sup>98</sup> There was a livery stables at Bonwycks Place in 1985.<sup>99</sup>

**LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND PUBLIC SERVICES.** There are court rolls for Ifield manor for the years 1534-5<sup>1</sup> and 1739-1949.<sup>2</sup> Already by the 16th century courts were apparently held only annually.<sup>3</sup> Between 1739 and 1894, the date of the last court, only 21 courts are recorded. Business was being dealt with out of court from 1879. In the later 18th century the court met at Ifield Court.<sup>4</sup> A headborough was recorded in the 16th century,<sup>5</sup> and in the later 18th and earlier 19th centuries was described as the headborough for Stanford in Slaugham, Ifield, and Bewbush in Lower Beeding;<sup>6</sup> the beadle recorded from 1739 and the reeve mentioned in the 1840s presumably held the same office under other names. A pound keeper was recorded between 1761 and 1881; in 1840 he was a Quaker. What was presumably the manor pound stood on the south-east corner of Ifield green in 1839.<sup>7</sup> In the 18th and 19th centuries, besides dealing with land transactions, the court managed the common wastes.<sup>8</sup>

There are court rolls of Prestwood manor for various years between 1362 and 1491, and for the years 1578-88. By the 15th century not more than one court was generally held in each year. A bailiff was mentioned at that period. In the later 16th cen-

tury the court was held by the demesne lessee, and oversaw the upkeep of hedges and ditches.<sup>9</sup>

Nothing is known of any courts for Bonwicks or Langleys manors.

Two churchwardens were recorded from the late 16th, and two overseers and two surveyors of highways from the early 17th century.<sup>10</sup> A house for the parish clerk was built beside the churchyard before 1711.<sup>11</sup> In 1713, besides rate income, rent was received from a house or land owned by the parish.<sup>12</sup>

Pauper children were apprenticed in the 17th century.<sup>13</sup> In the 18th century paupers received weekly doles, and in addition the parish paid for boarding out and for clothing, fuel, and medical care.<sup>14</sup> There was a workhouse by 1739, possibly on the site on Ifield green which it occupied in 1793.<sup>15</sup> The inmates received weekly doles in 1785;<sup>16</sup> in the early 1810s they numbered c. 25.<sup>17</sup> A labour rate was in operation during the winter of 1832-3, to objections from small tradesmen and grassland farmers who needed little labour.<sup>18</sup> In 1834 c. 12 labourers were out of work in summer, and c. 24 in winter, work being provided for them on the roads. The workhouse then had 15 inmates, and in one week c. 50 parishioners received out relief.<sup>19</sup> Besides the workhouse the parish in the 1830s owned several houses for occupation by paupers. All apparently stood on commons or wastes, and had presumably originated as encroachments;<sup>20</sup> one which survived in 1985 was Oak Tree Farm in Ifield wood. About 1840 the parish also owned arable closes on the edges of Lowfield heath and Ifield green.<sup>21</sup>

From 1835 Ifield was in Horsham union.<sup>22</sup> The division of the growing village, later town, of Crawley between Ifield and Crawley parishes caused administrative difficulties, especially before 1880 when the two parishes were in different unions.<sup>23</sup> The Lighting and Watching Act, 1833, was adopted by Crawley parish in or before 1859,<sup>24</sup> and for the urban part of Ifield in 1868.<sup>25</sup> In the mid 1880s the Ifield lighting inspectors met roughly once a month, at the Railway hotel. Their duties were taken over in 1896 by the newly appointed parish council.<sup>26</sup> A joint parochial committee for Ifield and Crawley was set up in 1904, with powers apparently only over refuse collection, street watering, and the like;<sup>27</sup> in 1916 it comprised the members of both parish councils and the representatives of both parishes on Horsham rural district council.<sup>28</sup> Various abortive attempts

<sup>93</sup> Bastable, *Crawley*, 112.

<sup>94</sup> Hobley, *Crawley and Dist.* 13.

<sup>95</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1874, 1882); *ibid.* (1845, 1878), s.v. Crawley.

<sup>96</sup> *Crawley*, ed. Gray, 16; O.S. Map 1/2,500, Suss. III. 12 (1937 edn.); *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1927 and later edns.), s.v. Crawley.

<sup>97</sup> O.S. Map 6", Suss. III (1874-9 and later edns.); W.S.R.O., Par. 109/20/2.

<sup>98</sup> e.g. *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1903, 1905).

<sup>99</sup> Inf. from Mr. J. L. Potter, Ifield.

<sup>1</sup> B.L. Eg. Roll 8549.

<sup>2</sup> W.S.R.O., Add. MSS. 16873-4 (photocopy of orig. ct. bk. in possession of Mr. J. A. Farmer, Ifield), on which rest of para. mainly based. <sup>3</sup> B.L. Eg. Roll 8549.

<sup>4</sup> e.g. W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 16873, p. 13.

<sup>5</sup> Arundel Cast. MSS. M 279, rot. 3d.; M 280, rot. 4.

<sup>6</sup> Horsham Mus. MS. 243; E.S.R.O., QCR/2/1/EW 3; for Stanford, *ibid.* SAS/C 803 (TS. cat.).

<sup>7</sup> W.S.R.O., TD/W 156.

<sup>8</sup> e.g. *ibid.* Add. MS. 16873, pp. 11-12, 22, 60, 70; cf. above, intro.; econ. hist. (agric.).

<sup>9</sup> P.R.O., SC 2/206/29-32.

<sup>10</sup> W.S.R.O., Par. 109/11/1, ff. 5v.-19; cf. e.g. Par. 109/31/1.

<sup>11</sup> *Ibid.* Ep. II/15/10, f. 6.

<sup>12</sup> *Ibid.* Par. 109/11/1, f. 37.

<sup>13</sup> *Ibid.* ff. 32-3; *S.R.S.* liv. 96, 121.

<sup>14</sup> W.S.R.O., Par. 109/11/1, ff. 37-8; Par. 109/31/1.

<sup>15</sup> *Ibid.* Add. MS. 16873, pp. 4, 10, 23.

<sup>16</sup> *Ibid.* Par. 109/31/1.

<sup>17</sup> *Poor Law Abstract*, 1818, 456-7.

<sup>18</sup> *Rep. Com. Poor Laws*, H.C. 44, pp. 171-4 (1834), xxxviii.

<sup>19</sup> *Ibid.* p. 513 (1834), xxx.

<sup>20</sup> W.S.R.O., Par. 109/12/1, ff. 1-2; *ibid.* TD/W 156.

<sup>21</sup> *Ibid.* TD/W 156.

<sup>22</sup> *Suss. Poor Law Rec.* 39.

<sup>23</sup> *Ibid.*; *Crawley*, ed. Lowerson, 24.

<sup>24</sup> Below.

<sup>25</sup> W.S.R.O., Par. 109/12/1, ff. 111v.-113.

<sup>26</sup> *Ibid.* Par. 109/43/1; cf. Par. 109/51/1. The Crawley inspectors survived until 1921: *ibid.* Par. 60/43/1.

<sup>27</sup> *Ibid.* Par. 60/54/1-2; *Horsham, Crawley and Surrounding Dists. Dir.* (1929-30).

<sup>28</sup> *Willett's Dir., Almanack and Diary* (1916), 77 (copy in Crawley Ref. Lib.).



were made in the later 19th and earlier 20th centuries to obtain urban powers for Crawley town.<sup>29</sup> Not until 1933 was the urban area under a single parish authority, and the new Crawley parish became an urban district only in 1956.<sup>30</sup>

Before the 20th century water in Ifield, including the urban part,<sup>31</sup> was obtained from wells. In 1898 the Crawley and District Water Co. was formed, by members of the Longley family among others; a well was sunk, and a pumping station built, c.  $\frac{1}{3}$  mile south-west of the railway station in Ifield parish. The company was never profitable, but by 1910 it supplied three quarters of Crawley town. In 1925 it was taken over by Horsham rural district council,<sup>32</sup> which in 1928 supplied Crawley and parts of Worth and Ifield parishes from the waterworks in Ifield.<sup>33</sup> In 1943 mains water was available on the Ifield manor estate, most houses and cottages being supplied with it.<sup>34</sup> The pumping station was disused by 1946.<sup>35</sup>

The rapid growth of Crawley in the later 19th century caused problems over sewage disposal in the early 1880s,<sup>36</sup> for instance at West Green. A scheme prepared by Ifield vestry was refused sanction by the Local Government Board in 1882,<sup>37</sup> but in the following year Horsham union as sanitary authority was empowered to buy land in Ifield for disposing of sewage from both Ifield and Crawley.<sup>38</sup> The system laid down presumably at that time was extended c. 1907, when new sewage disposal works were constructed in the north-east corner of the parish.<sup>39</sup> Much of the Ifield manor estate had a main sewer in 1943.<sup>40</sup>

Gas street lighting was introduced in Crawley parish in 1859,<sup>41</sup> the Crawley Gas Co.'s works being north of the village on the London Road,<sup>42</sup> and was extended to part of Ifield from 1868.<sup>43</sup> In 1886 the Horley District Gas Co. was empowered to supply Ifield parish,<sup>44</sup> and in 1901 it absorbed the Crawley company's undertaking.<sup>45</sup> The quality of street lighting in Crawley town was much criticized in the early 20th century. In 1910 the Sussex Electricity Supply Co. of Burgess Hill opened a works in Crawley,<sup>46</sup> and by 1916 electric lighting and power were easily available.<sup>47</sup> The company was empowered to supply the rural part of Ifield parish in 1923,<sup>48</sup> and by 1943 most houses and cottages on the Ifield manor estate had electricity.<sup>49</sup>

There was a thrice-weekly post to Ifield and Crawley in the 1790s; the Ifield post was ended soon afterwards,<sup>50</sup> but Crawley had a daily exchange of letters with London and Brighton c. 1832.<sup>51</sup> In the mid 19th century the post office stood on the east side of High Street; a new building in Post Office Road (the modern Robinson Road) was opened in 1895, and was itself replaced by another new building in High Street near the station, opened in 1928.<sup>52</sup>

A volunteer fire brigade for Crawley was founded in 1866 under the inspiration of Mark Lemon.<sup>53</sup> The fire engine house stood on the north side of Ifield Road by 1874; it was demolished in the 1960s. In 1895 there were a superintendent and 20 men.<sup>54</sup> In 1932, when there were two engines, fire protection duties passed to a committee which levied a rate on the parishes of Crawley, Ifield, Rusper, and Worth.<sup>55</sup>

A cottage hospital in New Road (the modern Robinson Road) was established in 1896 with six beds; the building it occupied had previously been a training home for young female servants founded by Mrs. Sarah Robinson of Crawley Manor House. The hospital was enlarged in 1908, and in 1913 had nine beds and a cot; in 1922, when there was also an operating theatre, twelve patients could be accommodated, paying according to their means.<sup>56</sup> In the 1930s the hospital was moved to Ifield Lodge on the outskirts of the town.<sup>57</sup> The building in Robinson Road was used in the 1950s and 1960s as the offices of Crawley parish council, later urban district, and survived in 1983.<sup>58</sup>

A police station of the county force was opened in Station Road in Ifield parish by 1899<sup>59</sup> and was replaced in 1963.<sup>60</sup>

Crawley cemetery was laid out in Ifield parish by 1932, beside the route later to be taken by the Crawley bypass road.<sup>61</sup>

**CHURCHES.** About 1200 Robert Bonet granted Ifield church to Rusper priory,<sup>62</sup> which had appropriated it by 1247 when a vicarage was endowed.<sup>63</sup>

The advowson of the vicarage descended with the rectory until the early 19th century.<sup>64</sup> The bishop presented by lapse in 1560 and 1716; John Hatley and Giles Cuddington presented for a turn in 1638, and William Peck in 1738.<sup>65</sup> From the vicar Spencer James Lewin, who had it c. 1830,<sup>66</sup> the advowson had

<sup>29</sup> *Crawley*, ed. Lowerson, 25.

<sup>30</sup> Above, intro.

<sup>31</sup> *Crawley*, ed. Gray, 51.

<sup>32</sup> 61 & 62 Vic. c. 123 (Local); [Smith], *Longleys of Crawley*, 22-3; *Crawley*, ed. Lowerson, 19; O.S. Map 6", Suss. III. SE. (1912 edn.).

<sup>33</sup> F. H. Edmunds, *Wells and Springs of Suss.* 31.

<sup>34</sup> W.S.R.O., SP 474.

<sup>35</sup> O.S. Map 6", Suss. III. SE. (1946 edn.).

<sup>36</sup> *Crawley*, ed. Lowerson, 26.

<sup>37</sup> W.S.R.O., Par. 109/12/1, ff. 190v.-191.

<sup>38</sup> L.G.B. Prov. Orders Conf. Act, 1883, 46 & 47 Vic. c. 18.

<sup>39</sup> W.S.R.O., RD/HO 12/2; O.S. Map 6", Suss. III. NE. (1912 edn.).

<sup>40</sup> W.S.R.O., SP 474.

<sup>41</sup> A. A. Adrian, *Mark Lemon*, 152; cf. *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1862), s.v. Crawley.

<sup>42</sup> O.S. Map 6", Suss. III. SE. (1874-9 edn.).

<sup>43</sup> Above.

<sup>44</sup> 50 Vic. c. 19 (Local).

<sup>45</sup> 1 Edw. VII, c. 20 (Local).

<sup>46</sup> *Crawley*, ed. Lowerson, 17.

<sup>47</sup> *Willett's Dir., Almanack and Diary* (1916), p. iii.

<sup>48</sup> *Crawley and Dist. Electricity Spec. Order*, 1923.

<sup>49</sup> W.S.R.O., SP 474.

<sup>50</sup> J. Greenwood, *Posts of Suss.*, *Chich. Branch*, 41, 55.

<sup>51</sup> Pigot, *Nat. Com. Dir.* (1832-4), 1026.

<sup>52</sup> Bastable, *Crawley*, 27, 67, 123; *Crawley*, ed. Lowerson, 27.

<sup>53</sup> S.C.M. vi. 229-30.

<sup>54</sup> O.S. Map 6", Suss. III. SE. (1874-9 edn.); *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1874, 1895), s.v. Crawley; Bastable, *Crawley*, 125-6.

<sup>55</sup> S.C.M. vi. 229-30.

<sup>56</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1903, 1913), s.v. Crawley; Bastable, *Crawley*, 128; *Hobley, Crawley and Dist.* 26.

<sup>57</sup> Bastable, *Crawley*, 128; cf. O.S. Map 6", Suss. III. SE. (1946 edn.).

For later hist., below, Crawley new town, public servs.

<sup>58</sup> Bastable, *Crawley*, 128; *Crawley*, ed. Lowerson, 36.

<sup>59</sup> *Pike's Horsham, Crawley and Dist. Blue Bk. and Local Dir.* (1899) (inf. from Mr. Kay).

<sup>60</sup> *Brighton Evening Argus*, 8 July 1963.

<sup>61</sup> O.S. Map 6", Suss. III. SE. (1932 edn.); TQ 23 NE. (1963 edn.).

<sup>62</sup> *Chich. Acta* (Cant. & York Soc.), p. 181.

<sup>63</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. I/1/5, f. 60.

<sup>64</sup> B.L. Add. MS. 39337, ff. 57v., 59v.-60, 62-6, 74, 86; *L. & P. Hen. VIII*, xii (2), p. 467; *S.R.S.* xix. 239-40; *P.R.O.*, C 142/744, no. 41; W.S.R.O., Ep. I/26/3, p. 42.

<sup>65</sup> B.L. Add. MS. 39337, ff. 60v., 62, 65.

<sup>66</sup> *Rep. Com. Eccl. Revenues*, 276.



passed by 1842 to Eliza Whitehorn Dehany, and by 1850 to the vicar G. H. C. Scott. He sold it in or after 1850 to Mrs. Blaker, mother of his presentee R. N. Blaker, and at her death in 1864 she devised it to her son, who sold it in 1875 to S. R. Lewin, grandson of S. J. Lewin. By 1887 it had passed to Lewin's aunt Mary Emily, wife of Thomas Lewin.<sup>67</sup> After her death in 1909 it followed the descent of a moiety of the rectory to Sir John Drughorn (d. 1943).<sup>68</sup> About 1962 his executors conveyed it to the bishop.<sup>69</sup>

The vicarage endowment made in 1247 included most small tithes, tithes of mills present and future, the great tithes arising on certain lands in the parish, and only corn tithes from Rusper priory's lands; in return the vicar was to render 5 lb. of wax every Palm Sunday to the sacrist of the priory.<sup>70</sup> In 1291 the living was valued at £5;<sup>71</sup> in 1341 it included £3 from offerings.<sup>72</sup> In 1532 the descriptions of lands given in the 1247 endowment were brought up to date; among those lands from which the vicar was to receive all the tithes were Ifield park and the Ifield manor demesne.<sup>73</sup> The corn and hay tithes were usually taken in kind in 1636, but the small tithes were then partly compounded for.<sup>74</sup> The valuation given for the living in 1535 was £6 8s. 1d. net.<sup>75</sup> A vicarage house and garden were mentioned in 1532<sup>76</sup> and 1637;<sup>77</sup> the house was taxed on eight hearths in 1664.<sup>78</sup> There were said to be 3 a. of glebe in 1636<sup>79</sup> and 1830,<sup>80</sup> 2 a. in 1724,<sup>81</sup> and 4 a. c. 1840.<sup>82</sup> The present vicarage house has a front door surround of c. 1700, but was rebuilt in the early 19th century, the garden front being rendered later in the century;<sup>83</sup> the building is two-storeyed with attics and a mansard roof. The net value of the living was said to be £108 in 1808,<sup>84</sup> and £180 on average c. 1830.<sup>85</sup> In 1841 the vicar's share of tithe was commuted at £216 15s.<sup>86</sup>

The vicar in 1288 was exonerated on a charge of killing an archdeacon.<sup>87</sup> Another vicar was deprived in 1486, and two later ones were Austin canons.<sup>88</sup> Some inhabitants of the south-east part of the parish presumably attended Crawley church in the Middle Ages, as later.<sup>89</sup> Only five vicars held the living between 1505 and the mid 17th century. William Wright, 1560–96, was resident in 1563, but was licensed to hold two benefices in 1569. Benjamin Browne, 1596–1638, was a licensed preacher, who resided in 1637. His successor, however,<sup>90</sup> was presented in 1639 for absenting himself for two or three

weeks at a time; he was also said to be negligent in reading prayers, in visiting the sick, and in almsgiving.<sup>91</sup> In 1646 he was charged with an assault.<sup>92</sup> Henry Halliwell was apparently serving in 1651; he had previously been rector of Crawley, and retained Ifield until his death in 1667, being succeeded by his son and namesake.<sup>93</sup>

In 1724 two Sunday services were held by an assistant curate, and there was communion three times a year for c. 20 communicants;<sup>94</sup> another curate was mentioned in 1732.<sup>95</sup> Two mid 18th-century vicars held other livings, one being vice-principal of Magdalen Hall, Oxford. S. J. Lewin, vicar 1790–1842, held two other livings, one of which was Crawley,<sup>96</sup> and resided in 1808 and later, though not in the vicarage, which was too small for his family;<sup>97</sup> as impropiator he built, and evidently lived in, what was later called the Old Rectory.<sup>98</sup> In 1808 Sunday morning and evening services were held alternately at Ifield and at Crawley, and communion at Ifield was celebrated at least four times a year.<sup>99</sup> A curate was licensed for Ifield and Crawley in 1834, with the use of the Ifield vicarage house, which Lewin evidently rebuilt;<sup>1</sup> on Lewin's death he succeeded as vicar of Ifield.<sup>2</sup>

Congregations at Ifield on Census Sunday 1851 were 100 in the morning and 160 in the afternoon, besides Sunday schoolchildren.<sup>3</sup> Monthly communion was held in 1856, and in 1875 morning prayer every saint's day. There was then no assistant curate,<sup>4</sup> but one was appointed in 1878, his stipend being perhaps raised from subscriptions, as later.<sup>5</sup> Communion was weekly by 1903.<sup>6</sup> West Crawley, representing the urban part of Ifield, became a separate ecclesiastical parish in 1901.<sup>7</sup> With the expansion of Crawley new town after 1947 daughter churches were opened in Ifield parish: St. Leonard, Langley Green, in 1955, and St. Alban, Gossops Green, in 1962, the latter succeeding a temporary building in which services were held from 1958.<sup>8</sup> There were a vicar and two curates in 1967, and in 1984 a team rector, a team vicar, and two curates; at the latter date, besides the three churches, services were also held at Bewbush.<sup>9</sup>

The church of *ST. MARGARET* (the dedication is recorded from 1489)<sup>10</sup> is roughcast with stone dressings, and consists of wide chancel, wide aisled and clerestoried nave, north porch, and west tower with short pyramidal shingled spire. The existence of a 12th-century church is suggested by the surviv-

<sup>67</sup> B.L. Add. MS. 39337, ff. 66–7, 89; cf. *S.A.C.* liv. 251.

<sup>68</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. I/6B/1/27, 37; above, manors.

<sup>69</sup> *Chich. Dioc. Dir.* (1961–2, 1962–3).

<sup>70</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. I/1/5, f. 60.

<sup>71</sup> *Tax. Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), 136.

<sup>72</sup> *Inq. Non.* (Rec. Com.), 380.

<sup>73</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. I/1/4, ff. 86v.–87v.; cf. *ibid.* TD/W 156.

<sup>74</sup> *Ibid.* Ep. II/17/97.

<sup>75</sup> *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), i. 335.

<sup>76</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. I/1/4, f. 87.

<sup>77</sup> *Ibid.* Ep. II/15/1, p. 15.

<sup>78</sup> P.R.O., E 179/258/14, f. 31v.

<sup>79</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. II/17/97.

<sup>80</sup> Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 382.

<sup>81</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. I/26/3, p. 43.

<sup>82</sup> *Ibid.* TD/W 156.

<sup>83</sup> Cf. *ibid.* Ep. II/41/74.

<sup>84</sup> B.L. Add. MS. 39460, f. 15.

<sup>85</sup> *Rep. Com. Eccl. Revenues*, 277.

<sup>86</sup> W.S.R.O., TD/W 156.

<sup>87</sup> *Cal. Close*, 1279–88, 512–13.

<sup>88</sup> B.L. Add. MS. 39337, ff. 59v.–60.

<sup>89</sup> Below.

<sup>90</sup> B.L. Add. MS. 39337, ff. 60v.–64; W.S.R.O., Ep. II/15/1, p. 15; *S.A.C.* lxi. 115.

<sup>91</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. II/15/1, p. 71.

<sup>92</sup> *S.R.S.* liv. 103.

<sup>93</sup> *S.A.C.* lxiii. 238.

<sup>94</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. I/26/3, p. 43.

<sup>95</sup> *Ibid.* Add. MS. 17597 (TS. cat.).

<sup>96</sup> B.L. Add. MS. 39337, ff. 65–6.

<sup>97</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. II/14A (1808); Pigot, *Nat. Com. Dir.* (1832–4), 1026.

<sup>98</sup> Above, manors.

<sup>99</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. II/14A (1808).

<sup>1</sup> *Ibid.* Ep. I/68/3/6; above.

<sup>2</sup> B.L. Add. MS. 39337, f. 66.

<sup>3</sup> P.R.O., HO 129/87/2/3/14.

<sup>4</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. II/14A (1856, 1875).

<sup>5</sup> *Chich. Dioc. Kal.* (1879), 39; (1892), 159.

<sup>6</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. II/14A (1903).

<sup>7</sup> Below.  
<sup>8</sup> P. Faulkner and T. Williams, *Ifield Ch. Guide; Brighton Evening Argus*, 15 June 1968.

<sup>9</sup> *Chich. Dioc. Dir.* (1967–8, 1984–5).

<sup>10</sup> *S.R.S.* xliii. 39.



ing font of that date. The present chancel is early 13th-century, as are some lancets in the nave; the three-bayed nave arcades, however, are late 13th- or early 14th-century. The crown-post roof of the nave is medieval, and the pitch is particularly high and steep, which for one 19th-century writer gave the church a foreign appearance.<sup>11</sup> Some windows were renewed in the later Middle Ages, and a north porch was built at the east end of the nave in the 15th century.<sup>12</sup> The chantry mentioned at the church c. 1548<sup>13</sup> possibly occupied one of the aisles. A low wooden bell turret at the west end of the nave was depicted in the later 18th century,<sup>14</sup> and was possibly the same as the steeple described as decayed in the 1680s,<sup>15</sup> which was unable to bear the weight of all three bells in 1724.<sup>16</sup>

The church was repaired and 'beautified' in 1785.<sup>17</sup> In the later 18th century the two aisles were called the north and south Holles aisles, after the former lords of the manor.<sup>18</sup> A low tower with a short spire was built over the porch to replace the bell turret c. 1846.<sup>19</sup> The church's restoration in 1883 was carried out to the designs of Somers Clarke and Micklethwaite. The nave was lengthened by 23 ft., various minor alterations were carried out, including the removal of a west gallery, and the tower and spire of c. 1846 were removed. A new west tower was built, a broach spire being intended eventually to replace the present temporary one.<sup>20</sup>

The fine 12th-century font has a square Sussex marble bowl and four corner columns with delicately carved capitals. There is an early 13th-century piscina in the chancel, and from a late medieval screen survives the rood-stair doorway on the south side of the chancel, which in 1985 formed the entrance to the pulpit; there are indications that the chancel arch above the screen was filled with solid boarding.<sup>21</sup> The church was repewed c. 1770 with pews from St. Margaret's church, Westminster,<sup>22</sup> parts of which were preserved in the tower in 1985. The lectern is an eccentric 19th-century compilation from pieces of 17th-century carving, and the vestry screen is said to have been made from the County oak on Lowfield heath, cut down c. 1850.<sup>23</sup> Most other fittings are late 19th-century. Monuments include the mid 14th-century recumbent stone effigies supposed to be of John of Ifield and his wife, both by one sculptor and of a higher than average standard,<sup>24</sup> and wall monuments to other landowners, patrons, and vicars, including Nicholas Spencer (d. 1783) and Spencer James Lewin (d. 1842). The two surviving bells are of 1600 and 1618.<sup>25</sup> The plate includes a cup of 1560

and a paten cover of 1573.<sup>26</sup> The registers begin in 1568.<sup>27</sup>

The church of *ST. PETER*, West Crawley, succeeded an earlier mission chapel of 1880. With the great increase of population in the urban part of the parish, some parishioners had evidently been attending Crawley church. A chapel dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene<sup>28</sup> was built in 1880, at the vicar's expense; designed by Somers Clarke,<sup>29</sup> it stood in what was later Prospect Place, south-west of West green.<sup>30</sup> The first curate in charge was the vicar's son,<sup>31</sup> who had a house next to the church,<sup>32</sup> and the character of churchmanship was High, with communion on saint's days, thrice-weekly evensong, and a surpliced choir which sang Gregorian music.<sup>33</sup> In 1882 the building could seat 240.<sup>34</sup> The next vicar at his appointment in 1888 declined to buy the chapel from his predecessor because of its inconvenient situation, and instead money was raised for a new building<sup>35</sup> to occupy the triangular island site provided by West green itself. The old chapel was used as a parish room between 1898 and 1962 or later.<sup>36</sup> St. Peter's church was opened in 1893 and is of local sandstone in 13th-century style, with a brick interior; it comprises chancel with north vestry, and nave with north aisle and west bell turret.<sup>37</sup> A parish was assigned out of Ifield in 1901,<sup>38</sup> the bishop being the patron. A vicarage house was provided c. 1902,<sup>39</sup> possibly the building in Springfield Road still apparently used for that purpose in 1946.<sup>40</sup> The vicar's stipend in 1903 was £150, of which two thirds came from Queen Anne's Bounty and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The vicar then himself felt great need of a curate, because of the size of the parish's population, even though many parishioners continued to attend Crawley church.<sup>41</sup>

In 1924 the living was united with that of Crawley, with effect from the next avoidance of both; the parishes were to remain distinct, and the right of presentation was to be exercised alternately by the bishop and the patron of Crawley.<sup>42</sup> The two cures were held as one from 1929; after 1955 incumbents were called rectors of Crawley.<sup>43</sup> The character of worship at St. Peter's was still High in 1985, with reservation of the sacrament.

**ROMAN CATHOLICISM.** Two parishioners were named as recusants in 1582,<sup>44</sup> and one papist was listed in Ifield in 1767.<sup>45</sup>

In 1859 Italian Capuchin Franciscan friars were invited to the parish by the Hon. Mrs. Montgomery

<sup>11</sup> Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 383.

<sup>12</sup> B.L. King's Maps XLII. 49.

<sup>13</sup> *S.R.S.* xxxvi. 124-5, 131.

<sup>14</sup> B.L. King's Maps XLII. 49; cf. Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 383.

<sup>15</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. II/15/5, f. 24; Ep. II/15/7, f. 6.

<sup>16</sup> Ibid. Ep. I/26/3, p. 42.

<sup>17</sup> B.L. Add. MS. 5698, f. 72v.

<sup>18</sup> Ibid. f. 71v.  
<sup>19</sup> Bastable, *Crawley*, 140; W.S.R.O., PD 2013, f. 37; cf. *ibid.* Ep. I/49/7.

<sup>20</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. II/27/171; *Chich. Dioc. Kal.* (1884), 142.

<sup>21</sup> *S.A.C.* xxxix. 37, 53.

<sup>22</sup> Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 384.

<sup>23</sup> Dept. of Environment hist. bldgs. list; above, intro.

<sup>24</sup> Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 384; Nairn & Pevsner, *Suss.* 207; cf. above, manors.

<sup>25</sup> Elphick, *Bells*, 333.

<sup>26</sup> *S.A.C.* liv. 251.

<sup>27</sup> W.S.R.O., Par. 109/1.

<sup>28</sup> Ibid. Par. 62/3/1.

<sup>29</sup> *Chich. Dioc. Kal.* (1881), 160; B.L. Add. MS. 39457, f. 24v.

<sup>30</sup> O.S. Map 1/2,500, Suss. III. 12 (1910 edn.); cf. below.

<sup>31</sup> *Crawley*, ed. Lowerson, 30.

<sup>32</sup> Carman, 'Crawley', 4.

<sup>33</sup> *Chich. Dioc. Kal.* (1881), 160.

<sup>34</sup> Ibid. (1882), 117.

<sup>35</sup> Ibid. (1892), 160; B.L. Add. MS. 39337, f. 67.

<sup>36</sup> W.S.R.O., Par. 60/26/1, no. 5 (TS. cat.); O.S. Map 1/2,500, Suss. III. 12 (1910 edn.); inf. from Mr. Frost.

<sup>37</sup> *Chich. Dioc. Kal.* (1894), 145; above, pl. facing p. 33.

<sup>38</sup> *Dioc. of Chich.: Cat. of Rec. of Bp., Archdeacons, etc.* comp. F. W. Steer and I. M. Kirby, 229.

<sup>39</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. II/14A (1903), West Crawley.

<sup>40</sup> O.S. Map 6", Suss. III. SE. (1946 edn.).

<sup>41</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. II/14A (1903), West Crawley.

<sup>42</sup> *Lond. Gaz.* 27 June 1924, pp. 4964-5.

<sup>43</sup> [A. Whittick], *Crawley Ch. Guide*, [19].

<sup>44</sup> *Miscellanea, Recusant Rec.* (Cath. Rec. Soc. liii), 6; cf. *Cal. Assize Rec. Suss. Eliz. I*, p. 254.

<sup>45</sup> H.L.R.O., papist return (inf. from Mr. T. J. McCann, W.S.R.O.).



of the Elms, Horsham Road. At first mass was celebrated in the coach house there, converted as St. Philip's chapel, Mrs. Montgomery standing near the altar to translate the sermons into English. In the following year a friary was founded by her cousin F. S. Blunt of Crabbet Park in Worth, on a 3-a. site north-east of the then railway station.<sup>46</sup> The buildings were finished in 1861, and were of brick and stone in plain Gothic style; they consisted of four ranges round a quadrangle with the tall church, dedicated to St. Francis, at the north end.<sup>47</sup> In 1863 £100 a year was received from F. S. Blunt and less regular sums from Mrs. Montgomery. The mission district, which included Horsham, then stretched between Rudgwick and Cophthorne (in Worth) in the north and Nuthurst and Lindfield in the south.<sup>48</sup> A guild of St. Anthony of Padua was founded c. 1895, and in 1910 had over 200,000 members throughout the world. Its chapel, in coloured marble, onyx, and alabaster, incorporated the altar and altarpiece from Mrs. Montgomery's private chapel in Naples, which had previously formed part of an oratory in the church. The friars carried out much missionary work, both in the neighbourhood and elsewhere, for instance in the hop-picking area of Kent in 1910.<sup>49</sup>

The Victorian church was demolished in 1958, and a new building, dedicated to St. Francis and St. Anthony, was consecrated in the following year.<sup>50</sup> Designed by H. S. Goodhart-Rendel,<sup>51</sup> and like the previous church of Franciscan austerity, it is of brick, with patterned decoration, and is not oriented. Included from the previous church were fittings from the chapel of St. Anthony and, behind the high altar, the tomb of the founder F. S. Blunt (d. 1872), whose effigy in Franciscan habit was sculpted by his brother the poet W. S. Blunt.<sup>52</sup> The original burial ground also remained in 1985; besides the large gabled vault of the Blount family of East Grinstead, it contains the grave of Lord Alfred Douglas (d. 1945).<sup>53</sup>

The Capuchin Franciscans left Crawley in 1980–1,<sup>54</sup> the parish being handed over to secular clergy and the friary buildings demolished.

**PROTESTANT NONCONFORMITY.** George Fox and Alexander Parker preached at the house of Richard Bonwick in Ifield in 1655, as a result of which the first weekly Quaker meeting in Sussex was formed;<sup>55</sup> Fox was to visit Ifield again in 1680.<sup>56</sup> In the 1660s and 1670s the meeting was held at the

houses of various parishioners, including the miller William Garton,<sup>57</sup> but a permanent meeting house was built in 1676.<sup>58</sup> Burials were recorded at Ifield from 1659,<sup>59</sup> and later there was a burial ground attached to the meeting house.<sup>60</sup> Quaker parishioners were committed for non-payment of tithes in 1660 and later,<sup>61</sup> and Henry Halliwell, vicar 1667–79, wrote against the sect.<sup>62</sup> Early local sympathy for the Quakers, however, is indicated by the fact that when in 1658 Thomas Patching created a disturbance in the church by standing on a pew to address the congregation after Sunday service, neither the churchwarden nor the tithingman would arrest him.<sup>63</sup> The area from which members of the meeting were drawn in the later 17th century stretched from Horley (Surr.) in the north to Thakeham and Bolney in the south, and from Wisborough Green in the west to East Grinstead in the east.<sup>64</sup> A women's monthly meeting was ordered to be held from 1675 on the same day and at the same place as the men's.<sup>65</sup> In 1676 more than a quarter of adults in the parish were said to be dissenters, most of them probably Quakers.<sup>66</sup>

The meeting has existed apparently continuously since the later 17th century.<sup>67</sup> In 1724 there were seven Quaker families in the parish, besides one in Crawley.<sup>68</sup> The Horsham monthly meeting was held at Ifield in the 1770s.<sup>69</sup> In 1837 the congregation was said to comprise nearly 100 men,<sup>70</sup> but on Census Sunday 1851 only 16 people attended morning service.<sup>71</sup> Under the patronage of Mrs. Sarah Robinson (d. 1875) of the Manor House, Crawley, the Quakers were prominent in the life of Crawley town; by 1887 they had a reading room and library and were holding mission meetings there.<sup>72</sup>

The Quaker meeting house at Ifield of 1676, one of the earliest surviving purpose-built meeting houses, is of sandstone ashlar with a roof of Horsham slates. The main front has two bays, each with a wide half-hipped gable; the doorway has rusticated quoins. The pine panelling and benches in the main room are 18th-century.<sup>73</sup> In 1851 the building could seat 162.<sup>74</sup> Additions were made in the 20th century.

The Quaker meeting house in Ifield parish of which a room was used by Unitarians in 1829 was apparently another building, perhaps in Crawley village.<sup>75</sup>

A house was registered for the worship of Presbyterians in 1711,<sup>76</sup> and in 1724 there were four Presbyterian families.<sup>77</sup>

A branch of the Horsham General Baptist church

<sup>46</sup> *W. Suss. Gaz.* 19 Nov. 1959; G.R.O. Worship Reg. no. 8039.

<sup>47</sup> *Suss. in 20th Cent.* 76; *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1862), s.v. Crawley; Bastable, *Crawley*, 146, 148; above, pl. facing p. 65.

<sup>48</sup> Archives of Dioc. of Arundel and Brighton, Bishop's Ho., Hove, Southwark dioc. visitation, 1863.

<sup>49</sup> *Suss. in 20th Cent.* 76–7.

<sup>50</sup> Bastable, *Crawley*, 147; above, pl. facing p. 65.

<sup>51</sup> Nairn & Pevsner, *Suss.* 202.

<sup>52</sup> Bastable, *Crawley*, 149; E. Longford, *Pilgrimage of Passion*, 86, 89.

<sup>53</sup> W.S.R.O., MP 1548.

<sup>54</sup> *Arundel and Brighton Cath. Dir.* (1980, 1981).

<sup>55</sup> *S.A.C.* xvi. 71.

<sup>56</sup> Marsh, *Early Friends*, 20.

<sup>57</sup> *S.A.C.* lv. 79.

<sup>58</sup> Inscr. on bldg.; cf. below.

<sup>59</sup> *S.A.C.* lv. 80.

<sup>60</sup> Dept. of Environment hist. bldgs. list.

<sup>61</sup> Albery, *Hist. Horsham*, 418–19; Marsh, *Early Friends* 72.

<sup>62</sup> B.L. Add. MS. 39337, f. 64; Marsh, *Early Friends*, 80; *S.A.C.* xlviii. 6 n.

<sup>63</sup> A. Fletcher, *County Community in Peace and War*, 121.

<sup>64</sup> *S.A.C.* lv. 79.

<sup>65</sup> Marsh, *Early Friends*, 41.

<sup>66</sup> *S.A.C.* xlv. 144.

<sup>67</sup> e.g. *ibid.* lv. 80; W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 16873, pp. 3, 9;

*ibid.* TD/W 156. <sup>68</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. I/26/3, pp. 39, 43.

<sup>69</sup> Marsh, *Early Friends*, 27.

<sup>70</sup> *Crawley*, ed. Lowerson, 30.

<sup>71</sup> P.R.O., HO 129/87/2/3/15.

<sup>72</sup> *Crawley*, ed. Lowerson, 30.

<sup>73</sup> Dept. of Environment hist. bldgs. list; Marsh, *Early Friends*, facing p. 26; above, pl. facing p. 49.

<sup>74</sup> P.R.O., HO 129/87/2/3/15.

<sup>75</sup> W.S.R.O., QCR 1/11/W 173; cf. Pigot, *Nat. Com.*

*Dir.* (1832–4), 1026.

<sup>76</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. II/25/1, f. 38.

<sup>77</sup> *Ibid.* Ep. I/26/3, p. 43.



existed in the parish in the early 18th century. A meeting house was registered in 1713,<sup>78</sup> and there were two Baptist families in 1724.<sup>79</sup> The congregation afterwards lapsed, until in 1883 one of C. H. Spurgeon's students was invited by 60 inhabitants of Crawley town to be the minister of a newly formed church.<sup>80</sup> The chapel built in Station Road, Crawley, in Ifield parish was of red brick with stone dressings;<sup>81</sup> it was enlarged three times in the next 15 years.<sup>82</sup> In 1895 and later there was a resident minister.<sup>83</sup> The building was damaged by bombing c. 1944 and afterwards demolished;<sup>84</sup> a new church in Crabtree Road, West Green, was opened in 1954,<sup>85</sup> and flourished in 1985.

The Bethel chapel of Particular Baptists in the modern Robinson Road was built in 1858; in 1922 it could seat c. 80 and had a burial ground attached.<sup>86</sup> The chapel closed in 1969, but was reopened in 1971 by members of Cuckfield Strict Baptist church; the congregation was reconstituted as Crawley Reformed Baptist church in 1975 and survived in 1985.<sup>87</sup>

A building was registered in Ifield parish for worship of Independents in 1835;<sup>88</sup> its site is unknown, but was in Crawley village. On Census Sunday 1851 congregations were 42 in the morning and 45 in the afternoon,<sup>89</sup> but in 1856, when there was no resident minister, attendance was thin.<sup>90</sup> A new church called Trinity Congregational church, of red brick with stone dressings in Gothic style, was built in 1863 in the modern Robinson Road;<sup>91</sup> in 1922 it could accommodate c. 260.<sup>92</sup> In 1875 the congregation was said to have increased, and to consist chiefly of tradespeople of the town.<sup>93</sup> The building was demolished c. 1962,<sup>94</sup> a new church being opened in 1963 in Ifield Drive. The congregation later joined the United Reformed church,<sup>95</sup> and flourished in 1985.

The Salvation Army opened fire in 1902 from barracks in Spencers Road, West Green,<sup>96</sup> which survived in 1985. Gospel Hall, also in Spencers Road, for meetings of Brethren, existed by 1916.<sup>97</sup>

**EDUCATION.** In 1819 c. 75 children attended three small day schools.<sup>98</sup> A schoolmaster of Ifield was mentioned in 1821.<sup>99</sup> The schools were probably private and short-lived; of three fee-paying day

schools in 1835, one had been established only in 1829.<sup>1</sup>

Subscriptions for a Church of England school were collected at some time after 1827, and it was founded west of Crawley village in 1831. A master's house was built, and 90 boys and 42 girls attended the school in 1835.<sup>2</sup> Thomas and Henry Broadwood in 1834 provided an endowment of rent charges on land in Ifield and Rusper.<sup>3</sup> The school, between West green and Crawley High Street, was in union with the National Society by 1844.<sup>4</sup> By 1847 there was a separate infants' department with its own room, a mistress, and a house; the school was supported by the endowment, subscriptions, and payments. The attendance at both departments combined was then 168,<sup>5</sup> and in 1855 an average of 25 infants and 119 others.<sup>6</sup> Attendance at the school, known successively as Crawley and Ifield National school and Crawley and Ifield C.E. school, fell to 65 c. 1875, rose to 205 in 1890,<sup>7</sup> and fell to 154 in 1899;<sup>8</sup> from 1908 to 1938 c. 200 attended.<sup>9</sup> In 1914 a new infants' school opened; the juniors took over the old infants' building.<sup>10</sup> The school closed in 1955 and the pupils were transferred to the new St. Margaret's C.E. school, Ifield.<sup>11</sup>

Ifield National school, later Ifield C.E. school, in Ifield village, originated as two Sunday schools for boys and girls, one of which was built in 1843; both were in union with the National Society by 1847.<sup>12</sup> It may have been the infants' school in the centre of the parish mentioned in 1867.<sup>13</sup> The building was enlarged in 1871 and reopened as an elementary school with 30 boys and 26 girls in 1872.<sup>14</sup> A grant was received from c. 1874.<sup>15</sup> Attendance reached a peak in the early 1900s: in 1907 there were 108 children, of whom 32 were infants.<sup>16</sup> The school was enlarged in that year.<sup>17</sup> By 1914 attendance had fallen to 60, by 1922 to 50, and by 1938 to 36.<sup>18</sup> After bomb damage during the Second World War the school was transferred to Little Deerswood. It closed in 1955 and the pupils were transferred to St. Margaret's school.<sup>19</sup>

Crawley and Ifield British schools, in the Ifield part of Crawley village, originated in a free school opened by the Quaker Mrs. Sarah Robinson, formerly a partisan of the National school, in 1852; the incumbent had offended her by expelling the child-

<sup>78</sup> Caplan, 'Outline of Nonconf. in Suss.' ii. 21, 71; cf. *S.N.O.* xv. 219.

<sup>79</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. I/26/3, p. 43.

<sup>80</sup> F. Buffard, *Kent and Suss. Baptist Assocs.* 106.

<sup>81</sup> D. R. Elleray, *Victorian Chs. of Suss.* 56; Bastable, *Crawley*, 151.

<sup>82</sup> Buffard, *Baptist Assocs.* 106.

<sup>83</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1895); *ibid.* (1903), s.v. Crawley.

<sup>84</sup> Elleray, *Victorian Chs.* 56.

<sup>85</sup> Buffard, *Baptist Assocs.* facing p. 100.

<sup>86</sup> Hobley, *Crawley and Dist.* 26; *illus.* at Bastable, *Crawley*, 150.

<sup>87</sup> *Crawley Observer*, 15 Oct. 1971; *inf.* from Mr. Kay.

<sup>88</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. II/25/3, f. 26.

<sup>89</sup> P.R.O., HO 129/82/3/2.

<sup>90</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. II/14A (1856).

<sup>91</sup> Elleray, *Victorian Chs.* 56.

<sup>92</sup> Hobley, *Crawley and Dist.* 25.

<sup>93</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. II/14A (1875).

<sup>94</sup> *W. Suss. Gaz.* 2 Aug. 1962.

<sup>95</sup> G.R.O. Worship Reg. no. 69084.

<sup>96</sup> *Ibid.* 39242.

<sup>97</sup> *Willett's Dir., Almanack and Diary* (1916), 81; cf. Hobley, *Crawley and Dist.* 24.

<sup>98</sup> *Educ. of Poor Digest*, 962.

<sup>99</sup> W.S.R.O., Par. 109/1/2/1.

<sup>1</sup> *Educ. Enq. Abstract*, 973.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*; P.R.O., ED 7/123; W.S.R.O., Par. 60/25/1/1.

<sup>3</sup> W.S.R.O., Par. 60/7/1/1.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.* TD/W 156.

<sup>5</sup> *Nat. Soc. Inquiry*, 1846-7, Suss. 8-9.

<sup>6</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. II/40/1.

<sup>7</sup> *Rep. of Educ. Cttee. of Council*, 1874-5 [C. 1265-I], p. 418, H.C. (1875), xxiv; 1890-1 [C. 6438-I], p. 678, H.C. (1890-1), xxvii.

<sup>8</sup> *Schs. in Receipt of Parl. Grants*, 1898-9 [C. 9454], p. 244, H.C. (1899), lxxiv.

<sup>9</sup> *Bd. of Educ., List 21*, 1908 (H.M.S.O.), and later edns.

<sup>10</sup> P.R.O., ED 7/123.

<sup>11</sup> W.S.R.O., E 60/12/5, p. 213.

<sup>12</sup> *Nat. Soc. Inquiry*, 1846-7, Suss. 8-9; P.R.O., ED 7/123.

<sup>13</sup> *Rep. Com. on Children and Women in Agric.* 78.

<sup>14</sup> P.R.O., ED 7/123.

<sup>15</sup> *Rep. of Educ. Cttee. of Council*, 1874-5, 419.

<sup>16</sup> *Public Elem. Schs.* 1907 [Cd. 3901], p. 639, H.C. (1908), lxxxiv.

<sup>17</sup> W.S.R.O., CC 490.

<sup>18</sup> *Bd. of Educ., List 21*, 1914 (H.M.S.O.), 523; 1922, 342; 1938, 402.

<sup>19</sup> W.S.R.O., E 60c/12/4; *inf.* from Mr. Frost.



ren of nonconformist parents from the National school. A permanent school was built by subscription in Church Road, later Robinson Road, and opened in 1854; the National school's former headmaster transferred to the new school.<sup>20</sup> There were said to be c. 60 children in 1855;<sup>21</sup> then or in 1857 an infants' department was built.<sup>22</sup> The school received a grant from 1868.<sup>23</sup> Attendance rose rapidly to reach 139 by 1874.<sup>24</sup> The school was extended in 1878.<sup>25</sup> In 1890 it could accommodate 242 children and was attended by 192.<sup>26</sup> A new infants' schoolroom was built in 1895, and a new infants' school on the playground in 1899. The school became a council school in 1903.<sup>27</sup> In 1907 there were 277 children in the mixed department and 95 infants;<sup>28</sup> the total had fallen to 274 by 1914, and was 305 in 1938.<sup>29</sup> A new school was built in 1916. In 1953 juniors and infants were transferred to West Green county junior and infants' school; c. 200 children were transferred to Hazelwick county secondary modern school in 1954, leaving the Robinson Road school as a county secondary school with c. 150 first-year children.<sup>30</sup> The school moved to the new Sarah Robinson secondary modern school on Ifield campus, opened in 1956,<sup>31</sup> the Robinson Road building being used first by the Workers' Educational Association and later as an annexe to Crawley College of Technology.<sup>32</sup>

A Roman Catholic school was established in the

1860s in connexion with the Capuchin friary. In 1867 there were 20–25 children.<sup>33</sup> It still existed in 1871,<sup>34</sup> but no more is known of it.

Private schools in Ifield in the 19th century, mostly in Crawley village, later town, included a boarding school, begun in 1831 and surviving in 1835,<sup>35</sup> which was possibly Ashford, a ladies' boarding and day school;<sup>36</sup> a day school run by Sarah Wright from 1862 or earlier to 1866 or later;<sup>37</sup> a boarding school at North House from c. 1874 to 1915 or later;<sup>38</sup> a young ladies' seminary in 1878;<sup>39</sup> and a commercial school in Springfield Road in 1895,<sup>40</sup> where there were also two preparatory schools in 1915.<sup>41</sup>

St. Margaret's C.E. school is treated under Crawley new town.

**CHARITIES FOR THE POOR.** An unknown donor was reported in 1868 to have given an 11s. 6d. rent charge, spent on the general uses of the poor. No more is known of it. By will proved 1861 John Wood left £95 12s. 4d. stock, providing £2 17s. 4d. c. 1868 and £2 7s. 8d. in the 1960s, for the poor. It was given in bread in the 1860s; a Scheme of 1954 provided that the accumulated surplus, then £46, be invested, and permitted gifts in money or in kind.<sup>42</sup>

<sup>20</sup> *Crawley: Robinson Rd. Schs. Centenary Bk.* 5–6 (copy in W.S.R.O. libr.).

<sup>21</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. II/40/1.

<sup>22</sup> P.R.O., ED 7/123, giving 1855; *Robinson Rd. Schs.* 7.

<sup>23</sup> *Rep. of Educ. Cttee. of Council, 1868–9* [4139], p. 610, H.C. (1868–9), xx; *Robinson Rd. Schs.* 8, however, gives 1860.

<sup>24</sup> *Rep. of Educ. Cttee. of Council, 1873–4* [C. 1019–I], p. 418, H.C. (1874), xviii.

<sup>25</sup> *Robinson Rd. Schs.* 10.

<sup>26</sup> *Rep. of Educ. Cttee. of Council, 1890–1*, 678.

<sup>27</sup> *Robinson Rd. Schs.* 12–13.

<sup>28</sup> *Public Elem. Schs.* 1907, 638.

<sup>29</sup> *Bd. of Educ., List 21, 1914* (H.M.S.O.), 522; 1938, 401.

<sup>30</sup> *Robinson Rd. Schs.* 3–4, 16–17.

<sup>31</sup> Below, Crawley new town, educ.

<sup>32</sup> Inf. from Mr. Kay.

<sup>33</sup> *Rep. Com. on Children and Women in Agric.* 79.

<sup>34</sup> *Robinson Rd. Schs.* 9.

<sup>35</sup> *Educ. Enq. Abstract*, 673.

<sup>36</sup> Pigot, *Nat. Com. Dir.* (1832–4), 1026.

<sup>37</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1862, 1866).

<sup>38</sup> *Ibid.* (1874), s.v. Crawley; *Crawley*, ed. Lowerson, 32.

<sup>39</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1878), s.v. Crawley.

<sup>40</sup> *Ibid.* (1895), s.v. Crawley.

<sup>41</sup> *Crawley*, ed. Lowerson, 32.

<sup>42</sup> *Char. Digest Suss.* H.C. 433 (20), pp. 14–15 (1867–8), lii (2); *Char. Com. Scheme*, 5 Nov. 1954; *Char. Com. files*.



# CRAWLEY NEW TOWN

CRAWLEY<sup>1</sup> was one of the six original new towns designated under the New Towns Act, 1946, as part of the planning of the London region after the Second World War. The Dalton committee agreed to select Crawley in May 1946, before the Act was passed, to avoid the need for a new housing estate at Chessington (Surr.).<sup>2</sup> Also in 1946 Dr. Thomas Sharp was appointed to make a survey and prepare an outline plan.<sup>3</sup> An area of 5,920 a. was formally designated the following January under the Crawley New Town (Designation) Order, 1947.<sup>4</sup>

The area was divided among the three administrative counties of East and West Sussex and Surrey, the three corresponding rural districts of Cuckfield, Horsham, and Dorking and Horley, and the five civil parishes of Slaugham, Worth, Crawley (including Ifield), Lower Beeding, and Charlwood (Surr.). An order of 1953 transferred 3,347 a. of Slaugham and Worth in Cuckfield rural district to West Sussex and to Crawley parish. In 1956 the parish, then the most populous mere civil parish in England, became an urban district; at the same time 136 a. were transferred to Lower Beeding and 2,114 a. to Rusper. The urban district thus covered 5,614 a.; it excluded the East Sussex and Surrey parts of the new town.<sup>5</sup> The urban district became a borough in 1974, when the remaining parts of the new town area in Worth and Slaugham and Gatwick airport in Surrey were included in it.<sup>6</sup> In 1983 boundary changes included in the borough Hyde Drive (formerly in Rusper) and part of Bewbush (formerly in Lower Beeding) on the west, and the Wakehams Green area (formerly in Worth) on the east, a total area of 1,800 a. The borough thereby covered 10,767 a.<sup>7</sup>

The designation order of 1947 was challenged in the courts and was not finally confirmed until December 1947, delaying the start of development. A development corporation was appointed in

February 1947 with Sir Thomas Bennett, a London architect, as chairman.<sup>8</sup> Bennett quarrelled with Sharp over his draft master plan; Sharp resigned, and Anthony Minoprio was appointed planning consultant.<sup>9</sup> His draft plan was published in December 1947 at a meeting in Crawley of local authority representatives and others.<sup>10</sup> The master plan was finished in 1949<sup>11</sup> and approved by the government in 1950.<sup>12</sup> Meanwhile the corporation began work on main services,<sup>13</sup> and commissioned detailed surveys to reveal the character of the area and the age and structure of its population.<sup>14</sup>

The development corporation continued to be responsible for the planning and most of the building of the new town. It proceeded rapidly with its tasks, in great measure owing to the enthusiasm and energy of Bennett, who left his stamp on the town<sup>15</sup> and by paying close attention to public relations could the more easily resolve disputes with the inhabitants and local authorities.<sup>16</sup> He was ably assisted by Col. C. A. C. Turner, the corporation's chief executive 1947–59.<sup>17</sup> When Bennett resigned in 1960 the corporation had already met most of the growth targets originally expected to take 15 years.<sup>18</sup> It was therefore dissolved in 1962, its property and some of its powers passing to the Commission for the New



CRAWLEY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION. *Or, on a fesse gules between three crows sable, three chevrons interlaced argent, all within a bordure azure charged with sixteen martlets or.* [Granted 1951]

<sup>1</sup> This article was written in 1985–6. The earlier hist. of Ifield is treated above, and that of Crawley ancient par. and of Worth elsewhere: *V.C.H. Suss.* vii. 144–7, 192–200. Much of the present acct. is based on *Crawley Devel. Corp. 1st–15th Ann. Reps. 1948–62*, H.C. 113 and 236 (1948–9), xviii; H.C. 7 (1950–1), xvii; H.C. 32 (1951–2), xv; H.C. 13 (1952–3), xv; H.C. 28 and 230 (1953–4), xvii; H.C. 91 and 365 (1955–6), xxv; H.C. 249 (1956–7), xvii; H.C. 260 (1957–8), xvi; H.C. 315 (1958–9), xviii; H.C. 287 (1959–60), xix; H.C. 2 and 266 (1961–2), xix; *Com. for New Towns 1st–22nd Ann. Reps. 1963–84*, H.C. 281 (1962–3), xxii; H.C. 301 (1963–4), xvii; H.C. 300 (1964–5), xx; H.C. 111 and 537 (1966–7), xlv; H.C. 383 (1967–8), xxix; H.C. 399 (1968–9), xliii; H.C. 65 and 551 (1970–1), xl; H.C. 452 (1971–2), xxxii; H.C. 404 (1972–3), xxvi; H.C. 316 (1974), xii; H.C. 626 (1974–5), xxvii; H.C. 629 (1975–6), xxxvi; H.C. 538 (1976–7), xxxv; H.C. 596 (1977–8); H.C. 298 (1979–80); H.C. 13 (1980–1); H.C. 5 and 509 (1981–2); H.C. 82 and 611 (1983–4). Thanks are offered to Mr. C. Kay of Crawley Ref. Libr. and to Mr. H. G. Frost of Ifield for help with various aspects of the new town's hist.

<sup>2</sup> J. B. Cullingworth, *Environmental Planning 1939–69*, iii, *New Towns Policy*, 16–17, 21, 32, 38, 43.

<sup>3</sup> E. J. Osborn and A. Whittick, *New Towns, their*

*Origins, Achievements and Progress* (1977), 134; *C.D.C. 1st Ann. Rep. 1948*, 24. <sup>4</sup> *C.D.C. 1st Ann. Rep. 1948*, 22.

<sup>5</sup> *Census, 1961*; *C.D.C. 7th Ann. Rep. 1954*, 165; *9th Ann. Rep. 1956*, 154.

<sup>6</sup> *C.N.T. 16th Ann. Rep. 1978*, 23; Youngs, *Local Admin. Units of Eng.* i. 699.

<sup>7</sup> 'Boro. of Crawley: Outline of Devel.' (1983), 5 (copy in Crawley Ref. Libr.); *Crawley Official Guide* (1983), 21.

<sup>8</sup> *C.D.C. 1st Ann. Rep. 1948*, 22.

<sup>9</sup> *Ibid.* 24; *Building*, 9 June 1972, 89.

<sup>10</sup> *C.D.C. 1st Ann. Rep. 1948*, 31–2.

<sup>11</sup> A. Minoprio, 'A Master Plan for Crawley New Town' (1949; copy at W.S.R.O., MP 2358).

<sup>12</sup> *C.D.C. 3rd Ann. Rep. 1950*, 56.

<sup>13</sup> Below, public servs.

<sup>14</sup> Cullingworth, *New Towns Policy*, 350–1.

<sup>15</sup> Crawley Ref. Libr., 'Devel. of Community Life in Crawley' (J. Fried's TS. transcripts of interviews, 1972), Rob. May, p. 3.

<sup>16</sup> *Ibid.* H. Carman, p. 3; *Crawley*, ed. Gray, 88.

<sup>17</sup> Crawley Ref. Libr., C.D.C. reps. binder, meeting, 18 Mar. 1959; inf. from Mr. Frost (1986).

<sup>18</sup> Crawley Ref. Libr., C.D.C. reps. binder, meeting, 9 Apr. 1960, 13th speech of Sir Thos. Bennett; *C.D.C. 14th Ann. Rep. 1961*.



## CRAWLEY NEW TOWN

Towns established under the New Towns Act, 1959,<sup>19</sup> instead of to the local authority as originally intended in the 1940s.<sup>20</sup> The commission lacked the planning and purchasing powers of development corporations<sup>21</sup> and proved less able to moderate the effects of changes in government policy, which were marked on housing,<sup>22</sup> social amenities,<sup>23</sup> and, as a result of the growth of Gatwick airport, on the town's economy.<sup>24</sup> Successive governments gradually reduced the commission's powers, particularly over housing.<sup>25</sup> From 1978 it was responsible only for two shopping centres and for industrial sites, and all those assets were being sold off to private interests in the 1980s.<sup>26</sup>

The new town was originally intended to accommodate 40,000 people.<sup>27</sup> The master plan allowed for expansion up to 50,000,<sup>28</sup> and in 1950 the minister of town and country planning urged that the target should be 60,000; that was successfully resisted by the development corporation.<sup>29</sup> In 1956 a limit of 55,000 was regarded as appropriate.<sup>30</sup> Draft plans of 1961 expected further growth to 70,000 by 1980.<sup>31</sup> By 1969 it was recognized that such a limit would require 'a virtual ban on the free movement of people to Crawley', and the possibility of growth up to 120,000 was considered.<sup>32</sup> The population in 1951 of the area later included in Crawley urban district was 10,481. In 1961 it was 53,768, the increase being more than half that of all West Sussex, and in 1971 it was 67,608. The population of the designated area was 54,047 in 1961, 67,843 in 1971, and 72,684 in 1981. The borough in 1981 had 73,376 people; a further 7,874 were normally resident in the new neighbourhoods then outside the borough but included in it in 1983.<sup>33</sup>

Elizabeth II visited the new town as duchess of Edinburgh in 1950<sup>34</sup> and as queen in 1958 and 1969.<sup>35</sup> The town also attracted many official parties of visitors from all over the world: in 1958 there were 2,001 visitors from 48 countries,<sup>36</sup> in 1961 over 3,400 in 289 groups from 67 countries,<sup>37</sup> and in 1963 over 3,000 in 240 groups from 85 countries.<sup>38</sup>

**GROWTH OF THE NEW TOWN.** The master plan provided for 4,000 a. of the designated 5,920 a.; the rest was to be kept in reserve and as green belt land.<sup>39</sup> Much of the land was already covered by Crawley town, Ifield village, and outlying settlements. The new town would have a new centre and nine residential neighbourhoods, separated by radial roads. Industry was to be concentrated in the north-east. Four of the neighbourhoods were to be within

a ring road, the western half of which already existed. Each neighbourhood would be socially balanced, with a wide range of house types,<sup>40</sup> and its own shopping centre, primary school, church or chapel, and social facilities, grouped near a central green. Although the recommended population of neighbourhoods in new towns was then 10,000, those planned for Crawley were much smaller. The proposed population varied from 4,300 to 7,800, but only one was to exceed 6,600 and that was to have two neighbourhood centres. Almost all houses would thus be less than  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile from a neighbourhood centre and within  $1\frac{1}{4}$  miles of the town centre. The road pattern was designed to discourage through traffic in the neighbourhoods. To meet the actual and expected increases in population, the development corporation in 1958 adopted a new plan by Minoprio. It was suspended until West Sussex county council completed its town map for Crawley in 1961; that retained from Minoprio's proposals extensions to two existing neighbourhoods and the addition of two new neighbourhoods.<sup>41</sup> One of those neighbourhoods was built up in the 1960s and the other, with a third additional neighbourhood, in the 1970s. The last two were planned on a much larger scale than the others; the new neighbourhoods used much of the planned green belt, which was further affected by the unexpected growth of Gatwick airport from the mid 1950s.<sup>42</sup>

Although many different house plans were adopted,<sup>43</sup> most of the houses of the new town are characteristic of public housing of the 1950s. They include terraces and semidetached pairs in pale red brick, sometimes rendered or clad, with pitched and tiled roofs, concrete lintels and door-hoods, and metal window frames. Most houses were provided with private gardens and were set at varying angles to the roads, from which they were separated by grass verges. Many of the verges were later converted to hard standings for motor cars. Existing trees were preserved as far as possible. In the 1960s roofs of lower pitch were adopted, and in the 1970s and 1980s a greater variety of brick colours including buff and dark red was used; houses were often built round courts facing away from roads.<sup>44</sup> Tower blocks were eschewed. By 1958, besides the development corporation's own architects, 12 firms of architects had been commissioned for the design of houses, 25 for factories, 15 for shops, 5 for schools, and 13 for churches; some firms, such as Goodhart-Rendel Broadbent and Curtis, designed more than one type of building.<sup>45</sup>

Development of the town centre was delayed by

<sup>19</sup> C.D.C. 13th Ann. Rep. 1960, 161; 15th Ann. Rep. 1962, 149; C.N.T. 1st Ann. Rep. 1963, 1.

<sup>20</sup> Crawley Ref. Libr., C.D.C. reps. binder, meeting, 29 Mar. 1958, App. VI.

<sup>21</sup> C.N.T. 1st Ann. Rep. 1963, 3.

<sup>22</sup> Below, public servs.

<sup>23</sup> Below, soc. and cultural activities.

<sup>24</sup> Below, econ. hist. <sup>25</sup> Below, public servs.

<sup>26</sup> C.N.T. 14th Ann. Rep. 1976, 2; 15th Ann. Rep. 1977, 2, 9; 16th Ann. Rep. 1978, 1-2; 17th Ann. Rep. 1979, 2; 22nd Ann. Rep. 1984, 1-2.

<sup>27</sup> Cullingworth, *New Towns Policy*, 34.

<sup>28</sup> Minoprio, 'Master Plan', 10.

<sup>29</sup> C.D.C. 3rd Ann. Rep. 1950, 56; 4th Ann. Rep. 1951, 112. <sup>30</sup> Idem, 9th Ann. Rep. 1956, 147.

<sup>31</sup> Idem, 15th Ann. Rep. 1962, 149; Osborn and Whittick, *New Towns*, 136.

<sup>32</sup> B. Clarke and D. Stoppard, *Crawley Expansion Study*, 1, 12.

<sup>33</sup> Census, 1961-81; *Crawley Official Guide* (1983).

<sup>34</sup> Below, econ. hist.

<sup>35</sup> Below, growth of new town; educ.

<sup>36</sup> C.D.C. 12th Ann. Rep. 1959, 171.

<sup>37</sup> Idem, 15th Ann. Rep. 1962, 163.

<sup>38</sup> C.N.T. 2nd Ann. Rep. 1964, 16.

<sup>39</sup> Para. based mainly on Osborn and Whittick, *New Towns*, 136; Minoprio, 'Master Plan', 8, 10, 28-30; C.D.C. 1st Ann. Rep. 1948, 30-1, 38-9.

<sup>40</sup> For housing, below, public servs.

<sup>41</sup> C.D.C. 12th Ann. Rep. 1959, 163; 15th Ann. Rep. 1962, 149; *Crawley Town Map* (W. Suss. C.C., 1961); map by A. Minoprio, 1958 (copy in Crawley Ref. Libr.) (all refs. from Mr. Kay).

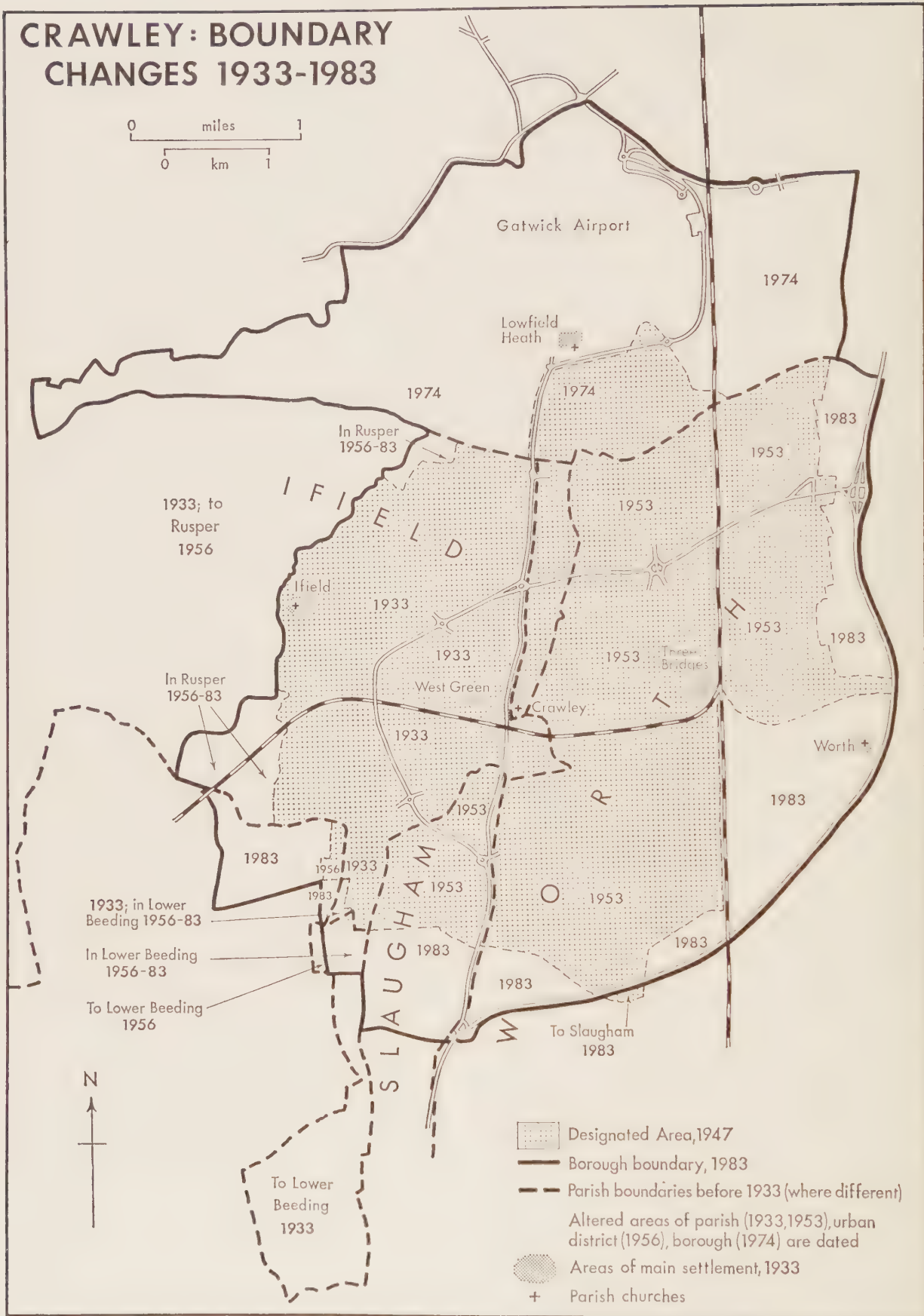
<sup>42</sup> 'Boro. of Crawley: Outline' (1983), 4; *The Times*, 18 Feb. 1986. For Gatwick, below, econ. hist.

<sup>43</sup> Below, public servs. (housing).

<sup>44</sup> e.g. below. <sup>45</sup> Crawley Ref. Libr., C.D.C. reps. binder, meeting, 29 Mar. 1958, App. IV.



## CRAWLEY: BOUNDARY CHANGES 1933-1983





## CRAWLEY NEW TOWN

repeated changes of plan, by the fact that the existing Crawley High Street could provide shopping facilities in the early years, and by the need to attend to mains services, housing, and industrial employment first. A plan of 1948 provided for 100 a. within an inner ring road extending west of Crawley High Street and closing it on the south; the ring road was to enclose a larger area east of High Street. In the southern half of that area would be shops, flanking a crossroads and enclosing car parks, and separated by a boulevard from public buildings to the north. At its eastern end the boulevard was to fork, each fork leading to a roundabout on the ring road. South of the ring road a large area was reserved for service industry and a railway goods yard.<sup>46</sup> After repeated alterations<sup>47</sup> a revised plan designed by the development corporation's chief architect A. G. Sheppard was published in 1952. It omitted the ring road and the goods yard, preserved the existing Northgate Road to the north-west and war memorial recreation ground to the south-east, and extended the centre less far to the east than its predecessor. The enclosed car parks and several proposed buildings including a market, a county college, a swimming bath, and an arts centre were abandoned.<sup>48</sup> The new plan was followed with only minor changes. Broadwalk pedestrian way linking High Street with the shopping centre to the east was opened in 1954.<sup>49</sup> The main roads in the northern half of the town centre had been finished by 1958, as had the central Queens Square, where the development corporation provided a bandstand brought from Gatwick racecourse, a fountain, a kiosk, and mosaic paving; many shops there were already open. Queen Elizabeth II formally named the square in 1958.<sup>50</sup> The new centre soon became congested with traffic. The corporation introduced a one-way traffic system and sought extra spaces for car parks,<sup>51</sup> which in the early 1980s were scattered round the fringes of the town centre, occupying space originally intended for other purposes. Queensway, the east-west road through the square, was closed to traffic experimentally in 1967 and permanently in 1971, and was paved in 1974-5. In 1965 the Commission for the New Towns gave an ornamental clock which was removed in 1973.<sup>52</sup> The space north of the Boulevard as far as Kilnmead was filled with public buildings and office blocks in the late 1950s and the 1960s; the college of further education east of the town centre was begun in 1956, and county buildings beyond Exchange Road to the north-east were opened in 1963.<sup>53</sup> The shopping centre was extended eastwards in the late 1960s and

again in the late 1970s and early 1980s.<sup>54</sup>

The industrial area north-east of the town was begun early, and 50 a. of sites had been set out by 1951.<sup>55</sup> The main carriageway, Manor Royal, running east from London Road, was opened in 1950,<sup>56</sup> factories being built eastwards along it in the 1950s.<sup>57</sup> Crompton Way to the south was laid out about the same time and several factories had been built by 1951. Kelvin Way north of Manor Royal was being built up by 1953.<sup>58</sup> Roads and sewers had been completed by 1954 to serve 130 a., and a further 45 a. were being developed.<sup>59</sup> The southern end of Gatwick Road and Napier Way flanking it had been built up by 1955, and Maxwell Way east of it by 1956.<sup>60</sup> A northwards extension to open up a further 78 a. was approved in 1954.<sup>61</sup> Factories on Fleming Way, parallel with and north of Manor Royal, were opened from 1956,<sup>62</sup> and by that time the corporation was planning an extension of the industrial area along Gatwick Road north of its junction with Fleming Way.<sup>63</sup> Works flanking the northern end of Gatwick Way were opened from 1956, in Rutherford Way west of it from 1957 to 1959, and in Priestley Way west of that in 1963.<sup>64</sup> Fleming Way was extended westwards after 1968.<sup>65</sup> By 1983 the industrial area covered more than 300 a.;<sup>66</sup> in 1985 it included a further north-eastwards extension along Gatwick Road, Whittle Way west of it, and Cobham Way to the east, besides Tinsley Lane North estate between Whetstone Close and the London-Brighton railway.<sup>67</sup>

The development corporation claimed in 1955 that the industrial area was an 'unusually attractive district'.<sup>68</sup> Some original trees were retained, new ones being planted; the main roads were flanked with lawns and flower beds, and in 1985 several factories stood in large grassed areas.

The construction of residential parts of the town began with two neighbourhoods within the ring road. The first to be built was West Green, covering 180 a. west of the town centre, and including much of the existing town of Crawley. The population, then c. 2,100, was intended to rise to c. 4,700. Houses were being built by 1949,<sup>69</sup> and most had been finished by 1951.<sup>70</sup> There were 622 dwellings complete or under construction by 1952, when the neighbourhood centre had been designed.<sup>71</sup> West Green was regarded as largely complete in 1954<sup>72</sup> although some infilling was taking place in 1955<sup>73</sup> and old people's flats were built in the area in 1975.<sup>74</sup> The neighbourhood included the existing cemetery and hospital.<sup>75</sup> Together with the town centre, it had

of ind. firms in Crawley, MS. annotations, 1964; O.S. Map 1/25,000, TQ 23 (1965 edn.).

<sup>61</sup> C.D.C. 7th Ann. Rep. 1954, 157.

<sup>62</sup> Crawley Ref. Libr., C.D.C. reps. binder, C.N.T. list of ind. firms in Crawley, MS. annotations, 1964.

<sup>63</sup> C.D.C. 9th Ann. Rep. 1956, 145.

<sup>64</sup> Crawley Ref. Libr., C.D.C. reps. binder, C.N.T. list of ind. firms in Crawley, MS. annotations, 1964.

<sup>65</sup> C.N.T. 6th Ann. Rep. 1968, 23.

<sup>66</sup> 'Boro. of Crawley: Outline' (1983), 5.

<sup>67</sup> Ind. in W. Suss. (W. Suss. C.C., 1985).

<sup>68</sup> C.D.C. 8th Ann. Rep. 1955, 142.

<sup>69</sup> Minoprio, 'Master Plan', 30-1; C.D.C. 2nd Ann. Rep. 1949, 31-2, 40.

<sup>70</sup> C.D.C. 4th Ann. Rep. 1951, App. J.

<sup>71</sup> Idem, 5th Ann. Rep. 1952, 155.

<sup>72</sup> Idem, 7th Ann. Rep. 1954, 155, 161.

<sup>73</sup> Idem, 8th Ann. Rep. 1955, 143-4.

<sup>74</sup> C.N.T. 13th Ann. Rep. 1975, 16.

<sup>75</sup> Minoprio, 'Master Plan', 30-1; above, Ifield, local govt. and public servs.

<sup>46</sup> Crawley, ed. Gray, 23.

<sup>47</sup> C.D.C. 3rd Ann. Rep. 1950, 57; 4th Ann. Rep. 1951, 114.

<sup>48</sup> Idem, 5th Ann. Rep. 1952, App. plan II.

<sup>49</sup> Idem, 7th Ann. Rep. 1954, 155, 158.

<sup>50</sup> Idem, 11th Ann. Rep. 1958, 156; 12th Ann. Rep. 1959, 166; Crawley, ed. Gray, 39; Bastable, Crawley, 70; above, pl. facing p. 64.

<sup>51</sup> C.D.C. 13th Ann. Rep. 1960, 156.

<sup>52</sup> Osborn and Whittick, *New Towns*, 145; C.N.T. 4th Ann. Rep. 1966, 18.

<sup>53</sup> Below, econ. hist.; local govt.; public servs.; educ.

<sup>54</sup> Below, econ. hist.

<sup>55</sup> C.D.C. 4th Ann. Rep. 1951, 112.

<sup>56</sup> Below, econ. hist.

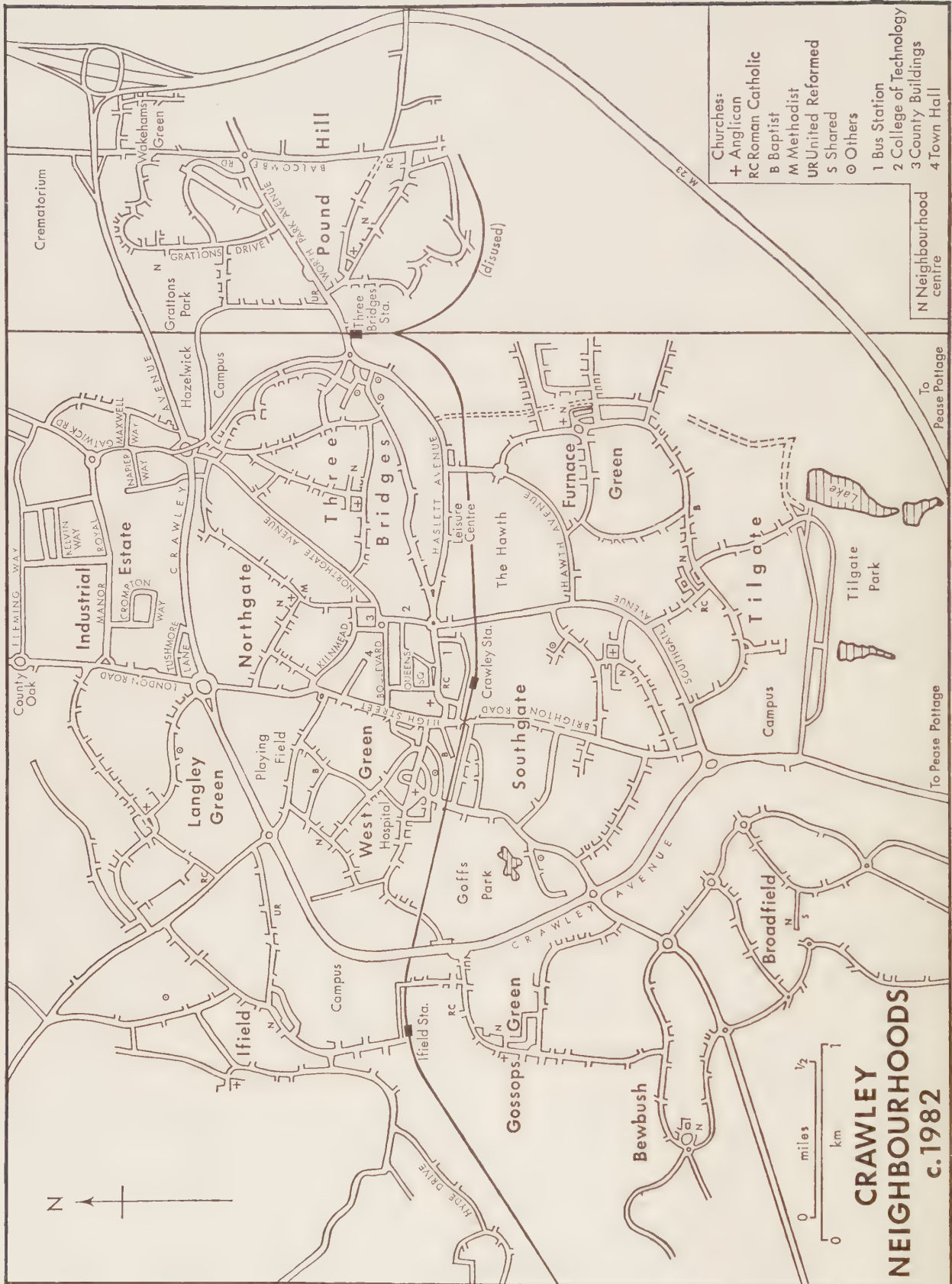
<sup>57</sup> Crawley Ref. Libr., C.D.C. reps. binder, C.N.T. list of ind. firms in Crawley, MS. annotations, 1964.

<sup>58</sup> Ibid. C.D.C. list of ind. firms, MS. annotations, Aug. 1953; O.S. Map 1/25,000, TQ 23 (1965 edn.).

<sup>59</sup> C.D.C. 7th Ann. Rep. 1954, 159, 163.

<sup>60</sup> Crawley Ref. Libr., C.D.C. reps. binder, C.N.T. list







## CRAWLEY NEW TOWN

4,714 inhabitants in 1981.<sup>76</sup> For Northgate a detailed plan had been prepared by 1951; the neighbourhood was named after a turnpike tollgate in the London road and covered 168 a. north of the town centre including some existing housing in Tushmore Lane, Cobbles Crescent, and Woolborough Road. The master plan foresaw an increase to 4,328 inhabitants. Some houses and roads had already been built.<sup>77</sup> By 1952 the neighbourhood centre had been designed and 758 houses and flats had been or were being built,<sup>78</sup> and by 1955 the neighbourhood was complete except for infilling.<sup>79</sup>

Work on Three Bridges neighbourhood in the east part of the town, including the existing settlement west of Three Bridges station and intended for a population of 4,500, began in 1952; by 1955 the neighbourhood was largely complete, 982 houses having been built.<sup>80</sup> Old people's flats were built there in the late 1970s.<sup>81</sup> There were 5,400 inhabitants in 1981.<sup>82</sup>

The development corporation originally intended to build Langley Green neighbourhood, north-west of the ring road, only after the neighbourhoods within the ring had been finished. It was the first neighbourhood to contain little earlier settlement. By 1951, however, the corporation had decided to bring forward the building of the neighbourhood, and a survey and plan were prepared. The corporation was expecting to let contracts in 1952.<sup>83</sup> Nearly 1,600 houses had been finished by 1955,<sup>84</sup> and the neighbourhood was thought complete in 1956.<sup>85</sup> Its growth coincided with the arrival in Crawley of many semi-skilled and unskilled workers, and it thus became a mainly working-class community.<sup>86</sup> By 1981, when the population was 7,517, more than a fifth of pupils in Langley Green junior school came from ethnic minority families.<sup>87</sup>

In contrast Pound Hill in the east, between the London-Brighton railway and Balcombe Road, was expected to become a middle-class area.<sup>88</sup> Work began c. 1953,<sup>89</sup> and by 1954 the roads had been built and house building was well advanced.<sup>90</sup> By 1955 the southern part of the neighbourhood was 'half completed'; the northern part was reserved for unsubsidized, i.e. middle-class, housing.<sup>91</sup> The

southern part of Pound Hill was completed by 1956 and the northern part was then being developed.<sup>92</sup> Pound Hill was designated to expand under the new plan of 1961.<sup>93</sup> Private detached houses were being built there in 1972.<sup>94</sup> In the later 1970s there was infilling in the north-west and a new shopping parade was built west of Grattons Drive; in addition, the neighbourhood expanded beyond Balcombe Road as far as the M 23 motorway, Wakehams green being built over. In 1981 Pound Hill was Crawley's largest neighbourhood, with 11,617 inhabitants, of whom c. 2,000 lived east of Balcombe Road.<sup>95</sup> In the early 1980s further development, largely complete by 1984, took place at Crabbet Park, south of Wakehams green.<sup>96</sup>

Three more neighbourhoods were rapidly built up in the mid 1950s. Although development in Ifield, which extended to the old village, had been intended to begin in 1953,<sup>97</sup> detailed planning was complete only in 1954.<sup>98</sup> By 1955 some 330 houses were being built and contracts had been let on a further 906.<sup>99</sup> Parts of the area were reserved for unsubsidized houses.<sup>1</sup> By 1957 Ifield was virtually complete.<sup>2</sup> It attracted professional people and skilled technicians, including c. 130 teachers; the middle-class population later partly dispersed to other neighbourhoods.<sup>3</sup> Deerswood Court, a group of 99 flats in blocks, was built in 1961-2.<sup>4</sup> Ifield neighbourhood had 7,221 inhabitants in 1981.<sup>5</sup>

Southgate, intended as the largest of the original nine neighbourhoods, was to cover 342 a. between the old Crawley town and the southern ring road, with an estimated population of 1,577 in 1950.<sup>6</sup> Although a provisional plan had been prepared by 1952,<sup>7</sup> the outline plan was not submitted until 1954<sup>8</sup> and house building began only in 1955; the western part was reserved for private housing.<sup>9</sup> Southgate East was mainly built up by 1957.<sup>10</sup> The planning of Southgate West, designated for expansion in 1961,<sup>11</sup> was delayed until 1966,<sup>12</sup> and building started in 1968; a second shopping parade was planned.<sup>13</sup> Building was delayed by failures of industrialized methods,<sup>14</sup> and by 1970 only 284 houses and 213 flats, just over half the planned total, had been finished.<sup>15</sup> Southgate West was completed in

<sup>76</sup> 'Boro. of Crawley: Outline' (1983), 2.

<sup>77</sup> Minoprio, 'Master Plan', 31; *Crawley Observer*, 2 Apr. 1981; C.D.C. 4th Ann. Rep. 1951, 111 and App. J; C.D.C. research section, summary rep. on Northgate (copy in Crawley Ref. Libr.). <sup>78</sup> C.D.C. 5th Ann. Rep. 1952, 156.

<sup>79</sup> Idem, 7th Ann. Rep. 1954, 155, 161; 8th Ann. Rep. 1955, 143, 155.

<sup>80</sup> Idem, 5th Ann. Rep. 1952, 156; 8th Ann. Rep. 1955, 143-4; Minoprio, 'Master Plan', 31-2.

<sup>81</sup> C.N.T. 15th Ann. Rep. 1977, 15.

<sup>82</sup> 'Boro. of Crawley: Outline' (1983), 2.

<sup>83</sup> C.D.C. 2nd Ann. Rep. 1949, 33; 4th Ann. Rep. 1951, 111-12; 5th Ann. Rep. 1952, 156; C.D.C. research section, surv. of Langley Green neighbourhood, Jan. 1951 (copy in Crawley Ref. Libr.).

<sup>84</sup> C.D.C. 7th Ann. Rep. 1954, 161; 8th Ann. Rep. 1955, 143-4. <sup>85</sup> Idem, 9th Ann. Rep. 1956, 147.

<sup>86</sup> Crawley Ref. Libr., 'Devel. of Community Life', Chas. Williams, p. 3.

<sup>87</sup> 'Boro. of Crawley: Outline' (1983), 2; *Crawley Observer*, 28 May 1981.

<sup>88</sup> C.D.C. research section, surv. of Gossops Green neighbourhood unit, Apr. 1951 (copy in Crawley Ref. Libr.). <sup>89</sup> C.D.C. 5th Ann. Rep. 1952, 156.

<sup>90</sup> Idem, 7th Ann. Rep. 1954, 155, 161.

<sup>91</sup> Idem, 8th Ann. Rep. 1955, 143.

<sup>92</sup> Idem, 9th Ann. Rep. 1956, 147.

<sup>93</sup> Above; *Crawley Town Map* (W. Suss. C.C., 1961).

<sup>94</sup> C.N.T. 10th Ann. Rep. 1972, 13.

<sup>95</sup> *Crawley & Horley Courier*, 2 Mar. 1979; *Crawley Observer*, 19 Feb. 1981; 'Boro. of Crawley: Outline' (1983).

<sup>96</sup> *Crawley Eastern Fringe Interim Policy Statement*, p. 3 (copy in Crawley Ref. Libr.) (ref. from Mr. Kay).

<sup>97</sup> C.D.C. 5th Ann. Rep. 1952, 156.

<sup>98</sup> Idem, 7th Ann. Rep. 1954, 161.

<sup>99</sup> Idem, 8th Ann. Rep. 1955, 144.

<sup>1</sup> Ibid. 143.

<sup>2</sup> Idem, 10th Ann. Rep. 1957, 153.

<sup>3</sup> Crawley Ref. Libr., 'Devel. of Community Life', Chas. Williams, p. 3.

<sup>4</sup> C.D.C. 14th Ann. Rep. 1961, 163; 15th Ann. Rep. 1962, 156.

<sup>5</sup> 'Boro. of Crawley: Outline' (1983), 2. For Hyde Drive, below.

<sup>6</sup> Minoprio, 'Master Plan', 32-3; C.D.C. research section, surv. of Southgate, Nov. 1950 (copy in Crawley Ref. Libr.).

<sup>7</sup> C.D.C. 4th Ann. Rep. 1951, 111; 5th Ann. Rep. 1952, 155. <sup>8</sup> Idem, 7th Ann. Rep. 1954, 157-8.

<sup>9</sup> Idem, 8th Ann. Rep. 1955, 143; 9th Ann. Rep. 1956, 147. <sup>10</sup> Idem, 10th Ann. Rep. 1957, 153.

<sup>11</sup> *Crawley Town Map* (W. Suss. C.C., 1961) (ref. from Mr. Kay). <sup>12</sup> C.N.T. 4th Ann. Rep. 1966, 16.

<sup>13</sup> Idem, 6th Ann. Rep. 1968, 21-2.

<sup>14</sup> Idem, 7th Ann. Rep. 1969, 20.

<sup>15</sup> Idem, 6th Ann. Rep. 1968, 21-2; 8th Ann. Rep. 1970, 13.



1972.<sup>16</sup> Southgate had 7,653 inhabitants in 1981.<sup>17</sup> Tilgate neighbourhood in the south-east was begun with the construction of roads and sewers in 1955.<sup>18</sup> The houses were built between 1956 and 1958.<sup>19</sup> The southern part included the 72-a. Tilgate park, which the Commission for the New Towns transferred to the urban district council c. 1964.<sup>20</sup> An army camp there was used as a labourers' hostel for building workers from 1950 to 1957 and later transferred to the Crawley community association for use by clubs.<sup>21</sup> Tilgate had a population of 7,130 in 1981.<sup>22</sup>

The ninth and last of the original planned neighbourhoods, Gossops Green south-west of the ring road, was expected from the first to attract the richer settlers.<sup>23</sup> Roads were built in 1956–7,<sup>24</sup> and houses from 1958, including an above average proportion of private houses. Gossops Green was regarded as complete by 1961<sup>25</sup> but the neighbourhood centre was still unplanned in 1963.<sup>26</sup> Old people's homes were planned in the area in 1963,<sup>27</sup> and 140 private houses and flats were completed in 1972.<sup>28</sup> There were 5,698 inhabitants in 1981.<sup>29</sup>

In 1956 the development corporation proposed that Tilgate East, reserved in the master plan for possible use as housing, should be covered with c. 1,000 houses to meet the needs of Crawley's natural expansion.<sup>30</sup> The new neighbourhood, sanctioned by the expansion schemes of 1958–61<sup>31</sup> and renamed Furnace Green after the existing farm there, was intended for 'the lower executive class'<sup>32</sup> and grew more slowly than had the older ones. Work on roads and sewers started in 1960,<sup>33</sup> and on houses in 1961, and 460 'standard II' houses each with a garage had been built for rent by 1962, with another 42 for sale.<sup>34</sup> Building continued in the mid and late 1960s. In 1965 it was claimed that shortages of labour and materials had delayed work, though the urban district council had built 98 houses.<sup>35</sup> Two further housing schemes, for c. 120 and c. 140 houses respectively, were begun in 1967 and finished in 1970; proposals for using industrialized methods were abandoned.<sup>36</sup> Further building was done by self-build groups and housing associations. Seventy-two old people's flats were completed in 1975,<sup>37</sup> but the

neighbourhood was still unfinished in 1978.<sup>38</sup> There were 6,737 inhabitants in 1981.<sup>39</sup>

Broadfield neighbourhood, outside the ring road south-west of the town and the first new neighbourhood in the scheme of 1961,<sup>40</sup> was planned in 1967 and begun in 1969. Much larger than the other neighbourhoods, it was intended to cover 562 a. and to provide 4,000 dwellings for 14,000 people.<sup>41</sup> By 1971 a school and temporary shops had been built,<sup>42</sup> and later in the year the Commission for the New Towns began to build 184 houses for sale, finished in 1973.<sup>43</sup> Three fifths of the rest were to be council houses, two fifths private.<sup>44</sup> More than half the council houses had been built by 1976,<sup>45</sup> and the rest were completed c. 1978. Private building (including some by housing associations) was slower, so that the neighbourhood was then still only half finished.<sup>46</sup> A shopping parade, with a large supermarket, and a community centre were built between 1976 and 1980. The Guinness Trust Housing Association was building houses at Broadfield in 1981, when the neighbourhood had 8,300 inhabitants.<sup>47</sup>

Bewbush neighbourhood, west of Broadfield and separated from it by a main road, was begun in 1974–5, despite objections that it was on green belt land.<sup>48</sup> It too was large, being intended to cover 385 a. and to house 9,000 people in c. 3,000 houses and flats. By 1976, when the first houses were occupied, the planned total had been increased to 3,600 dwellings.<sup>49</sup> Houses and flats were built around courts and walkways, away from traffic.<sup>50</sup> By 1980, when the neighbourhood was due to be complete, the shopping centre had still not been started,<sup>51</sup> and in 1981 there were fewer than 5,000 inhabitants.<sup>52</sup> A leisure centre was opened c. 1984,<sup>53</sup> and the shopping centre had been completed by 1985, when houses were still being built. The plan for the neighbourhood included an area to the west cut off from the rest by the railway;<sup>54</sup> it was developed in the early 1980s as Hyde Drive, a detached area connected by road to Ifield neighbourhood.

In 1980 the area known as Maidenbower, south of Pound Hill and outside the original designated area, was chosen as the most likely to fulfil Crawley's future need for more houses. An outline scheme for

<sup>16</sup> C.N.T. 16th Ann. Rep. 1978, 221.

<sup>17</sup> 'Boro. of Crawley: Outline' (1983), 2.

<sup>18</sup> C.D.C. 8th Ann. Rep. 1955, 143.

<sup>19</sup> Idem, 9th Ann. Rep. 1956, 147; 10th Ann. Rep. 1957, 153; 11th Ann. Rep. 1958, 157; 'Boro. of Crawley: Outline' (1983), 3.

<sup>20</sup> C.N.T. 1st Ann. Rep. 1963, 9; 3rd Ann. Rep. 1965, 9.

<sup>21</sup> C.D.C. 3rd Ann. Rep. 1950, 57–8; J. Goepel, *Devel. of Crawley* (Crawley, 1980), 12; Crawley Ref. Libr., C.D.C. reps. binder, meeting, 29 Mar. 1958.

<sup>22</sup> 'Boro. of Crawley: Outline' (1983), 2.

<sup>23</sup> C.D.C. research section, surv. of Gossops Green neighbourhood, Apr. 1951 (copy in Crawley Ref. Libr.).

<sup>24</sup> C.D.C. 10th Ann. Rep. 1957, 153.

<sup>25</sup> Idem, 11th Ann. Rep. 1958, 157; 13th Ann. Rep. 1960, 157; 14th Ann. Rep. 1961, 162.

<sup>26</sup> C.N.T. 1st Ann. Rep. 1963, 13.

<sup>27</sup> Ibid. 10.

<sup>28</sup> Idem, 10th Ann. Rep. 1972, 13.

<sup>29</sup> 'Boro. of Crawley: Outline' (1983), 2.

<sup>30</sup> C.D.C. 9th Ann. Rep. 1956, 147.

<sup>31</sup> *Crawley Town Map* (W. Suss. C.C., 1961); map by A. Minoprio, 1958 (copy in Crawley Ref. Libr.) (refs. from Mr. Kay).

<sup>32</sup> *Crawley Observer*, 9 July 1981.

<sup>33</sup> C.D.C. 14th Ann. Rep. 1961, 156.

<sup>34</sup> Idem, 15th Ann. Rep. 1962, 156.

<sup>35</sup> C.N.T. 3rd Ann. Rep. 1965, 9.

<sup>36</sup> Idem, 4th Ann. Rep. 1966, 16; 5th Ann. Rep. 1967, 21; 6th Ann. Rep. 1968, 22; 8th Ann. Rep. 1970, 13.

<sup>37</sup> Idem, 13th Ann. Rep. 1975, 16.

<sup>38</sup> Idem, 16th Ann. Rep. 1978, 22.

<sup>39</sup> 'Boro. of Crawley: Outline' (1983), 2.

<sup>40</sup> *Crawley Town Map* (W. Suss. C.C., 1961) (ref. from Mr. Kay); above, pl. facing p. 64.

<sup>41</sup> C.N.T. 7th Ann. Rep. 1969, 21; *Crawley Western Fringe Dist. Plan* (Horsham D.C., 1980), 3.

<sup>42</sup> C.N.T. 9th Ann. Rep. 1971, 18.

<sup>43</sup> Idem, 10th Ann. Rep. 1972, 5; 12th Ann. Rep. 1974, 7.

<sup>44</sup> Idem, 10th Ann. Rep. 1972, 13.

<sup>45</sup> Idem, 14th Ann. Rep. 1976, 15.

<sup>46</sup> Idem, 16th Ann. Rep. 1978, 21.

<sup>47</sup> Ibid.; idem, 15th Ann. Rep. 1977, 14; 18th Ann. Rep. 1980, 16; *Crawley Observer*, 22 Jan. 1981; 'Boro. of Crawley: Outline' (1983), 2.

<sup>48</sup> *Built Environment Quarterly*, ii (2); *Crawley Observer*, 11 Mar. 1977 (refs. from Mr. Kay).

<sup>49</sup> 'Boro. of Crawley: Outline' (1983), 3; C.N.T. 12th Ann. Rep. 1974, 17; 14th Ann. Rep. 1976, 16.

<sup>50</sup> Bastable, *Crawley*, 179.

<sup>51</sup> C.N.T. 12th Ann. Rep. 1974, 17; *Crawley Western Fringe Dist. Plan*.

<sup>52</sup> 'Boro. of Crawley: Outline' (1983), 2.

<sup>53</sup> Below, soc. and cultural activities.

<sup>54</sup> *Bewbush, Master Plan for a Neighbourhood* (W. Suss. C.C., 1973).



## CRAWLEY NEW TOWN

a privately built neighbourhood of c. 3,700 houses and flats was announced in 1986.<sup>55</sup>

**COMMUNICATIONS. ROADS.** The existing London–Brighton road along the Crawley bypass was assigned in the master plan as the western part of an outer ring road round the new town. Traffic was to be discouraged from using the old London–Brighton road through the centre.<sup>56</sup> A second route from London would be available when the London–Brighton motorway planned for 1963 was opened, with a link to the ring road on the north-east side of the town.<sup>57</sup> The M 23 motorway east of Crawley was begun only c. 1971<sup>58</sup> and opened as far south as Pease Pottage in Slaugham in 1974. Crawley Avenue, the north-eastern link, was opened in 1975;<sup>59</sup> it was intended also to take traffic between Horsham and East Grinstead round the town.<sup>60</sup> That was achieved in 1984 when it was extended eastwards from the M 23 to Cophthorne (in Worth).<sup>61</sup>

The East Grinstead road, which formerly ran from Three Bridges eastwards along Crawley Lane, was diverted north-eastwards along the new Worth Park Avenue, completed in 1956.<sup>62</sup> Between the new town centre and Three Bridges a new road, the eastern part of Haslett Avenue, was cut in 1962, the old road remaining as a residential road.<sup>63</sup> The north-eastern quadrant of the ring road was provided by Hazelwick Avenue linking the industrial estate and Three Bridges and built in 1960.<sup>64</sup> The south-eastern quadrant remained incomplete in 1985.

Radial roads were planned to connect the centre with the ring road and areas beyond it; they were to pass between neighbourhoods.<sup>65</sup> Existing main roads were among the radial roads. New radial roads planned and built included Northgate Avenue, running north-east from the town centre and opened in 1956,<sup>66</sup> and Ifield Avenue from Crawley High Street to Langley Green and Ifield, opened in 1960.<sup>67</sup> The Tilgate radial road southwards and south-eastwards was left incomplete but instead became Southgate Avenue, joining the west end of Haslett Avenue to the ring road on the south; it was finished in 1956.<sup>68</sup> Hawth Avenue, joining Haslett and Southgate avenues and providing a partial substitute for the completion of the ring road, was opened in 1968.<sup>69</sup> A planned western radial route to Rusper was not built, and the master plan's intended changes to the northern end of Horsham Road had not been made by 1985.<sup>70</sup>

**RAILWAYS.** The new town was served by the

London–Brighton railway line, with stations at Gatwick and Three Bridges, by the Mid Sussex line, with stations at Crawley and Ifield, and by the branch line from Three Bridges to East Grinstead which was closed in 1967.<sup>71</sup> It was hoped that Gatwick station would serve the industrial area, although a new station entrance was needed; the other three stations would serve the residential parts of the town. At Crawley station the platforms were to be extended westwards and a new station building would close the vista at the south end of High Street; underpasses would replace the level crossing. A new goods yard was needed for coal traffic.<sup>72</sup> By 1950 it had been decided that the goods yard should be built at Three Bridges, and by 1952 that Crawley railway station should be moved eastwards.<sup>73</sup> A new station at Gatwick was opened in 1958, and new goods sidings on the London–Brighton line were built at about the same time.<sup>74</sup> After long delays<sup>75</sup> the new Crawley station was opened in 1968<sup>76</sup> east of the old one. All four stations were still open in 1985; the level crossing at Crawley High Street had still not been replaced.

**BUSES.** Bus services were planned to cross the town diagonally, calling *en route* at a central bus station next to the railway station.<sup>77</sup> The bus station south of the new town centre was opened in 1960 or 1961. Buses to all parts of the town were provided by the London Transport Executive and the Southdown Bus Co.;<sup>78</sup> London County Bus Services Ltd. took over London Transport's services in 1970 and Southdown's in 1971. A flat-fare network was introduced in 1978. In 1985 local buses ran through the town centre between Gatwick airport and the northern and southern neighbourhoods, and between the eastern and western neighbourhoods, at intervals of 20 to 30 minutes.<sup>79</sup>

**SOCIAL AND CULTURAL ACTIVITIES.** The master plan proposed the building on the Boulevard of a community centre and an arts centre to cater for concerts, theatrical performances, art exhibitions, and meetings of local cultural societies.<sup>80</sup> They were never built, and by 1985 no comparable buildings had been erected on any alternative site. The delay has been attributed to financial restrictions imposed by government and to the development corporation's priorities; it put off providing space for cultural amenities until more essential requirements had been met, and was then dissolved before it could remedy the lack.<sup>81</sup> Nevertheless, although the corporation in 1952 demanded a relaxation of the

<sup>55</sup> *W. Suss. County Structure Plan, Written Statement 1980* (W. Suss. C.C.), para. 18.19; *Crawley Observer*, 5 Mar. 1986 (refs. from Mr. Kay).

<sup>56</sup> Minoprio, 'Master Plan', 8, 14. <sup>57</sup> *Ibid.* 5–6, 8.

<sup>58</sup> *C.N.T. 10th Ann. Rep.* 1972, 15.

<sup>59</sup> *Idem*, 13th Ann. Rep. 1975, 19.

<sup>60</sup> Minoprio, 'Master Plan', 14.

<sup>61</sup> Inf. from Mr. Kay and Mr. Frost (1986).

<sup>62</sup> *C.D.C. 9th Ann. Rep.* 1956, 153.

<sup>63</sup> *Idem*, 14th Ann. Rep. 1961, 156; *C.N.T. 1st Ann. Rep.* 1963, 13. <sup>64</sup> *C.D.C. 13th Ann. Rep.* 1960, 151–2.

<sup>65</sup> Minoprio, 'Master Plan', 8.

<sup>66</sup> *C.D.C. 9th Ann. Rep.* 1956, 152.

<sup>67</sup> *Idem*, 13th Ann. Rep. 1960, 151–2; 14th Ann. Rep. 1961, 156. <sup>68</sup> *C.D.C. 9th Ann. Rep.* 1956, 152.

<sup>69</sup> *C.N.T. 7th Ann. Rep.* 1969, 23.

<sup>70</sup> Minoprio, 'Master Plan', 19.

<sup>71</sup> Cf. above, Ifield, intro. For the branch, *Southern Region Rec.* comp. R. H. Clark, suppl. 7 (ref. from Mr. Kay).

<sup>72</sup> Minoprio, 'Master Plan', 21–4.

<sup>73</sup> *C.D.C. 3rd Ann. Rep.* 1950, 57; 5th Ann. Rep. 1952, 160.

<sup>74</sup> *Idem*, 11th Ann. Rep. 1958, 154.

<sup>75</sup> *Idem*, 5th Ann. Rep. 1952, 164; 14th Ann. Rep. 1961, 157; 15th Ann. Rep. 1962, 151.

<sup>76</sup> *C.N.T. 5th Ann. Rep.* 1967, 23; 7th Ann. Rep. 1969, 23; Bastable, *Crawley*, 121; above, pl. facing p. 64.

<sup>77</sup> Minoprio, 'Master Plan', 25. For previous bus services cf. above, Ifield, intro.

<sup>78</sup> *C.D.C. 14th Ann. Rep.* 1961, 157.

<sup>79</sup> *Buses*, Aug. 1971, 292–3; *Crawley Observer*, 23 June 1978; London County Bus Services timetable, Dec. 1985 (refs. from Mr. Kay).

<sup>80</sup> Minoprio, 'Master Plan', 63.

<sup>81</sup> *Crawley*, ed. Gray, 29.



government's ban on community buildings, it was soon persuaded that such facilities were not needed; 'it is . . . the corporation's experience that a new house, a garden, and new surroundings absorb the interests of new residents for a year or more to the exclusion of other activities'.<sup>82</sup> That attitude was evidently favoured by the chairman, Sir Thomas Bennett, who emphasized domesticity and disliked large-scale entertainment. Already *c.* 1949 he regarded an annual record-playing dinner as 'the essence of human living and much better than building a palatial concert hall'.<sup>83</sup> As late as 1960 he thought that the demand for outside activities, among which he saw greyhound racing as typical, was a result of poor housing, which had been eliminated in Crawley; the population 'has very largely returned to the home-life of a former generation', so that there was no need to offer an alternative.<sup>84</sup> That approach was vainly resented by the newcomers accustomed to London's night life.<sup>85</sup>

Probably also as a result of Bennett's outlook, however, the corporation hastened to provide facilities for social activities within neighbourhoods by building temporary community huts. Four such huts, at West Green, Northgate, Three Bridges, and Langley Green, had been erected by 1954.<sup>86</sup> Two more were built in 1955–6,<sup>87</sup> and three more between 1957 and 1959, completing the provision for all the original neighbourhoods.<sup>88</sup> The first permanent community centre was built not by the corporation but by West Sussex county council as an extension to West Green school in 1954.<sup>89</sup> After Bennett left the chairmanship, the development corporation and later the Commission for the New Towns replaced the community huts with permanent buildings, or built new neighbourhood community centres, in Pound Hill and Northgate in 1963, in Three Bridges in 1965,<sup>90</sup> in Gossops Green and Ifield in 1968–9,<sup>91</sup> in Furnace Green in 1970–1,<sup>92</sup> in Tilgate *c.* 1972,<sup>93</sup> in Southgate in 1974,<sup>94</sup> in Langley Green in 1976,<sup>95</sup> and at Broadfield in 1980.<sup>96</sup>

Because communal meeting places were provided in each neighbourhood but not in the centre, recreation tended to be restricted to neighbourhoods, and societies to be organized on that basis.<sup>97</sup> Hence the early years of the new town saw an extraordinary proliferation of clubs and societies, upon which the development corporation congratulated itself. There was already in Crawley by 1950 a strong community association,<sup>98</sup> which had more than 30 affiliated

organizations in 1951.<sup>99</sup> There were 132 clubs and societies by 1953,<sup>1</sup> 203 by 1954, over 300 by 1957, and *c.* 400 by 1962.<sup>2</sup> The Crawley council of social service, founded in 1959 to promote all charitable purposes in the urban district, and renamed the Crawley council for voluntary service in 1975,<sup>3</sup> became the lessee of the community centres in Pound Hill and Northgate *c.* 1964. By then it was well established and received contributions from the Commission for the New Towns, the urban district council, and West Sussex county council.<sup>4</sup> It controlled all the neighbourhood community centres by 1984. From the mid 1960s interest in communal activity declined throughout the new town. In 1984, despite the increase in population, there were no more clubs and voluntary organizations than in the early 1960s.<sup>5</sup>

Since by the late 1950s there were many adolescent children of the original newcomers, increased provision of youth clubs and facilities was needed. In 1960 the only youth centre was at West Green school. Crawley boys' club in the town centre was built in 1962, the Gates youth club at Tilgate and youth wings at Hazelwick and Thomas Bennett schools in 1963, Northgate and Langley Green youth centres in 1964, and Gossops Green youth centre in 1965. There were 4,800 members of youth clubs in 1964, and 5,500 members of 85 youth clubs and similar organizations in 1965.<sup>6</sup>

A labour hostel in Tilgate park used for the corporation's workforce was converted in 1958 into a social centre.<sup>7</sup> As the Forest recreation centre it was transferred to the borough council in 1981.<sup>8</sup> An entertainment centre with a dance hall and 24-lane bowling alley was opened in 1965 next to the existing Embassy cinema.<sup>9</sup> The company went into liquidation in 1967,<sup>10</sup> but the centre was still open in 1986 when it included the bowling alley and a bingo hall in the former ballroom. There was also an indoor bowls club in Pound Hill.<sup>11</sup>

Reflecting the ideology of new town planning, the master plan gave considerable attention to the provision of parks, playing fields, playgrounds, and other open spaces. It allotted 351 a. to parks, 48 a. each for childrens' playgrounds and for allotment gardens, 36 a. for a town sports ground between Crawley and Three Bridges, and 153 a. for neighbourhood playing fields; each neighbourhood would normally have two fields on the edge of the built-up area. The provision for playing fields was less than

<sup>82</sup> *C.D.C. 5th Ann. Rep. 1952*, 160; *7th Ann. Rep. 1954*, 167.

<sup>83</sup> *The New Crawley* (Crawley Observer, *c.* 1949), 7 (copy in Crawley Ref. Lib.).

<sup>84</sup> Crawley Ref. Lib., C.D.C. reps. binder, meeting, 9 Apr. 1960, 13th speech of Sir Thos. Bennett.

<sup>85</sup> *Crawley*, ed. Gray, 29.

<sup>86</sup> *C.D.C. 7th Ann. Rep. 1954*, 167.

<sup>87</sup> *Idem*, *9th Ann. Rep. 1956*, 142.

<sup>88</sup> *Idem*, *10th Ann. Rep. 1957*, 176; *11th Ann. Rep. 1958*, 170; *12th Ann. Rep. 1959*, 176.

<sup>89</sup> *Idem*, *7th Ann. Rep. 1954*, 163; *8th Ann. Rep. 1955*, 140.

<sup>90</sup> *Idem*, *15th Ann. Rep. 1962*, 161; *C.N.T. 1st Ann. Rep. 1963*, 14; *2nd Ann. Rep. 1964*, 14; G. Brooke Taylor, 'Amenities in Crawley' (TS. in Crawley Ref. Lib.), App. A, p. 3.

<sup>91</sup> *C.N.T. 7th Ann. Rep. 1969*, 24.

<sup>92</sup> *Idem*, *9th Ann. Rep. 1971*, 22.

<sup>93</sup> *Idem*, *10th Ann. Rep. 1972*, 16.

<sup>94</sup> *Idem*, *13th Ann. Rep. 1975*, 19.

<sup>95</sup> *Idem*, *14th Ann. Rep. 1976*, 18.

<sup>96</sup> Above, growth of new town.

<sup>97</sup> Osborn and Whittick, *New Towns*, 149.

<sup>98</sup> *C.D.C. 3rd Ann. Rep. 1950*, 64.

<sup>99</sup> *Idem*, *4th Ann. Rep. 1951*, 113.

<sup>1</sup> *Idem*, *6th Ann. Rep. 1953*, 147.

<sup>2</sup> *Idem*, *7th Ann. Rep. 1954*, 167; *10th Ann. Rep. 1957*, 165; *15th Ann. Rep. 1962*, 161.

<sup>3</sup> Char. Com. reg. 227757.

<sup>4</sup> *C.N.T. 2nd Ann. Rep. 1964*, 14–15.

<sup>5</sup> Inf. from Mr. Kay and Mr. Frost; *Crawley Official Inf. Handbook* (Crawley Council for Voluntary Service, [1984]).

<sup>6</sup> *C.N.T. 2nd Ann. Rep. 1964*, 15; *3rd Ann. Rep. 1965*, 16; Brooke Taylor, 'Amenities in Crawley', App. A, p. 2.

<sup>7</sup> *C.D.C. 11th Ann. Rep. 1958*, 160.

<sup>8</sup> *C.N.T. 19th Ann. Rep. 1981*, 22.

<sup>9</sup> *Idem*, *3rd Ann. Rep. 1965*, 13; *4th Ann. Rep. 1966*, 17; *Brighton Evening Argus*, 17 June 1965; Brooke Taylor, 'Amenities in Crawley', App. A, p. 4.

<sup>10</sup> *C.N.T. 6th Ann. Rep. 1968*, 24.

<sup>11</sup> Inf. from Mr. Frost and Mr. Kay.



that recommended by the National Playing Fields' Association.<sup>12</sup> By 1954 the development corporation had transferred 10 sites for playing fields, covering 80 a., to Crawley parish council.<sup>13</sup> By 1962 the urban district council controlled 306 a. of open spaces, of which c. 230 a. had been transferred by the corporation.<sup>14</sup> By 1966 there were 395 a. of parks and playing fields in the town; although the playing fields were the best in any new town, the total was regarded as inadequate.<sup>15</sup> About 1970, however, the 623 a. of open spaces were well above the minimum accepted standard; it was proposed to provide a further 290 a. in Broadfield neighbourhood.<sup>16</sup> In 1983 there were 950 a. of parks and open spaces; the largest park, Tilgate park, covered 434 a., and playing fields 300 a., including 27 pitches for association football, 5 for rugby, 12 for cricket, and 4 for hockey, besides 4 stoolball grounds, 2 bowling greens, and 9 tennis courts.<sup>17</sup> Water sports were provided at Tilgate park from the late 1960s.<sup>18</sup> An 18-hole pitch and putt golf course was opened in Goffs park in 1965;<sup>19</sup> there was an 18-hole full golf course at Tilgate park by 1984.<sup>20</sup>

Despite the master plan's provision for children's playgrounds, Crawley was thought in the late 1970s to lack sufficient playgrounds.<sup>21</sup> In 1983 there were play centres in seven neighbourhoods, and adventure playgrounds at Furnace Green, Langley Green, and Bewbush.<sup>22</sup>

A sports centre was developed in Haslett Avenue from the 1960s, although on a much smaller site than the master plan foresaw. A championship-sized swimming pool built by the urban district council to the designs of the Commission for the New Towns' chief architect was opened there in 1964.<sup>23</sup> The council completed a sports arena and running track adjoining the pool in 1967. A sports hall for athletics training and indoor sports was opened in 1974.<sup>24</sup> Similar facilities were provided at the Bewbush leisure centre opened c. 1984.<sup>25</sup>

Proposals for arts centres and concert halls recurred from the 1960s to the 1980s. In 1980 most Crawley societies whose opinion was known wanted a new arts complex for their use. The smaller Arts Centre 80, with drama, music, and craft workshops for adults and children, opened in a hut in Barnfield Road in that year. In the early 1980s Crawley arts council, a funding body for community arts, claimed that c. 2,000 people were involved in arts activities each week.<sup>26</sup> The borough council appointed a community arts officer in 1986, and began building an

arts centre at the Hawth.<sup>27</sup> The sports hall served as the main site for large public performances, mainly sporting events and concerts of popular music.<sup>28</sup>

In the 1950s there were for a time three weekly newspapers in Crawley: the *Crawley and District Observer* (before 1946 the *Sussex and Surrey Courier*), the *Crawley Courier*, founded in 1953,<sup>29</sup> and before 1957 the *Crawley Weekly News*, absorbed in that year into the *Crawley and District Observer*.<sup>30</sup> In 1963 the *Courier* was incorporated into the *Crawley Advertiser*.<sup>31</sup> The *Advertiser* and the *Observer* were the sole newspapers in 1971.<sup>32</sup> The *Advertiser* closed in 1982, when it was taken over by the owners of the *Crawley News*, founded in 1979. The *Observer* survived in 1986. By 1982 the *Crawley Courier*, a weekly freesheet, had a circulation double that of the *Observer*.<sup>33</sup>

West Sussex county council opened Crawley public library in temporary buildings in 1951. It moved to the county buildings opened east of the town centre in 1963. A branch library at Broadfield was opened in 1980, and in 1983 there was a children's library at Hazelwick school.<sup>34</sup>

The Crawley new town licensed premises committee was set up in 1953 to advise the minister of housing and local government about the number, disposition, and type of new public houses at Crawley. Four public houses had been finished by 1957, and by 1961 the development corporation had provided one public house in each new neighbourhood.<sup>35</sup> Twelve had been built by 1971.<sup>36</sup>

**ECONOMIC HISTORY. EMPLOYMENT.** Crawley, like other new towns, was intended to be economically balanced. The planners feared that it would become a dormitory town; it was therefore essential that Crawley should be provided with its own industry.<sup>37</sup> As a result the early years of the town's growth were dominated by a rapid expansion of manufacturing industries; the second largest source of employment was the large-scale civil engineering and building works needed to provide main services, roads, factories, houses, schools, and shops, even though many building workers at first commuted from elsewhere. By 1956 newly established industries employed 46 per cent of all workers, old industries nearly 15 per cent, building and civil engineering 18 per cent, and non-industrial concerns only 21 per cent.<sup>38</sup> During the second phase of development from the mid 1950s to the early 1960s

<sup>12</sup> Minoprio, 'Master Plan', 51-5.

<sup>13</sup> C.D.C. 7th Ann. Rep. 1954, 167.

<sup>14</sup> Idem, 15th Ann. Rep. 1962, 159.

<sup>15</sup> Brooke Taylor, 'Amenities in Crawley', 21 and App. A; Crawley Ref. Libr., 'Devel. of Community Life', Dr. Ivan Clout.

<sup>16</sup> Clarke and Stoppard, *Crawley Expansion Study*, 10.

<sup>17</sup> *Crawley Official Guide* (1983), 37; *Municipal Yr. Bk.* (1984).

<sup>18</sup> C.N.T. 8th Ann. Rep. 1970, 16.

<sup>19</sup> Brooke Taylor, 'Amenities in Crawley', App. A, p. 4.

<sup>20</sup> *Municipal Yr. Bk.* (1984).

<sup>21</sup> Osborn and Whittick, *New Towns*, 150.

<sup>22</sup> *Crawley Official Guide* (1983), 36.

<sup>23</sup> *Crawley*, ed. Gray, 29; C.D.C. 13th Ann. Rep. 1960, 158; C.N.T. 4th Ann. Rep. 1966, 18; *Crawley Official Guide* (1971-2), 67.

<sup>24</sup> *Crawley Official Guide* (1971-2), 69; *W. Suss. Gaz.* 30 Aug., 5 Sept. 1974.

<sup>25</sup> *Municipal Yr. Bk.* (1984); *Bewbush Leisure Centre Charges Sheet 1985-6* (copy at leisure centre).

<sup>26</sup> Brooke Taylor, 'Amenities in Crawley', 18-19, 23;

C.N.T. 11th Ann. Rep. 1973, 20; *Entertainments and Arts: Rep. of Working Party on Provision for the Arts* (Crawley, 1980), 107-9; A. C. Russell, 'Investigation into Establishment of a Community Arts Scheme in Crawley' (Crawley Coll. of Technology Cert. in Management Studies dissertation, 1983), 10, 12, 32, 39; *Crawley Observer*, 2 Apr. 1981.

<sup>27</sup> Inf. from Mr. Kay; *W. Suss. Gaz.* 10 Apr. 1986.

<sup>28</sup> *Entertainments and Arts*, 169-70.

<sup>29</sup> B.L. newspaper files.

<sup>30</sup> C.D.C. 11th Ann. Rep. 1958, 160.

<sup>31</sup> B.L. newspaper files.

<sup>32</sup> *Crawley Official Guide* (1971-2).

<sup>33</sup> Ibid. (1983); Russell, 'Community Arts', 29; inf. from Mr. Kay.

<sup>34</sup> *Crawley Official Guide* (1983); inf. from Mr. Kay.

<sup>35</sup> C.D.C. 7th Ann. Rep. 1954, 165; 10th Ann. Rep. 1957, 176; 13th Ann. Rep. 1960, 159; 14th Ann. Rep. 1961, 171.

<sup>36</sup> C.N.T. 9th Ann. Rep. 1971, 43.

<sup>37</sup> Minoprio, 'Master Plan', 7.

<sup>38</sup> C.D.C. 9th Ann. Rep. 1956, 144; below.



the growth of Gatwick airport, of the retail trade, and of town services, provided a growing proportion of employment while building declined. Manufacturing industry continued to grow but did not increase its overall share of employment. By 1958 industrial employment was lower than the average for new towns, because Crawley's shopping and commercial facilities were more advanced.<sup>39</sup> In 1962 manufacturing industry, old and new, employed just over 60 per cent of all workers, Gatwick and service trades 34 per cent.<sup>40</sup> During the third phase, to the early 1970s, manufacturing grew steadily but non-industrial employment expanded far more quickly. In 1971 services employed 53.5 per cent of all those working in the new town, manufacturing 46 per cent. In the 1970s, however, there was little net growth of manufacturing employment, while service employment doubled. Of 63,610 employed in Crawley in 1981, 42,890, over 67 per cent, worked in service trades.<sup>41</sup> By then, far from being a dormitory town, Crawley gave work to many people living outside its boundaries. In 1971 c. 15,000 people from outside Crawley worked there, while c. 5,000 Crawley people commuted elsewhere to work. The net inflow had doubled by 1981 to 20,120.<sup>42</sup>

The changing pattern of employment affected the class structure of the town. Crawley always had a lower than average proportion of unskilled and semi-skilled workers; thus while those classes comprised 29 per cent of the nation in 1951, they comprised only 12 per cent of Crawley's population in 1960. On the other hand, skilled and clerical workers and their families formed an above average proportion of the population, some 60 per cent in 1960.<sup>43</sup> The proportion of different classes among workers moving to the town changed. Between 1948 and 1952, for example, professional and senior white-collared workers formed 17 per cent of newcomers, skilled and clerical workers 62 per cent, and unskilled and semi-skilled workers 21 per cent; between 1957 and 1960 the comparable figures were 25.5 per cent, 63 per cent, and 11.5 per cent.<sup>44</sup> Moreover the low proportion of unskilled jobs could not be expected to be matched by a low proportion of unskilled school leavers. Hence by the early 1960s the development corporation was giving special attention to the employment of young people, and the Crawley youth employment committee was pressing industry to expand training facilities. In early 1961 only two out of 1,262 school leavers were unemployed, and at Christmas 1960 some 65 per cent of boys and 59 per cent of girls who had left school that year had been placed in posts leading either to indentured apprenticeships or day-release courses.<sup>45</sup> Nevertheless by the early 1980s it had become apparent that 'attempts to solve a threatened shortage of opportunities for school-leavers . . . increased the demand for labour;

attempts to solve the labour shortage by importing workers only generated large numbers of future school-leavers'.<sup>46</sup> It was perhaps because local skills could not match local opportunities that despite the increasing influx of non-resident workers in the 1970s unemployment, following national trends though below the national average, rose from 1 per cent in 1970 to 6.4 per cent by 1983.<sup>47</sup> In early 1986 it was 5 per cent, said to be the lowest of any town in Great Britain.<sup>48</sup>

**EXISTING INDUSTRY.** Crawley was already a centre of manufacturing industry, particularly light engineering, when the new town was designated. In 1949 there were 1,529 people employed in manufacturing, of whom 506 worked in machine tool manufacture and engineering, 420 in aircraft repair, 240 in motor repair, 175 in metalworking, and 130 in plastics.<sup>49</sup> More were employed in service trades including 636 based at Three Bridges station,<sup>50</sup> where employment later fell to 40 by 1981.<sup>51</sup> Existing firms shared, at least at first, in the growth of the new town, employing 2,500 in 1956 and 2,700 in 1959.<sup>52</sup> Crawley Industrial Products (Crawley Tools) employed between 300 and 400 people in 1949.<sup>53</sup> Hellerman Electric Co. Ltd., established in 1948 and employing 130 in 1949 in making plastic sleeves for the electrical trade, had moved by 1971 to Gatwick Way where as Bowthorpe & Hellerman Ltd. it employed nearly 1,000, making cable identification and cable-fixing products and thermoplastic mouldings. The firm claimed that every British aircraft then flying included one of its products.<sup>54</sup> In the 1970s the firm moved most of its operations out of Crawley because of a labour shortage, but as Bowthorpe plc it still had a works in Gatwick Road in 1985.<sup>55</sup>

Building and related trades were the town's most important industry in 1949, employing c. 800 people. Besides the large firms of James Longley & Co. Ltd. and Richard Cook & Sons Ltd.<sup>56</sup> there were 4 other firms of builders, 9 jobbing builders, and 4 firms of joiners and carpenters.<sup>57</sup> Construction work for the new town greatly boosted employment in the trade, but with the completion of the original planned neighbourhoods and the slower development of new ones employment in building and civil engineering declined from 3,000 jobs in 1956 to 1,200 in 1962.<sup>58</sup>

**NEW INDUSTRIES.** The master plan 'plonked industry down in an isolated area'.<sup>59</sup> It designated a single zone of c. 260 a. north-east of the town for industrial development. The land was fairly flat and near to the sewage works, and flanked the London-Brighton railway, whence sidings could be provided; it was also close to Gatwick and Three Bridges stations, to the main London road, and to the proposed motorway. Medium and light industry was to be west of the

<sup>39</sup> *Manchester Sch. of Econ. and Soc. Studies*, xxviii, 140.

<sup>40</sup> *C.D.C. 15th Ann. Rep. 1962*, 154.

<sup>41</sup> *Crawley Boro. Dist. Plan: Rep. of Surv.* (1981), p. 17.

<sup>42</sup> *Ibid.* 18.

<sup>43</sup> *C.D.C. 15th Ann. Rep. 1962*, 154.

<sup>44</sup> *Urban Studies*, v, 46.

<sup>45</sup> *C.D.C. 13th Ann. Rep. 1960*, 155; *14th Ann. Rep. 1961*, 161.

<sup>46</sup> Clarke and Stoppard, *Crawley Expansion Study*, 83.

<sup>47</sup> *C.N.T. 8th Ann. Rep. 1970*, 30; *21st Ann. Rep. 1983*, 29.

<sup>48</sup> *The Times*, 7 Feb. 1986.  
<sup>49</sup> C.D.C. research section, 'Surv. of Ind.' (1949), 306 (reverse nos.) (copy in Crawley Ref. Libr.).

<sup>50</sup> *Ibid.* 305.

<sup>51</sup> *Crawley Observer*, 15 Apr. 1981.

<sup>52</sup> *C.D.C. 9th Ann. Rep. 1956*, 144; *12th Ann. Rep. 1959*, 164. Later figs. are not available.

<sup>53</sup> 'Surv. of Ind.' 306.

<sup>54</sup> *Ibid.* 305; *Crawley Official Guide* (1971-2), 128.

<sup>55</sup> Inf. from Mr. Kay; *Ind. in W. Suss.* (W. Suss. C.C., 1985).

<sup>56</sup> Above, Ifield, intro.; econ. hist.

<sup>57</sup> 'Surv. of Ind.' 304.

<sup>58</sup> *C.D.C. 9th Ann. Rep. 1956*, 144; *15th Ann. Rep. 1962*, 154.

<sup>59</sup> *Crawley Ref. Libr.*, 'Devel. of Community Life', R. Marsh, p. 1.



## CRAWLEY NEW TOWN

railway and any heavy industry on 44 a. east of it, a distinction not followed in practice. A green belt would screen the area from the ring road. Service industry was to be sited near Crawley and Three Bridges stations and each neighbourhood centre.<sup>60</sup> It was assumed that manufacturing industry would eventually employ 8,500 workers.<sup>61</sup> The first section of the industrial area was opened in 1950 by Princess Elizabeth, duchess of Edinburgh, who named the main carriageway Manor Royal,<sup>62</sup> a name later applied to the whole industrial estate.<sup>63</sup>

The development corporation specified six or seven industries whose labour requirements could be easily met, including engineering, woodworking, printing, and the manufacture of food, drugs, and electrical goods.<sup>64</sup> It planned to bring to the town firms whose employees would mainly be men, which paid high wages, and which took a progressive attitude.<sup>65</sup> Since Crawley was the only new town south of London, was developed during the economic boom following the Second World War, and provided space both for factories and for workers' housing, the corporation had no difficulty in attracting such firms.<sup>66</sup> Sites were offered on lease to larger firms who wished to build their own factories; in addition, the corporation designed and built standard factories of various sizes which could be let to smaller firms.<sup>67</sup> The corporation planned to build small and large factories next to each other to ensure that no part of the industrial area should be looked on as a section of small men or small industries.<sup>68</sup> In fact, however, the larger works lined Manor Royal, Fleming Way, and Gatwick Road, while smaller factories were mainly on minor roads at the rear of the thoroughfares.

The first ten years saw rapid progress in establishing factories. By March 1950 sites for four large factories of 10–25 a. had been let to three firms, and four standard factories had been built.<sup>69</sup> By 1951 provision had been made for 18 firms, of which one employed over 1,000 workers, four between 100 and 200 each, three between 50 and 100 each, and the rest under 50.<sup>70</sup> In 1953 there were 14 firms involved in engineering, 4 in making electrical goods, 5 in printing, 3 in making detergents, glassware, and food and drugs, and 3 in woodworking.<sup>71</sup> By 1958, when the new factories covered nearly 2 million sq. ft. of floor space, there were also 4 firms making plastics products and 4 engaged in metalworking; engineering and electrical trades still predominated.<sup>72</sup> That was still true in 1962, with 31 out of 78 factories engaged in engineering and 13 in electrical and electronic work; in addition the plastics industry occupied 9 factories, printing 7, food and drugs manufacture 7, woodworking 5, metalworking 5, and the clothing trade one.<sup>73</sup>

In 1964 there were thought to be two firms each employing over 1,000 people, six employing between 500 and 1,000, 12 employing between 250 and 500, 36 employing between 50 and 250, and 22 employing fewer than 50.<sup>74</sup> By then new industries employed nearly 16,000, almost double the number originally planned; 82 factories and 40 extensions had been built, providing over 3 million sq. ft. of floor space. In the next ten years the area of factories increased by half and employment in new firms reached a peak of c. 22,000. The slumps of 1974–6 and 1980–1, despite recovery in between, reduced industrial employment<sup>75</sup> which in 1984 was estimated at 22,300.<sup>76</sup> Nevertheless the number and extent of new and enlarged factories continued to grow, though more slowly. By 1984 a total of 156 completed factories was claimed, with 476,900 square metres (over 5 million sq. ft.) of floor space.<sup>77</sup>

The range of industries had changed little. In 1985 firms in Crawley (including those outside the industrial area) comprised 44 in metalworking, metal goods manufacture, and mechanical engineering; 43 in electronics, making electrical goods, and electrical engineering; 31 builders and building material suppliers; 12 in printing and publishing; 8 in chemical and drug manufacture; 7 in the glass, plastics, rubber, and synthetics industries; 4 in woodworking; 2 in the textile, clothing, and footwear trades; and 2 in packing and paper goods manufacture.<sup>78</sup>

Although the development corporation was anxious to avoid the risks to employment of dependence on one or two large firms, a few Crawley firms, mostly among those established in the first ten years after designation, have usually accounted for a high proportion of industrial workers. Several of them grew rapidly in the 1950s and 1960s, but some were taken over by outside concerns which in the late 1970s and the 1980s reduced production in Crawley.

One of the largest firms was the A.P.V. Co. Ltd., a family company founded by Richard Seligman (1878–1972), which supplied processing equipment to the brewing, dairying, and allied industries. In 1949 it began to investigate a move from Wandsworth (Surr.) and four other sites around London to Crawley. Encouraged by the development corporation's willingness to rehouse its London employees, it leased a site in Manor Royal in 1950. Its operations moved there in three stages in 1952, 1955, and 1956.<sup>79</sup> It was later claimed that A.P.V. brought 1,500 families to Crawley.<sup>80</sup> The move coincided with a fall in profitability, and in 1956 the Crawley works suffered the first large strike in the firm's history. Its fortunes, however, began to recover in 1957 and except for 1963 its turnover and profits increased steadily for the next twenty years.<sup>81</sup> In 1962 the firm became a subsidiary of A.P.V. Holdings Ltd.<sup>82</sup> In

of ind. firms in Crawley, MS. annotations, 1964.

<sup>75</sup> C.N.T. 2nd Ann. Rep. 1964, 11, 16; 11th Ann. Rep. 1973, 34; 12th Ann. Rep. 1974, 34, 37; 14th Ann. Rep. 1976, 33; Crawley Boro. Dist. Plan: Rep. of Surv. (1981), 17.

<sup>76</sup> C.N.T. 22nd Ann. Rep. 1984, 28.

<sup>77</sup> Ibid. 29.

<sup>78</sup> W. Suss. Industries Dir. of Products (W. Suss. C.C., 1985).

<sup>79</sup> G. A. Dummett, *From Little Acorns: A Hist. of the A.P.V. Co. Ltd.* 1, 121, 140–1, 147–8, 228.

<sup>80</sup> Crawley Ref. Lib., 'Devel. of Community Life', Rob. May.

<sup>81</sup> Dummett, *From Little Acorns*, 172–8, 189.

<sup>82</sup> Ibid. 182–3.

<sup>60</sup> Minoprio, 'Master Plan', 7–8, 40–2.

<sup>61</sup> Ibid. 39.

<sup>62</sup> C.D.C. 3rd Ann. Rep. 1950, 55.

<sup>63</sup> e.g. Crawley, ed. Gray, 37.

<sup>64</sup> *Building*, 16 June 1972, p. 109.

<sup>65</sup> C.D.C. 8th Ann. Rep. 1955, 139.

<sup>66</sup> Crawley, ed. Gray, 33.

<sup>67</sup> Ibid.; C.D.C. 3rd Ann. Rep. 1950, 58.

<sup>68</sup> *Building*, 16 June 1972, p. 109.

<sup>69</sup> C.D.C. 3rd Ann. Rep. 1950, 75.

<sup>70</sup> Idem, 4th Ann. Rep. 1951, 129–30.

<sup>71</sup> Idem, 6th Ann. Rep. 1953, 143.

<sup>72</sup> Idem, 11th Ann. Rep. 1958, 154, 169.

<sup>73</sup> Idem, 15th Ann. Rep. 1962, 152–3.

<sup>74</sup> Crawley Ref. Lib., C.D.C. reps. binder, C.N.T. list



1965 more land was leased and the works extended to over 400,000 sq. ft., an eighth of all new factory space in Crawley. There were further extensions in 1968 and 1971.<sup>83</sup> The Seligman family gave up the chairmanship in 1977.<sup>84</sup> In 1984 the site was occupied by APV International Ltd., with 1,600 employees, making and supplying both plant and process engineering services to the dairy, food, and chemical industries, and by APV Paramount, a foundry company with 350 workers making high alloy steels. Vent-Axia, by then another A.P.V. company, had a site nearby from 1958. Most of the group's employees in Britain, however, worked outside Crawley in 1984.<sup>85</sup>

W. C. Youngman Ltd., makers of industrial trucks and builders' plant, leased a 10-a. site in Manor Royal in 1949 and began production there in 1951 with 187 employees. By 1964 the factory had over 500 workers. The founder died in 1968, and in 1984 the firm was a subsidiary of the SGB Group Ltd.<sup>86</sup>

W. Edwards (London) Ltd., a south London vacuum-pump maker, arranged to move to Crawley in 1953 and opened a works with c. 300 employees on a 9½-a. site in Manor Royal in 1954. In that year it became a public company as Edwards High Vacuum Ltd. An extension of 45,000 sq. ft. was added in 1959, and in 1963 the firm became Edwards High Vacuum International Ltd. After the death of the founder it was taken over in 1968 by the British Oxygen Co. Ltd., which had had a factory in Crawley since 1959, and in 1970 Edwards became a division of that firm. Employment in the Crawley works reached a peak of c. 600 that year, later reduced to c. 450 in 1985, when it was a subsidiary of BOC Ltd., a member of BOC plc. The main products were then secondary vacuum pumps, special pumping systems made to customers' specifications, and small vacuum systems for laboratories; three quarters of production was exported. Other work had been transferred to the firm's works at Eastbourne (acquired in 1957) and Shoreham-by-Sea (acquired 1963).<sup>87</sup>

Silentbloc Ltd., a subsidiary of T. V. André, automotive engineers, opened a factory in Manor Royal c. 1954 for manufacturing anti-vibration components for vehicles and industrial machinery. The works was extended in the 1960s, when it employed between 250 and 400 workers and was the headquarters of the André Silentbloc group. About 1980 the company, with c. 400 staff, was taken over by the BTR group. The workforce in Crawley had been reduced to c. 200 by 1985, partly because the site was no longer a head office. At the same time, however, the factory was re-equipped and the range of products extended to include, for example, aircraft engine mountings, although bearings and mountings for railway trains, marine engines, road vehicles, and

industrial plant remained more important.<sup>88</sup>

Telcon Metals Ltd., an alloy and metal product manufacturer, was formed from the metals division of the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Co. Ltd. of Greenwich (Kent) and moved to a 10-a. site south of Manor Royal in 1955. BICC Ltd. bought it in 1959. An enlarged sheet metal shop was built in 1957, the laboratories and the foundry were extended in 1958 and 1967 respectively, and a cooling tower was built in 1973. The firm employed over 500 in 1965 and 1970, but its workforce later declined to 475 in 1975, 414 in 1980, and 234 in 1985, when 2½ a. of the site were sold. In 1983 the management bought the company and continued trading as a private limited company which in 1985 made alloys and metal products for the electronics, electrical, aircraft, automotive, and instrument industries.<sup>89</sup>

M.S.E. Precision Instruments Ltd. (later MSE), centrifuge and scientific equipment maker, moved its staff of c. 90 from the east end of London to a works on the south side of Manor Royal in 1955. Concentrating on export, the firm grew rapidly, employing between c. 250 and 500 people in 1964 and over 900 at its peak in the early 1970s. It was taken over by Fisons Ltd. in 1972 to form part of Fisons' scientific equipment division. In the later 1970s MSE was losing money; Fisons transferred production to Uxbridge (Mdx.) and reconstructed MSE as a marketing company, with c. 85 employees in Crawley in 1985.<sup>90</sup>

Redifon Ltd., a subsidiary of the Rediffusion Organization and a manufacturer of flight simulators and advanced training devices, moved from Blackfriars, London, to Crawley in 1954 and occupied its present site in Gatwick Road in 1957. The main factory was extended from 90,000 sq. ft. in 1957 to 230,000 by 1985. A second works was established in 1974 and two more in 1975, with a total of 103,000 sq. ft. Employment increased from c. 450 in 1954 to c. 750 in 1959, c. 1,400 in 1963, and c. 1,800 in 1979, falling back to c. 1,300 in 1985. The firm's style changed to Rediffusion Simulation Ltd. in 1980. In 1985 besides the main works in Gatwick Road it or its associates had works in Crompton Way, Kelvin Way, Gatwick Road, and Manor Royal.<sup>91</sup>

Mullard Equipment Ltd., a division of the Philips group, moved from London to a large site bounded by London Road and Manor Royal in 1961 to make electronic and telecommunications equipment. The works was extended to 312,000 sq. ft. in 1966. As M.E.L. Equipment Co. Ltd. the firm employed over 1,000 in 1964, almost 2,000 in 1971, and c. 2,250 at its peak in the 1970s. The style changed to MEL in 1981. In 1985 the works, with c. 2,000 employees, produced mainly electronic components and systems for military purposes, medical and industrial particle accelerators, optical components, and optical character readers.<sup>92</sup>

<sup>83</sup> Ibid. 191, 223, 226.

<sup>84</sup> Ibid. p. ix.

<sup>85</sup> APV International Ltd. (information leaflet, 1984); J. Goepel, *Devel. of Crawley* (Crawley, 1980), App.

<sup>86</sup> C.D.C. 3rd Ann. Rep. 1950, 75; 4th Ann. Rep. 1951, 115, 129-30; *Ind. in W. Suss.* (W. Suss. C.C., 1985); Crawley Ref. Lib., C.D.C. reps. binder, meeting, 9 Apr. 1960, 13th speech of Sir Thos. Bennett; *ibid.* C.N.T. list of ind. firms in Crawley, MS. annotations, 1964; plaque in factory foyer.

<sup>87</sup> Inf. from the firm (1985); Goepel, *Devel. of Crawley*, App.; Crawley Ref. Lib., 'Devel. of Community Life', E. R. Wallis, p. 1.

<sup>88</sup> Inf. from the firm (1985).

<sup>89</sup> Inf. from the firm (1985).

<sup>90</sup> 'Brief Hist. of MSE' (TS. supplied by MSE, 1985); Crawley Ref. Lib., 'Devel. of Community Life', R. Marsh; *ibid.* C.D.C. reps. binder, C.N.T. list of ind. firms in Crawley, MS. annotations, 1964; inf. from the firm.

<sup>91</sup> Inf. from the firm (1985); *Ind. in W. Suss.* (W. Suss. C.C., 1985); *Computing Age*, Jan. 1986, 48-50.

<sup>92</sup> *Crawley Official Guide* (1971-2); Crawley Ref. Lib., C.D.C. reps. binder, C.N.T. list of ind. firms in Crawley, MS. annotations, 1964; *Ind. in W. Suss.* (1985); inf. from the firm.



## CRAWLEY NEW TOWN

Although several of the larger firms experienced takeovers from the later 1960s and contraction from the later 1970s, smaller firms were more severely affected by the depression. Of firms on the industrial estate in 1964, fewer than a quarter of those which then had over 250 employees had disappeared altogether by 1984, whereas almost three quarters of those with between 50 and 250 employees had gone. Very small firms with fewer than 50 employees in 1964 proved somewhat hardier; just under half had disappeared by 1984. Of the firms existing in 1964, those which were longest established were more likely to survive. Three fifths of those which had been established in Crawley in the earlier 1950s were still there in 1984, compared with only two fifths of those established in the later 1950s and earlier 1960s.<sup>93</sup>

The Crawley Industrial Group was founded *c.* 1953 as a pressure group for companies wishing to accelerate the building of houses, roads, and schools in Crawley. By 1960 there were *c.* 70 members. The group negotiated regularly with the development corporation. In the early 1960s the corporation underestimated the growth of industry in the new town, and the Industrial Group in 1964 brought direct pressure to bear on the Ministry of Housing to get more houses built.<sup>94</sup> The group, by 1985 renamed the Crawley and District Industries Association, was still voicing similar concerns in 1986.<sup>95</sup>

Trade unionism developed rapidly in the 1950s. Some incoming firms, such as A.P.V. and Edwards High Vacuum, were already unionized, but the Amalgamated Engineering Union (later the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers) in particular was active in recruiting members in other firms. A committee which it started is alleged to have organized the rent strike in 1955. Union membership reached a peak in 1962, then declined.<sup>96</sup>

**WAREHOUSES.** In the 1970s the spread of warehousing was the most notable new feature of Crawley's economic development; it was only in part a result of the growth of Gatwick airport. Warehouses encroached on land formerly reserved for factories. In 1972 a transport firm completed a 90,000-sq. ft. warehouse in the industrial area.<sup>97</sup> By 1973 the demand for warehousing and storage exceeded that for factories, and the Commission for the New Towns agreed that a 100,000-sq. ft. factory should be converted to a warehouse.<sup>98</sup> A total of 72,000 sq. ft. of warehouses was built in the 1970s, excluding those on Gatwick airport; 29,000 sq. ft. were for regional distribution, 24,000 were for purposes related to the airport, and only 4,381 were for the use of local industry.<sup>99</sup> Moreover three quarters of new factory space was for ancillary storage rather than

manufacturing; the proportion increased in the late 1970s.<sup>1</sup> In 1981 the Commission for the New Towns completed the Gatwick International Distribution Centre in Gatwick Road, with 17 warehouses providing 11,680 square metres of storage; the centre was particularly aimed at the needs of Gatwick.<sup>2</sup> While warehouses and factory stores consumed much land, they employed few people.<sup>3</sup>

**GATWICK.** From the late 1950s the growth of Crawley has been distorted by the development of an international airport on, and from 1974 within, its boundary. In 1948 the development corporation was alarmed by suggestions from the Ministry of Civil Aviation that the small airport of Gatwick should be raised to international status; it feared the constraints on the height of buildings and a distortion of the employment pattern.<sup>4</sup> When the proposal was revived two years later, the corporation regarded it as incompatible with the proper development of the new town; it hoped that the airport would be retained as a base for private and charter flying.<sup>5</sup> By 1952 the corporation had withdrawn its objections and a public inquiry was set up.<sup>6</sup> In 1954, following the inquiry, the government decided to expand the airport for continental services.<sup>7</sup> Queen Elizabeth II opened the new airport in 1958.<sup>8</sup> By 1960 it employed at least 1,300 people and the development corporation had provided 628 subsidized dwellings for airport staff.<sup>9</sup> Further housing problems were foreseen in 1961.<sup>10</sup> In the 1960s Crawley industrialists complained that competition with the airport made it hard to attract workers, and that high airport wages caused people to leave skilled jobs in industry for unskilled airport work.<sup>11</sup> The Commission for the New Towns in the early 1970s continued to express anxiety about housing problems and labour shortages expected from the airport's further expansion; by 1971 Gatwick employed 7,300 people, and by 1972 *c.* 9,300.<sup>12</sup> One effect of the airport's growth in the 1970s was a need for warehouses, which the commission felt obliged to meet.<sup>13</sup> In 1979 the British Airports Authority agreed not to build a second runway at Gatwick within 40 years.<sup>14</sup> In the early 1980s, however, proposals were accepted to increase the number of passengers that the airport could handle. A satellite terminal was opened in 1983. A public inquiry was held in 1981 to assess whether a second main terminal to increase the airport's capacity from 16 million passengers a year to 25 million should be built. The borough council, fearing unemployment, supported the scheme, West Sussex county council opposing it for fear of over-employment; industrialists again claimed to suffer from competition with the airport for labour. The government approved the proposed terminal in

<sup>93</sup> Crawley Ref. Libr., C.D.C. reps. binder, C.N.T. list of ind. firms in Crawley, MS. annotations, 1964; *Ind. in W. Suss.* (1985).

<sup>94</sup> *C.D.C. 11th Ann. Rep.* 1958, 160; Crawley Ref. Libr., 'Devel. of Community Life', R. Marsh, p. 1.

<sup>95</sup> *The Times*, 7 Feb. 1986; Crawley Ref. Libr. files, 23 Sept. 1985 (ref. from Mr. Kay).

<sup>96</sup> Crawley Ref. Libr., 'Devel. of Community Life', Alf Pegler; *ibid.* E. R. Wallis, p. 1; for rent strike, below, public servs. (housing).

<sup>97</sup> *C.N.T. 10th Ann. Rep.* 1972, 15.

<sup>98</sup> *Ibid.* 11th Ann. Rep. 1973, 12.

<sup>99</sup> *Crawley Boro. Dist. Plan: Rep. of Surv.* (1981), 23.

<sup>1</sup> *Ibid.* 21. <sup>2</sup> *C.N.T. 20th Ann. Rep.* 1982, 17.

<sup>3</sup> *Crawley*, ed. Gray, 37.

<sup>4</sup> *C.D.C. 1st Ann. Rep.* 1948, 26.

<sup>5</sup> *Idem*, 3rd Ann. Rep. 1950, 61.

<sup>6</sup> *Building*, 7 July 1972, 87-8.

<sup>7</sup> *C.D.C. 8th Ann. Rep.* 1955, 149.

<sup>8</sup> *Idem*, 11th Ann. Rep. 1958, 155.

<sup>9</sup> *Idem*, 13th Ann. Rep. 1960, 154.

<sup>10</sup> *Idem*, 14th Ann. Rep. 1961, 159.

<sup>11</sup> *Crawley*, ed. Gray, 36.

<sup>12</sup> *C.N.T. 8th Ann. Rep.* 1970, 14; 9th Ann. Rep. 1971, 6, 20; 10th Ann. Rep. 1972, 14.

<sup>13</sup> *Idem*, 14th Ann. Rep. 1976, 10; 20th Ann. Rep. 1982, 17; above.

<sup>14</sup> *Crawley Official Guide* (1983), 79.



1982, when already 11 million passengers were passing through each year; in the early 1980s the airport was the fourth busiest in the world. It then employed c. 14,000 people, of whom fewer than a third lived in Crawley, and 15,740 in 1985.<sup>15</sup>

Nevertheless the airport's growth was providing opportunities for local companies, particularly those engaged in warehousing, office work, and catering. Most airport-related activities c. 1980 involved fairly well established local firms which had moved to nearby sites. Six in every seven firms depending on the airport, however, were branches of larger companies.<sup>16</sup> The borough council planned that firms serving the airport should be within the airport boundary to reduce competition for land in Crawley's industrial areas,<sup>17</sup> where in 1985 several such firms, notably caterers, were nevertheless established.

**OFFICES.** The 1960s and early 1970s saw a rapid increase in the building of offices in Crawley. By 1962 the development corporation had completed only 55,000 sq. ft. of offices; the Commission for the New Towns claimed that it had completed 321,000 sq. ft. of offices by 1965, 621,000 by 1971, and 726,000 by 1976.<sup>18</sup> Although the figures for the 1970s seem to have been exaggerated,<sup>19</sup> the increase was proportionately far greater than that in factory accommodation. Notable buildings, besides those for local government, included a four-storeyed block south of Three Bridges Road for the Westminster Bank, completed by 1963;<sup>20</sup> the 120,000-sq. ft. headquarters of Woodhall Duckham Construction Ltd. completed in 1965 to employ 520 people;<sup>21</sup> a 144,000-sq. ft. national headquarters at Three Bridges for the Paymaster-General's office, completed in 1969<sup>22</sup> and extended by 52,500 sq. ft. c. 1975;<sup>23</sup> a large office block above the new railway station, opened in 1968;<sup>24</sup> and 47,150 sq. ft. of offices above Sainsbury's store in the town centre, opened in 1970.<sup>25</sup> Other very large office blocks were being proposed in 1973; the large British Caledonian headquarters at County Oak was a prominent feature by 1981.<sup>26</sup> More office blocks were built in the early 1980s, mainly in Crawley High Street, Station Road, and Station Way.<sup>27</sup>

**SHOPPING.** A survey of 1949 counted 177 shops in the new town area, including 99 in Crawley High Street;<sup>28</sup> the existing shops were adequate only for basic needs.<sup>29</sup> The Crawley chamber of trade, founded in 1939, opposed the designation of the new

town because it thought that compensation for shopkeepers would be inadequate, and because it feared the development corporation's powers under the New Towns Act, 1946, to build and run a town-centre store.<sup>30</sup> In fact the master plan gave little attention to shopping problems. There was to be a small shopping centre with at least 20 shops in each neighbourhood.<sup>31</sup> The shopping area in the town centre was to cover 30 a. including the High Street and the area east of it; space for 573 shops would be provided if there were no large shops, although a department store was foreseen.<sup>32</sup> It was claimed, however, in the early 1970s that Crawley still had no good department store.<sup>33</sup> The development corporation compulsorily purchased 76 shops in Crawley High Street in 1950, reletting them to the occupiers on 21-year leases.<sup>34</sup> In the neighbourhoods the corporation was faced with the problem whether to build houses before shops, making shopping difficult for the inhabitants, or shops before houses, depriving the first traders of a market for their wares. In Langley Green, for example, the first policy was followed; in response to local criticism, at Ifield neighbourhood the shops were built first.<sup>35</sup> The earliest neighbourhood shops were finished in 1954, with 7 at West Green and 13 at Northgate.<sup>36</sup> Broadwalk in the town centre, with 23 shops, was opened later that year.<sup>37</sup> By 1956 the corporation had built 73 shops in the neighbourhoods but only 26 in the town centre;<sup>38</sup> it began to concentrate on correcting that imbalance. By 1958 some 140 new shops had been finished in the centre and 108 in the neighbourhoods.<sup>39</sup> Nevertheless there was then only one shop to every 110 people in the new town, compared with a national average of one for every 68 people; there were far fewer shops in neighbourhood centres than at, for example, Harlow (Essex).<sup>40</sup> By 1960 the corporation had completed its shop-building programme in the town centre. By then the town served as a regional shopping centre; a survey in 1960 showed that most cars parked in the centre came from a wide hinterland.<sup>41</sup>

By the late 1960s many neighbourhood shops had been taken over by 'multiples', which had less stake in the community. Conflicts arose between neighbourhood traders and the town-centre businessmen; the latter, mainly professional people in service trades rather than retailers, controlled the chamber of trade and wanted to divert as many shoppers as possible to the centre.<sup>42</sup> At the same period the Commission for the New Towns encouraged large chain

<sup>15</sup> *Second Terminal, Gatwick: Public Enquiry*, 85 (copy in Crawley Ref. Lib.); *Crawley*, ed. Gray, 37; 'Boro. of Crawley: Outline' (1983), 5; *Gatwick Airport Master Plan Rep.* (1983), 4, 6, 8, 21; *C.N.T. 21st Ann. Rep.* 1983, 21; *British Airports Authority Ann. Rep. and Accts.* 1984-5 (ref. from Mr. Kay).

<sup>16</sup> *Crawley Boro. Dist. Plan: Rep. of Surv.* 20.

<sup>17</sup> 'Crawley in the 80s' (Crawley B.C. planning div.), 2 (copy in Crawley Ref. Lib.).

<sup>18</sup> *C.N.T. 1st Ann. Rep.* 1963, 16; *3rd Ann. Rep.* 1965, 29; *9th Ann. Rep.* 1971, 41; *14th Ann. Rep.* 1976, 36.

<sup>19</sup> The area claimed as completed was later revised downwards to 41,670 square metres (453,000 sq. ft.) by 1984; *idem*, *15th Ann. Rep.* 1977, 35; *17th Ann. Rep.* 1979, 28; *22nd Ann. Rep.* 1984, 29.

<sup>20</sup> *C.D.C. 15th Ann. Rep.* 1962, 156; *C.N.T. 1st Ann. Rep.* 1963, 12.

<sup>21</sup> *C.N.T. 2nd Ann. Rep.* 1964, 6; *3rd Ann. Rep.* 1965, 13.

<sup>22</sup> *Idem*, *5th Ann. Rep.* 1967, 22; *7th Ann. Rep.* 1969, 23.

<sup>23</sup> *Idem*, *13th Ann. Rep.* 1975, 18.

<sup>24</sup> Above, communications; above, pl. facing p. 64.

<sup>25</sup> *C.N.T. 8th Ann. Rep.* 1970, 15.

<sup>26</sup> *Idem*, *11th Ann. Rep.* 1973, 13, 19; *Crawley Observer*, 28 May 1981.

<sup>27</sup> Inf. from Mr. Kay.

<sup>28</sup> C.D.C. research section, 'Shopping Facilities in Crawley' (1949) (copy in Crawley Ref. Lib.).

<sup>29</sup> *Ibid.* 12.

<sup>30</sup> *Crawley Ref. Lib.*, 'Devel. of Community Life', L. Giles.

<sup>31</sup> Minoprio, 'Master Plan', 28-30.

<sup>32</sup> *Ibid.* 61.

<sup>33</sup> *Crawley Ref. Lib.*, 'Devel. of Community Life', E. Ibbotson, p. 1.

<sup>34</sup> *C.D.C. 3rd Ann. Rep.* 1950, 162.

<sup>35</sup> *Crawley Ref. Lib.*, 'Devel. of Community Life', E. Ibbotson, p. 1.

<sup>36</sup> *C.D.C. 7th Ann. Rep.* 1954, 162.

<sup>37</sup> *Idem*, *8th Ann. Rep.* 1955, 141.

<sup>38</sup> *Idem*, *9th Ann. Rep.* 1956, 142.

<sup>39</sup> *Idem*, *11th Ann. Rep.* 1958, 169.

<sup>40</sup> *Ibid.* 157; *V.C.H. Essex*, viii, 151.

<sup>41</sup> *C.D.C. 14th Ann. Rep.* 1961, 161.

<sup>42</sup> *Crawley Ref. Lib.*, 'Devel. of Community Life', E. Ibbotson, p. 1.



## CRAWLEY NEW TOWN

stores to build and open supermarkets in the centre. Marks & Spencer opened a store in Queensway in 1968; Tesco Stores Ltd. bought a store in Queens Square in 1969, when it was the company's largest; Sainsbury's moved to premises adjoining Marks & Spencer in 1969.<sup>43</sup>

From the 1970s the shops in the town centre were threatened with competition from hypermarkets outside the new town. The commission successfully opposed a plan for such a market at Pease Pottage (in Slaugham) in 1973, and again when it was revived between 1978 and 1981.<sup>44</sup> It also decided in 1975 to expand the town-centre shopping area south-eastwards towards Haslett Avenue to provide by 1981 a further 500,000 sq. ft. of shopping space and a multi-storey car park.<sup>45</sup> Because the scheme was delayed by public spending cuts, by 1983 only the 10 new shops north of Haslett Avenue, which included large stores for C & A and Mothercare, were trading. It was decided in 1981 or 1982 to sell the site south of the avenue for private development,<sup>46</sup> which had not taken place by 1985. A hypermarket at Three Bridges was proposed in 1986, perhaps partly to counter the attractions of another opened in that year at Hookwood (Surr.) 3 miles north of Crawley.<sup>47</sup>

The Crawley consumers' association was founded in 1962 as a branch of the national Consumers' Association. It survived until 1971, publishing a quarterly magazine, *Crawley Choice*.<sup>48</sup>

**LOCAL GOVERNMENT.** The urban district established in 1956 was divided into eight wards corresponding to neighbourhoods but excluding Gossops Green. The development corporation sold the site for a town hall north of the Boulevard to the urban district council in 1958; the hall and offices

CRAWLEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL, LATER BOROUGH OF CRAWLEY. *Argent, on a cross azure between four acorns leaved and slipped proper, nine martlets volant or.* [Granted 1957; re-granted to the borough 1976]



were opened in 1964.<sup>49</sup> The urban district became a borough in 1974.<sup>50</sup> There were 13 wards in 1983.<sup>51</sup> Elections were by thirds.<sup>52</sup>

Whereas before 1956 Crawley parish council was

<sup>43</sup> C.N.T. 7th Ann. Rep. 1969, 23.  
<sup>44</sup> Idem, 12th Ann. Rep. 1974, 18; 16th Ann. Rep. 1978, 21-2; 19th Ann. Rep. 1981, 21.  
<sup>45</sup> Idem, 13th Ann. Rep. 1975, 17.  
<sup>46</sup> Idem, 19th Ann. Rep. 1981, 21; 20th Ann. Rep. 1982, 17; 21st Ann. Rep. 1983, 20-1; 22nd Ann. Rep. 1984, 21 and pls.  
<sup>47</sup> Inf. from Mr. Kay.  
<sup>48</sup> Crawley Ref. Libr., 'Devel. of Community Life', Gillian Pitt, pp. 1-3; ibid. E. Ibbotson, p. 1.  
<sup>49</sup> C.D.C. 11th Ann. Rep. 1958, 156-7; C.N.T. 3rd Ann. Rep. 1965, 14.  
<sup>50</sup> Above, intro.  
<sup>51</sup> 'Boro. of Crawley: Outline' (1983), 5; *Crawley Official Guide* (1983), 21.  
<sup>52</sup> *Municipal Yr. Bk.* (1984).  
<sup>53</sup> *Crawley*, ed. Gray, 33; *Crawley Ref. Libr.*, 'Devel. of Community Life', Rob. May, p. 1; inf. from Mr. Frost.  
<sup>54</sup> 'Boro. of Crawley: Outline' (1983), 5.  
<sup>55</sup> Minoprio, 'Master Plan', 6; C.D.C. 1st Ann. Rep. 1948, 26-7.

not divided by party, the urban district council was controlled by Labour except in 1969 and 1970.<sup>53</sup> In 1983 there were 20 Labour and 12 Conservative borough councillors.<sup>54</sup>

**PUBLIC SERVICES.** The development corporation turned its attention immediately to the provision of mains services outlined in the master plan. A new sewage works was proposed on Rolls farm, Horley (Surr.), north-east of the new town.<sup>55</sup> The corporation became the sewerage authority in 1948; until a new works could be built the Horsham rural district council's County Oak works was to be used.<sup>56</sup> The new works was opened in 1952.<sup>57</sup> It was then capable of serving a population of 10,000, and was extended several times in the 1950s, five units being finished by 1958.<sup>58</sup> The sewerage undertaking was transferred to the urban district council in 1961.<sup>59</sup> From 1974 it became the responsibility of the Thames Water Authority, with the borough council as agent.<sup>60</sup>

The master plan estimated the water requirements of a population of 50,000 as 3 million gallons a day, and proposed a reservoir at Forest Row near East Grinstead.<sup>61</sup> The new town was at first served by four separate water authorities, with whom the development corporation negotiated to improve supplies; it had applied in 1948 to establish the Weir Wood Joint Water Board to provide for future needs.<sup>62</sup> The board was set up in 1950 under the Weir Wood Water Order, 1949. Meanwhile the Mid Sussex Joint Water Board agreed to supply an extra 350,000 gallons a day from September 1952.<sup>63</sup> By 1952 the corporation had completed a reservoir at Pease Pottage, south of the town, holding 250,000 gallons, and the main Weir Wood reservoir was finished by 1954.<sup>64</sup> It was officially opened in 1955.<sup>65</sup> In 1959 that board replaced the Weir Wood board, Cuckfield rural district council, and the Mid Sussex Joint Water Board as water authorities for Crawley.<sup>66</sup> From 1974 the Southern Water Authority provided water as far north as the industrial estate; the Gatwick area north of that was served by Thames Water.<sup>67</sup>

The growth of the new town required plans to be made for enlarging the gas-producing plant at Redhill and increasing the storage capacity of Horley gasworks (both in Surrey).<sup>68</sup> A high-pressure gas main from Croydon to Crawley was begun c. 1949<sup>69</sup> and opened in 1953.<sup>70</sup> The corporation from the first provided street lighting in the new roads in residential areas.<sup>71</sup>

The general post office north of the Boulevard was

<sup>56</sup> C.D.C. 2nd Ann. Rep. 1949, 34.  
<sup>57</sup> Idem, 5th Ann. Rep. 1952, 162.  
<sup>58</sup> Idem, 6th Ann. Rep. 1953, 150; 10th Ann. Rep. 1957, 150; 11th Ann. Rep. 1958, 152.  
<sup>59</sup> Idem, 14th Ann. Rep. 1961, 156.  
<sup>60</sup> *Crawley Official Guide* (1983), 73.  
<sup>61</sup> Minoprio, 'Master Plan', 6.  
<sup>62</sup> C.D.C. 2nd Ann. Rep. 1949, 36.  
<sup>63</sup> Idem, 3rd Ann. Rep. 1950, 59-60.  
<sup>64</sup> Idem, 5th Ann. Rep. 1952, 162; 7th Ann. Rep. 1954, 160.  
<sup>65</sup> Idem, 9th Ann. Rep. 1956, 151.  
<sup>66</sup> Idem, 12th Ann. Rep. 1959, 162.  
<sup>67</sup> *Crawley Official Guide* (1983), 73.  
<sup>68</sup> C.D.C. 1st Ann. Rep. 1948, 29.  
<sup>69</sup> Idem, 3rd Ann. Rep. 1950, 60.  
<sup>70</sup> Idem, 7th Ann. Rep. 1954, 160.  
<sup>71</sup> Idem, 3rd Ann. Rep. 1950, 61.



opened in 1959.<sup>72</sup> Sub-post offices had been opened in most areas by 1956.<sup>73</sup> A telephone exchange in Kilnmead was opened in 1961.<sup>74</sup>

A central fire station between Ifield Avenue and London Road was begun by West Sussex county council c. 1955 and finished c. 1958.<sup>75</sup>

The master plan devoted as much attention to the disposal of the dead as to the health of the living, estimating that up to 600 deaths a year must be provided for. The expected shift from burial to cremation justified the allowance of an 8-a. site at Forge Wood, north-east of the town, for a crematorium to be surrounded by a hedge 50 yd. thick.<sup>76</sup> When it was opened in 1956, under private management, it had been enlarged to cover 20 a.<sup>77</sup> The plan expected that the existing cemetery at West Green would suffice for burials during the building of the town, but foresaw the need for an additional site at Broadfield,<sup>78</sup> which had not been brought into use by 1984.

The master plan also expected that a large new general hospital would be needed and reserved a site for it south-east of the Hawth. The existing district hospital in West Green would be demolished.<sup>79</sup> Although that scheme was supported by the development corporation and the urban district council, the regional hospital board decided instead to replace the district hospital on its existing site, a decision confirmed after a public inquiry in 1957–8.<sup>80</sup> The first stage of the new building was begun in 1959 and completed in 1961; it included maternity, out-patients', and casualty departments.<sup>81</sup> The second stage, providing a further 264 beds, was started in 1966 and opened in 1970.<sup>82</sup> A third stage was completed in 1981.<sup>83</sup> Adjoining the hospital a home for 140 nurses was built in 1963–5.<sup>84</sup> Three health clinics were suggested in the master plan;<sup>85</sup> a single clinic was built by the county council from 1959 to 1961 as part of its offices north of the Boulevard.<sup>86</sup> The numerous day nurseries suggested in the plan<sup>87</sup> were not built. An ambulance station was opened as part of the county buildings in Exchange Road, Northgate, in 1963.<sup>88</sup> In the 1970s or early 1980s it was moved to West Green playing field.<sup>89</sup>

In general practice there were 22 doctors and 12 dentists in Crawley in 1958,<sup>90</sup> 24 doctors and 17 dentists in 1960,<sup>91</sup> 35 doctors and 24 dentists in the early 1970s,<sup>92</sup> and at least 46 doctors and 37 dentists c. 1984.<sup>93</sup>

The county buildings in Exchange Road, North-

gate, opened in 1963 included a new police headquarters and magistrates' courts.<sup>94</sup>

**HOUSING.** Accommodation in the new town was treated as a public service. Local-authority housing was at first reserved for established residents and their families;<sup>95</sup> homes for newcomers were provided by the development corporation and later by the Commission for the New Towns. At first the corporation planned a mixture of 15 per cent flats and 85 per cent houses, but it soon found that far fewer people wanted a flat, and most wanted their own garden. Moreover flats cost more to build than houses of equivalent size.<sup>96</sup> Thus while in the early neighbourhoods of West Green and Northgate nearly 23 per cent and 13 per cent respectively of dwellings were flats, later neighbourhoods had fewer flats.<sup>97</sup> The height of buildings was restricted to three storeys, although it was expected that high-rise blocks might be built in the town centre later. Types of dwelling included bungalows, detached, semi-detached, and terrace houses of one to five bedrooms, and three-storeyed flats to a variety of plans. Some were designed by the corporation's own architects, others by private architects, who were also entrusted with the layout of some housing schemes. All the early dwellings were of traditional construction, without prefabrication.<sup>98</sup> Later experiments with prefabricated buildings proved unsuccessful and were quickly abandoned.<sup>99</sup> The corporation had completed 18 different types of dwelling by 1949, 30 by 1951, and nearly 250 by its dissolution in 1962.<sup>1</sup>

At first house building proceeded slowly, because mains services had to be finished first; only 721 dwellings were completed by 1952.<sup>2</sup> By 1955, however, 4,480 had been built,<sup>3</sup> by 1958 there were 9,377,<sup>4</sup> and by 1962 over 10,800. Building continued at a slower rate under the Commission for the New Towns; a further 1,574 dwellings had been completed by 1970<sup>5</sup> and a further 882 by 1977, making a total of 13,259.<sup>6</sup> In 1978 the commission's remaining housing stock was transferred to the borough council.<sup>7</sup>

Housing was affected throughout by the tergiversations of government policy. The development corporation was obliged to balance its housing account and thus from the first charged rents some 25 per cent higher than those for local-authority housing.

<sup>72</sup> C.D.C. 12th Ann. Rep. 1959, 166.

<sup>73</sup> Idem, 9th Ann. Rep. 1956, 162.

<sup>74</sup> Idem, 15th Ann. Rep. 1962, 151.

<sup>75</sup> Idem, 8th Ann. Rep. 1955, 141; 11th Ann. Rep. 1958, 170.

<sup>76</sup> Minoprio, 'Master Plan', 57.

<sup>77</sup> W. Suss. Gaz. 26 Apr. 1956; Crawley Ref. Libr., 'Devel. of Community Life', H. Carman, p. 3.

<sup>78</sup> Minoprio, 'Master Plan', 57.

<sup>80</sup> C.D.C. 10th Ann. Rep. 1957, 158; 11th Ann. Rep. 1958, 159; Crawley Ref. Libr., 'Devel. of Community Life', Dr. Ivan Clout, p. 4.

<sup>81</sup> C.D.C. 12th Ann. Rep. 1959, 159; Crawley Official Guide (1971–2), 45.

<sup>82</sup> C.N.T. 4th Ann. Rep. 1966, 18; Crawley Official Guide (1971–2), 45.

<sup>83</sup> Crawley Official Guide (1983).

<sup>84</sup> C.N.T. 1st Ann. Rep. 1963, 14; 3rd Ann. Rep. 1965, 16.

<sup>85</sup> Minoprio, 'Master Plan', 56.

<sup>86</sup> C.D.C. 12th Ann. Rep. 1959, 166; 14th Ann. Rep. 1961, 161.

<sup>87</sup> Minoprio, 'Master Plan', 56.

<sup>88</sup> W. Suss. Gaz. 11 July 1963.

<sup>89</sup> Crawley Official Guide (1971–2), 47; Crawley and Horley Street Plan (c. 1983).

<sup>90</sup> C.D.C. 11th Ann. Rep. 1958, 159.

<sup>91</sup> Idem, 13th Ann. Rep. 1960, 159.

<sup>92</sup> Crawley Official Guide (1971–2), 47.

<sup>93</sup> Crawley Official Inf. Handbk. (Crawley Council for Voluntary Service, [1984]).

<sup>94</sup> W. Suss. Gaz. 11 July 1963.

<sup>95</sup> e.g. C.D.C. 5th Ann. Rep. 1952, 158.

<sup>96</sup> Idem, 3rd Ann. Rep. 1950, 57; 10th Ann. Rep. 1957, 161; Building, 16 June 1972, p. 110.

<sup>97</sup> Osborn and Whittick, *New Towns*, 140.

<sup>98</sup> C.D.C. 3rd Ann. Rep. 1950, 56–7.

<sup>99</sup> Idem, 7th Ann. Rep. 1954, 162.

<sup>1</sup> Idem, 2nd Ann. Rep. 1949, 39; 4th Ann. Rep. 1951, 113; Building, 16 June 1972, p. 110.

<sup>2</sup> C.D.C. 5th Ann. Rep. 1952, 156–7.

<sup>3</sup> Idem, 9th Ann. Rep. 1956, 141.

<sup>4</sup> Idem, 11th Ann. Rep. 1958, 169.

<sup>5</sup> Idem, 15th Ann. Rep. 1962, 166; C.N.T. 8th Ann. Rep. 1970, 31.

<sup>6</sup> C.N.T. 15th Ann. Rep. 1977, 33.

<sup>7</sup> Crawley Official Guide (1983), 26.



## CRAWLEY NEW TOWN

The relationship between the capital cost of a dwelling and the rent which the tenant could afford to pay was 'a serious problem'. Since the balance had to be struck for each individual housing scheme, rents on similar houses varied. When in 1955 the corporation obtained leave to balance its account on average rents, it had to raise the rents of older houses, provoking a rent strike. The local Labour party treated the dispute as a political issue, exploiting the corporation's position as an unelected landlord, but the corporation successfully rode out the strike.<sup>8</sup>

Also from 1955, again following government policy, the corporation allotted land to private firms to build houses for sale.<sup>9</sup> In 1961 it was decided that houses for subsidized renting should be built by the local authority; the corporation should concentrate on houses for economic rent or sale, complementing the efforts of private builders. It was expected that of c. 2,600 houses to be built by 1966, the urban district council would build 400 and the corporation and private firms would each build half the rest. In fact the private firms, which were required to sell most of their houses to local residents, built only 300. Also in the early 1960s the corporation and its successor recognized needs for more middle-class houses, for old people's homes, and for small houses or flats for newly married couples. Sites were also allotted to self-build groups.<sup>10</sup>

It was claimed that private builders sold mainly to London commuters, and the government agreed in 1966 first that 3,600 houses, then that 4,600, should be built in the next five years to meet an expected requirement for 5,000; permission was granted on condition that 3,000 families moving from London should be housed. The commission was to build 2,000 of the new houses, the urban district council 1,600, and private firms the rest.<sup>11</sup> The programme was delayed by planning difficulties<sup>12</sup> and by 1970 fewer than half those prescribed in each category had been built.<sup>13</sup>

From 1970 the Conservative government encouraged the commission to sell houses to tenants at a loss and severely restricted its powers to build, although the delayed five-year programme could be completed. Other new public-sector housing was to be provided by the local authority.<sup>14</sup> It had become clear by 1966 that most tenants wished to buy their homes but could not afford to do so.<sup>15</sup> The commission sold 55 houses in 1970-1, 1,505 in 1971-2, 1,105 in 1972-3, and 154 in 1973-4; applications to buy far outnumbered sales.<sup>16</sup> The government urged the commission to give free rein to private builders in matters of design, layout, and marketing, but the

commission felt that it should still meet the special needs of newly married couples and of key workers. Developers were, however, willing to co-operate with it.<sup>17</sup>

The Labour government in April 1974 forbade further sales to tenants, encouraged repurchases, discouraged land disposals to developers, and shifted the burden of new building to housing associations, which were allotted land for 570 houses in that year.<sup>18</sup> The borough council was authorized in 1975 to build 500 houses a year, but later claimed that government cuts had prevented it from meeting its target. In 1977 it began to build 700 houses in the new south-western neighbourhoods for London boroughs which were to meet the costs in return for nomination rights for 10 years.<sup>19</sup> Even after the sales of the early 1970s Crawley had a high proportion of publicly owned housing. In 1978 the borough council owned 4,561 dwellings, and the Commission for the New Towns 9,974, which were then transferred to the council; 10,758 were privately owned.<sup>20</sup> Owner-occupied housing formed 19 per cent of the total in 1961, 28 per cent in 1971, and 39 per cent in 1981.<sup>21</sup>

In the early planning of the new town the growth of motoring was not widely foreseen, and government policy discouraged the development corporation from building garages.<sup>22</sup> Government fixed the ratio of garages to houses at 1 to 12 in 1951.<sup>23</sup> By the late 1950s that was clearly inadequate, and the development corporation began a programme of garage building. It had 2,568 lock-up garages by 1960; of those 678 had been built in the previous year.<sup>24</sup> By 1962 more than one house in four had a garage available,<sup>25</sup> and by 1970 there were 5,109, accounting for 41 per cent of houses, compared with 47 to 57 per cent in other new towns.<sup>26</sup> Garage building continued, though more slowly, in the 1970s; by 1976 the Commission for the New Towns had completed a further 1,251.<sup>27</sup> There were still long waiting lists for garages in the early 1980s.<sup>28</sup>

CHURCHES.<sup>29</sup> The master plan provided for public allotment of sites for religious buildings, which the development corporation transferred freehold at a quarter of their residential value. Provision was co-ordinated with the Sussex churches joint planning committee, representing the Church of England, the Roman Catholics, and several nonconformist denominations. Religious buildings were to be at focal points in the town centre, on the campuses planned for secondary schools, and at neighbourhood centres. The Anglicans planned for a church or

<sup>8</sup> *Building*, 23 June 1972, p. 83; *C.D.C. 3rd Ann. Rep.* 1950, 57, 63; Cullingworth, *New Towns Policy*, 389; *Crawley*, ed. Gray, 84; *Crawley Ref. Libr.*, 'Devel. of Community Life', Robin Clark, p. 3; *ibid.* Rob. May, p. 3; *ibid.* Dr. Ivan Clout, p. 3.

<sup>9</sup> *C.D.C. 8th Ann. Rep.* 1955, 145.

<sup>10</sup> *Idem*, 14th *Ann. Rep.* 1961, 163-5, 170; 15th *Ann. Rep.* 1962, 158; *C.N.T. 1st Ann. Rep.* 1963, 4, 10; 4th *Ann. Rep.* 1966, 22.

<sup>11</sup> *C.N.T. 4th Ann. Rep.* 1966, 16; 5th *Ann. Rep.* 1967, 20; Cullingworth, *New Towns Policy*, 431; Clarke and Stoppard, *Crawley Expansion Study*, 39.

<sup>12</sup> *C.N.T. 6th Ann. Rep.* 1968, 21.

<sup>13</sup> *Idem*, 8th *Ann. Rep.* 1970, 12.

<sup>14</sup> *Idem*, 9th *Ann. Rep.* 1971, 8, 15; 10th *Ann. Rep.* 1972,

13.  
<sup>15</sup> V. Karn, *Crawley Housing Surv.* (Univ. of Birmingham Centre for Urban and Regional Studies Occasional

Paper xi), pp. xiii-xv.

<sup>16</sup> *C.N.T. 9th Ann. Rep.* 1971, 34; 10th *Ann. Rep.* 1972, 25; 11th *Ann. Rep.* 1973, 30; 12th *Ann. Rep.* 1974, 30.

<sup>17</sup> *Idem*, 10th *Ann. Rep.* 1972, 5.

<sup>18</sup> *Idem*, 13th *Ann. Rep.* 1975, 5-6, 16.

<sup>19</sup> 'Borough of Crawley: Outline' (1983), 3.

<sup>20</sup> *C.N.T. 16th Ann. Rep.* 1978, 40.

<sup>21</sup> *Crawley Boro. Dist. Plan: Rep. of Surv.* (1981), p. 14.

<sup>22</sup> *Crawley Ref. Libr.*, 'Devel. of Community Life', Robin Clark.

<sup>23</sup> *C.D.C. 15th Ann. Rep.* 1962, 158.

<sup>24</sup> *Idem*, 13th *Ann. Rep.* 1960, 157.

<sup>25</sup> *Idem*, 15th *Ann. Rep.* 1962, 158.

<sup>26</sup> *C.N.T. 8th Ann. Rep.* 1970, 31.

<sup>27</sup> *Idem*, 14th *Ann. Rep.* 1976, 34.

<sup>28</sup> *Crawley*, ed. Gray, 77.

<sup>29</sup> For chs. founded before 1947, above, Ifield, churches; *V.C.H. Suss.* vii. 146-7, 197-200.



church hall in each neighbourhood. In fact the Anglican churches were normally built at neighbourhood centres.<sup>30</sup> Roman Catholic and nonconformist churches are treated separately.<sup>31</sup> The needs of non-Christians were not foreseen and have been met mainly by the private efforts of the bodies concerned.<sup>32</sup> Church extension was supported with funds from the Crawley Industrial Group.<sup>33</sup>

Daughter churches of Ifield founded after 1947 are treated under Ifield.<sup>34</sup> This section deals with daughter churches in Crawley (St. John's) parish.

The church of St. Richard, Three Bridges, was rebuilt in Gales Drive and transferred c. 1952 from Worth to Crawley parish. The new church was opened in 1954;<sup>35</sup> built of yellow brick, it consists of a nave with a lantern at the east end. A church hall forms a north transept. The existing church of St. Michael, Lowfield Heath, was transferred from Charlwood (Surr.) to St. John's parish in 1959.<sup>36</sup> The church of St. Elizabeth, Northgate, was dedicated in 1958<sup>37</sup> and enlarged c. 1965 to provide 200 sittings. It too was held with St. John's.<sup>38</sup> In 1980 a team ministry was set up based on St. John's, with a team rector and three team vicars.<sup>39</sup> The dual-purpose church hall of St. Barnabas, Pound Hill, was completed in 1956-7.<sup>40</sup>

The church of *ST. MARY*, Southgate, was completed in 1958 and was assigned a parish in 1959.<sup>41</sup> The living was a perpetual curacy<sup>42</sup> but a team ministry was set up in 1980.<sup>43</sup> The patronage was held by the Church Pastoral Aid Society, passing to the diocesan patronage board in 1980.<sup>44</sup> The daughter church of Holy Trinity, Tilgate, was built in 1959,<sup>45</sup> and that of St. Andrew, Furnace Green, in 1968-9.<sup>46</sup> They were served by team vicars under the team rector of St. Mary's in 1980.<sup>47</sup>

St. Mary's is built of reinforced concrete clad in flint and brick, with a sweeping hump-backed roof surmounted by a skeletal lantern tower and flèche. The east wall forms a decorative concrete reredos. There is one bell.

A conventional district of Broadfield had been assigned by 1980,<sup>48</sup> and the church of *CHRIST THE LORD* was opened there in 1980 or 1981.<sup>49</sup> It was shared with the Roman Catholics and the United Reformed church.<sup>50</sup> From 1983, when the first incumbent left, Broadfield became a team vicarage

within St. Mary's team ministry.<sup>51</sup> The church is a polygonal brick structure with a low lantern above, and stands in the middle of Broadfield community centre.

**ROMAN CATHOLICISM.** The modern church of St. Francis and St. Anthony and its predecessor are treated under Ifield.<sup>52</sup>

The church of Our Lady Queen of Heaven, Stagelands, Langley Green, a hall church of brick and concrete, was opened in 1959 on a site made available by the development corporation.<sup>53</sup>

St. Bernadette's church hall, Tilgate Way, was opened in 1962 on a site made available by the development corporation,<sup>54</sup> whose successor also provided that of St. Edward the Confessor, Hill Crest Close, Pound Hill, opened in 1965.<sup>55</sup> St. Edward's is of reinforced concrete with a catenary roof; the church occupies the east part of the building, the west part being a church clubroom.

The chapel of St. Theodore of Canterbury, Gosops Green, existed by c. 1971.<sup>56</sup> It is a cruck-built hall church with brick cladding.

The church of Christ the Lord, Broadfield, was registered in 1982 for joint use by the Roman Catholics and the United Reformed church. It was already used by Anglicans.<sup>57</sup>

**PROTESTANT NONCONFORMITY.** Chapels in Ifield parish, and other chapels opened before 1947, are treated elsewhere.<sup>58</sup>

A site for a Baptist church at Tilgate was bought in 1957; from 1958 services were held in the community hut there. A temporary church was dedicated in 1960. The congregation was at first united with Crawley Baptist church in Crabtree Road, but they separated in 1967. The new South Crawley Baptist church, Ashdown Road, Tilgate, opened in 1970.<sup>59</sup>

The Gospel Hall in Spencers Road<sup>60</sup> was probably replaced by one in Three Bridges Road registered in 1951 by Christians not otherwise designated. In 1957 the Plymouth Brethren were said to be building a church in Southgate, and Christians not otherwise designated opened Southgate Hall there in 1957, replacing the Gospel Hall. It was described c.

<sup>30</sup> Minoprio, 'Master Plan', 49-50; M. Wood, *Hist. of Crawley Baptist Ch. 1883-1983*, 25 (copy in Crawley Ref. Lib.); J. Goepel, *Devel. of Crawley* (Crawley, 1980), 11.

<sup>31</sup> Below, Rom. Cath.; protestant nonconf.

<sup>32</sup> Below, other religions.

<sup>33</sup> Crawley Ref. Lib., 'Devel. of Community Life', Rob. May, p. 3.

<sup>34</sup> Above, Ifield, churches.  
<sup>35</sup> *V.C.H. Suss.* vii. 200; *Chich. Dioc. Dir.* (1951, 1953-4); *C.D.C. 6th Ann. Rep.* 1953, 146; notice on W. front of ch. (1985).

<sup>36</sup> *Lowfield Heath Remembered*, comp. J. Shelley, 18 (copy in W.S.R.O. lib.).

<sup>37</sup> *W. Suss. Gaz.* 10 July 1958.

<sup>38</sup> *Chich. Dioc. Dir.* (1960-1, 1964-5, 1966-7).

<sup>39</sup> *Ibid.* (1979-80, 1980-1).

<sup>40</sup> *C.D.C. 9th Ann. Rep.* 1956, 142; *10th Ann. Rep.* 1957, 163; Crawley Ref. Lib., 'Devel. of Community Life', Chas. Williams.

<sup>41</sup> *Chich. Dioc. Dir.* (1957-8, 1959-60); *W. Suss. Gaz.* 6 Feb. 1958.

<sup>42</sup> *Chich. Dioc. Dir.* (1966-7).

<sup>43</sup> *Ibid.* (1980-1).

<sup>44</sup> *Ibid.* (1959-60, 1979-80, 1980-1).

<sup>45</sup> *C.D.C. 12th Ann. Rep.* 1959, 166; *Chich. Dioc. Dir.* (1959-60).

<sup>46</sup> *Chich. Dioc. Dir.* (1968-69, 1969-70); foundation stone dated 1968.

<sup>47</sup> *Chich. Dioc. Dir.* (1980-1).

<sup>48</sup> *Ibid.* (1979-80).

<sup>49</sup> *C.N.T. 18th Ann. Rep.* 1980, 16.

<sup>50</sup> Below, Rom. Cath.

<sup>51</sup> *Chich. Dioc. Dir.* (1982-3); *ibid.* (1983-4), s.vv. Crawley and Aldingbourne.

<sup>52</sup> Above, Ifield, Rom. Cath.

<sup>53</sup> G.R.O. Worship Reg. no. 66424; *C.D.C. 11th Ann. Rep.* 1958, 159.

<sup>54</sup> G.R.O. Worship Reg. no. 68654; *C.D.C. 14th Ann. Rep.* 1961, 166; *15th Ann. Rep.* 1962, 160.

<sup>55</sup> *C.N.T. 1st Ann. Rep.* 1963, 13; *3rd Ann. Rep.* 1965, 15; G.R.O. Worship Reg. no. 70047.

<sup>56</sup> *Crawley Official Guide* (1971-2); *Arundel and Brighton Cath. Dir.* (1981).

<sup>57</sup> Above, churches; G.R.O. Worship Reg. no. 76048.

<sup>58</sup> Above, Ifield, protestant nonconf.; *V.C.H. Suss.* vii. 192.

<sup>59</sup> M. Wood, *Hist. of Crawley Baptist Ch. 1883-1983*, 25-8 (copy in Crawley Ref. Lib.); G.R.O. Worship Reg. no. 72093.

<sup>60</sup> Above, Ifield, protestant nonconf.



## CRAWLEY NEW TOWN

1971 and c. 1984 as a meeting place for Brethren.<sup>61</sup> Three Bridges Free Church, Three Bridges Road, a successor to that built in nearby New Street in 1876, was opened in 1964 on a site made available by the development corporation.<sup>62</sup>

The development corporation made available sites for two Congregational (later United Reformed) churches: Christ Church, Worth Park Avenue, Pound Hill, opened in 1957, and Trinity church, Ifield.<sup>63</sup> The United Reformed church, jointly with the Roman Catholics, registered the Church of Christ the Lord, Broadfield, in 1982.<sup>64</sup>

Jehovah's Witnesses opened Kingdom halls in the Broadway in 1958, in Jubilee Walk, Three Bridges, on a site leased from the development corporation, in 1965, and in Barnfield Road, Northgate, in 1983.<sup>65</sup>

Methodists met before 1953 at the Old Rectory Barn. The development corporation made available the site for St. Paul's hall church, Northgate, opened in 1953 and rebuilt on an adjoining site in 1966, the old church thereafter continuing as a church hall.<sup>66</sup> The new church is polygonal, with glass screen walls and an undulating roof.

The Latter Day Saints opened a chapel and hall designed by Sir Thomas Bennett in Old Horsham Road, Southgate, in 1964 on a site made available by the development corporation.<sup>67</sup>

Spiritualists registered New Town Psychic Centre, New Street, Three Bridges, in 1966.<sup>68</sup> Crawley Christian Spiritualist church registered Goffs Hall, Horsham Road, for worship in 1965, and moved to a hut at Gossops Green in 1969.<sup>69</sup>

The Elim Foursquare Gospel Alliance met in two community centres before 1971, when they opened Elim Pentecostal church, Langley Drive.<sup>70</sup> The Assemblies of God met in a room on the Boulevard between 1958 and c. 1971, and opened a church at the Glade, Furnace Green, in 1981.<sup>71</sup> The Christadelphian Ecclesia met at Three Bridges community centre from c. 1971 or earlier, and there was a Seventh-Day Adventist congregation in Bewbush c. 1984.<sup>72</sup>

**OTHER RELIGIONS.** A site for a synagogue was offered by the development corporation in 1962 and received planning approval in 1964, but there appears to be no evidence that it was built.<sup>73</sup> Crawley Jewish congregation met at the Quaker meeting

house in Ifield c. 1971.<sup>74</sup> There was a Progressive Jewish congregation c. 1984.<sup>75</sup>

Siri Guru Singh Sabha, a Sikh charitable society, was founded in 1969 and began worshipping at Three Bridges community hall. It registered the former apprentice training college, Spencers Road, West Green, as a Gurdwara in 1982. The Crawley Sikh Union was formed in 1974, and still existed c. 1984.<sup>76</sup>

A charity to promote Islam was founded in 1982,<sup>77</sup> and a house in London Road was registered as a mosque in 1984.<sup>78</sup> Another Islamic group was alleged in 1985 to have used a house in Fennel Crescent, Broadfield, as a mosque since 1984.<sup>79</sup>

Baha'i and Hindu congregations existed c. 1984, apparently meeting in private houses or community centres.<sup>80</sup>

**EDUCATION.** The master plan provided for nine secondary schools including a technical high school; they were to be placed in groups of three on campus sites surrounded by playing fields and other communal buildings at Hazelwick, Ifield, and Tilgate. There were to be an infant and junior school at each neighbourhood centre, with two in Southgate, and in each neighbourhood up to three nursery schools, including one at the neighbourhood centre; each was to provide 40 places. A Roman Catholic primary school and secondary school were to be placed together on a site in the north-east part of Southgate.<sup>81</sup>

In fact there were several departures from the plan. The nursery schools and the technical high school were not built. On the other hand, more Roman Catholic schools were eventually required, and they were scattered throughout the neighbourhoods. Only one Catholic primary school was built on the Southgate site. Several other primary schools were built away from neighbourhood centres, particularly in those neighbourhoods last to be built up. The comprehensive school at Gossops Green is not on a campus.

The development corporation was not an education authority, and responsibility for new schools fell on West and East Sussex county councils. West Sussex council in particular was at first criticized for slowness in providing primary schools, and local complaints culminated in an inquiry completed in 1953 by three county councillors representing Crawley.<sup>82</sup>

<sup>61</sup> G.R.O. Worship Reg. nos. 63176, 66065; *C.D.C. 10th Ann. Rep.* 1957, 163; *Crawley Official Guide* (1971-2); *Crawley Official Inf. Handbk.* (Crawley Council for Voluntary Service, [1984]).

<sup>62</sup> G.R.O. Worship Reg. nos. 69039, 69440; *C.D.C. 15th Ann. Rep.* 1962, 160; *C.N.T. 1st Ann. Rep.* 1963, 13; *2nd Ann. Rep.* 1964, 13; Wood, *Crawley Baptist Ch.* 33-4.

<sup>63</sup> Above, Ifield, protestant nonconf.; G.R.O. Worship Reg. nos. 15798, 66009, 69084; *C.D.C. 10th Ann. Rep.* 1957, 163; *11th Ann. Rep.* 1958, 159; *13th Ann. Rep.* 1960, 159; *15th Ann. Rep.* 1962, 160; *C.N.T. 1st Ann. Rep.* 1963, 13.

<sup>64</sup> Above, churches; Rom. Cath.

<sup>65</sup> G.R.O. Worship Reg. nos. 66607, 70056, 76288; *C.D.C. 14th Ann. Rep.* 1961, 166; *C.N.T. 2nd Ann. Rep.* 1964, 13.

<sup>66</sup> G.R.O. Worship Reg. no. 64205; *C.D.C. 7th Ann. Rep.* 1954, 163; *Brighton Evening Argus*, 31 Jan. 1966.

<sup>67</sup> G.R.O. Worship Reg. no. 69640; *C.D.C. 13th Ann. Rep.* 1960, 159; *C.N.T. 3rd Ann. Rep.* 1965, 15; *Brighton Evening Argus*, 11 July 1964; 'Official Thanksgiving Services' (leaflet in Crawley Ref. Libr.) (ref. from Mr. Kay).

<sup>68</sup> G.R.O. Worship Reg. no. 70667.

<sup>69</sup> Ibid. nos. 70075, 71743.

<sup>70</sup> Ibid. no. 72711; *W. Suss. Gaz.* 27 May 1971.

<sup>71</sup> G.R.O. Worship Reg. nos. 66788, 75866; *Crawley Official Guide* (1971-2).

<sup>72</sup> *Crawley Official Guide* (1971-2); *Crawley Official Inf. Handbk.* [1984].

<sup>73</sup> *C.N.T. 2nd Ann. Rep.* 1964, 13; *C.D.C. mins. of 354th meeting*, no. 6239 (copy in Crawley Ref. Libr., local hist. files).

<sup>74</sup> *Crawley Official Guide* (1971-2).

<sup>75</sup> *Crawley Official Inf. Handbk.* [1984].

<sup>76</sup> *C.N.T. 2nd Ann. Rep.* 1964, 13; Char. Com. files;

G.R.O. Worship Reg. nos. 71808, 75975.

<sup>77</sup> Char. Com. files.

<sup>78</sup> G.R.O. Worship Reg. no. 76586.

<sup>79</sup> *W. Suss. Gaz.* 15 Aug. 1985.

<sup>80</sup> *Crawley Official Inf. Handbk.* [1984]; *Crawley Official Guide* (1983).

<sup>81</sup> Minoprio, 'Master Plan', 45-7.

<sup>82</sup> *Crawley Educ. Enquiry* (Crawley, 1953) (copy in Crawley Ref. Libr.); *Crawley Ref. Libr.*, 'Devel. of Community Life', Dr. Ivan Clout, p. 2; inf. from Mr. Kay.



PRIMARY SCHOOLS.<sup>83</sup> All schools were mixed unless otherwise stated.

*Schools existing in 1947.* Crawley and Ifield county junior mixed and infants school, Crawley and Ifield Church of England school, and Ifield Church of England school are treated under Ifield.

Three Bridges county primary school, North Road: infants school extended before 1953; pupils transferred to Worth county primary school 1953. New county junior school, Gales Drive, on site of North Road school: opened 1955; pupils transferred from Worth county primary school. Became middle school 1971; 238 on roll in 1984. County infants school moved to Gales Place between 1960 and 1971 when it became a first school; 181 on roll in 1984.

Worth Church of England elementary school: a mixed junior and infants school, successor to National school opened in 1852; in 1950 it became Worth secondary modern school.<sup>84</sup>

*Schools opened since 1947.* St. Francis of Assisi Roman Catholic junior and infants school: opened 1950; new school built 1956 in Southgate Drive; became first school 1971; 200 on roll in 1984.

West Green temporary school: opened 1951 on part of Crawley and Ifield Church of England school site; evidently replaced by West Green county junior and infants school in 1952-3.

West Green county junior and infants school: infants department opened 1952, junior 1953; 362 on roll in 1984.

Worth county primary school: opened 1953, in buildings of former Worth secondary modern school; closed 1955.<sup>85</sup>

Northgate temporary school: opened 1952, replaced by Northgate county infants and junior schools 1954.

Northgate county infants school: opened 1954; became first school 1971; 161 on roll in 1984.

Northgate county junior school: opened 1954; became middle school 1971; 209 on roll in 1984.

Langley Green county infants school, Langley Drive: opened 1954; merged with Jordans infants school c. 1979.

Langley Green county infants school, Martyrs Avenue: see Jordans infants school.

Langley Green county junior school, Langley Drive: opened 1954; 247 on roll in 1984.

St. Margaret's Church of England (Aided) junior and infants school, Ifield: opened 1955 as replacement for Crawley and Ifield and Ifield Church of England schools; 298 on roll in 1984.

Pound Hill county junior and infants school: opened c. 1955; from 1957 also took over buildings of former Worth county primary school; first and middle school from 1971; 260 on roll of first school in 1984, 476 on that of middle school.

Ifield county infants school: opened 1956; 162 on roll in 1984.

Ifield county junior school: opened c. 1956; 277 on roll in 1984.

Southgate county junior and infants school: opened 1956 with two departments; became first and middle school 1972 × 1975; 177 on roll of first

school 1984, 338 on that of middle school.

Our Lady Queen of Heaven Roman Catholic junior and infants school, Langley Green: opened 1957; first school from 1970; 194 on roll in 1984.

Desmond Anderson county junior and infants school: infants school opened 1957, junior 1958; became first and middle school 1972 × 1975; 151 on roll of first school 1985, 326 on that of middle school.

Jordans county junior and infants school, Martyrs Avenue: opened 1958; c. 1979 merged with Langley Green infants school under that name on Jordans site; 144 on roll in 1984.

Gossops Green county junior and infants school: infants school opened 1958, junior 1959; 219 on roll of infants school 1984, 396 on that of juniors.

Bishop Bell junior and infants school, Tilgate: infants school opened 1958, junior 1959; became first and middle school 1972 × 1975; first department closed c. 1979; 358 on roll of middle school in 1984.

Robert May county junior and infants school: opened 1964; became first and middle school 1972 × 1975; middle department closed 1979;<sup>86</sup> 229 on roll of first school in 1984. Middle school buildings in use 1985 by West Sussex C.C. education department and as an outpost of the West Sussex Institute of Higher Education.

St. Andrew's Church of England (Aided) primary school: attached to St. Andrew's church; opened 1969; became first and middle school 1972 × 1975; 255 on roll of combined school in 1984.

Broadfield North county first and middle school: opened 1971; 586 on roll in 1984.

Southgate West county first school: opened 1969; 185 on roll in 1984.

Southgate West county middle school: opened 1970; 276 on roll in 1984.

Milton Mount county first and middle school, Pound Hill: opened 1972 × 1975; 342 on roll in 1984.

Broadfield East county first school: opened 1978; 231 on roll in 1984.

Bewbush county first school: opened 1978; 147 on roll in 1984.

Bewbush county middle school: being built 1982;<sup>87</sup> in use as an annexe of West Green school in 1985.

Waterfield county first school: opened in Bewbush middle school 1985; new buildings then under construction.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS. All schools were mixed unless otherwise stated.

Worth county secondary modern school: opened 1950 in buildings of former Worth Church of England school; closed 1953.<sup>88</sup>

St. Wilfrid's Roman Catholic (Aided) modern school, Old Horsham Road: opened in Oakwood house c. 1952; new buildings 1953, extensions 1958 and c. 1962;<sup>89</sup> became comprehensive 1967, and by 1970 a comprehensive for pupils aged 13 to 18, of whom 693 on roll in 1984.

Hazelwick county secondary modern school: opened 1953; new building added 1959; became

<sup>83</sup> Acct. of primary and secondary schs. based mainly on *Educ. in W. Suss. 1949-54* (W. Suss. C.C.), and later edns.; *Dir. of W. Suss. Educ. Cttee.* (1960-1 and later edns.); *Dir. of W. Suss. Educ. Service* (1975 and later edns.); Dept. of Educ. and Science, *Surv. of Devel. of Primary Educ. in a New Town: Crawley* (1964); local inf. (1985).

<sup>84</sup> W.S.R.O., E 516 (TS. cat.).

<sup>85</sup> Ibid. E 60A (TS. cat.).

<sup>86</sup> Ibid. E 60J/12/1, p. 174 (TS. cat.).

<sup>87</sup> Inf. from W. Suss. C.C. educ. dept. (1982).

<sup>88</sup> W.S.R.O., E 516 (TS. cat.).

<sup>89</sup> C.D.C. 15th Ann. Rep. 1962, 158.



## CRAWLEY NEW TOWN

bilateral modern and grammar school 1960-1; regarded as comprehensive by 1964, when there were further extensions; roll was 1,675 in 1984.

Ifield county grammar school: opened 1955; merged in 1966 with Sarah Robinson school, with which it had shared a campus and a close working relationship,<sup>90</sup> as Ifield comprehensive school.

Sarah Robinson county secondary modern school, Ifield: opened 1956 with pupils from Crawley and Ifield county school; merged in 1966 with Ifield grammar school as Ifield comprehensive school.

Thomas Bennett county school, Tilgate: planned as one grammar and two secondary modern schools sharing a campus; opened 1958 on comprehensive lines;<sup>91</sup> third block added 1960, when it was described as a bilateral modern and grammar school; officially described as comprehensive 1965, and was then the largest comprehensive school in Great Britain;<sup>92</sup> became community school c. 1979; roll was 1,323 in 1984.

Ifield school: county comprehensive formed 1966 from Ifield grammar and Sarah Robinson schools; 1,600 on roll in 1984.

Notre Dame Roman Catholic middle school, Worth Road: opened c. 1968 as girls' secondary school, almost immediately becoming middle mixed school; 330 on roll in 1984.

Holy Trinity Church of England comprehensive

school: opened 1967,<sup>93</sup> officially by Queen Elizabeth II in 1969; in 1970 an 11-18 comprehensive; 965 on roll in 1984.

Holy Cross Roman Catholic middle school, Southgate West: opened c. 1970; roll was 368 in 1984.

SPECIAL SCHOOLS. Both were mixed.

Deerswood, Ifield Green: opened 1958 for slow learners aged 7-16; from c. 1983 for children with moderate learning difficulties; 157 on roll in 1984.

Catherington, Martyrs Avenue: opened 1971 for mentally handicapped children aged 2-19; from c. 1983 for children with severe learning difficulties; 61 on roll in 1984.

FURTHER EDUCATION. Crawley College of Further Education, later Crawley College of Technology, in College Road, was begun by West Sussex county council in 1956.<sup>94</sup> The first stage opened in 1958,<sup>95</sup> and there were 1,800 students by 1959 and 3,200 by 1963.<sup>96</sup> The second stage, to include an assembly hall, lecture theatre, and offices, was approved in 1961,<sup>97</sup> was being built in 1965,<sup>98</sup> and was opened in 1967. It included a 10-storeyed tower block at the north end, workshops, and an apprentice training centre, and increased the total places for students to 4,240.<sup>99</sup> There were 4,400 by 1973<sup>1</sup> and 5,500 by 1983.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>90</sup> *Times Educ. Suppl.* 26 Mar. 1965, p. 929 (ref. from Mr. Kay). <sup>91</sup> *Crawley Observer*, 16 Nov. 1979.

<sup>92</sup> *Ibid.* 19 Mar. 1981.

<sup>93</sup> Bastable, *Crawley*, 136.

<sup>94</sup> *C.D.C. 8th Ann. Rep.* 1955, 141; *9th Ann. Rep.* 1956, 146.

<sup>95</sup> *Idem*, *11th Ann. Rep.* 1958, 156; *Brighton Evening Argus*, 18 Nov. 1967.

<sup>96</sup> *C.D.C. 12th Ann. Rep.* 1959, 166; *C.N.T. 1st Ann. Rep.* 1963, 12.

<sup>97</sup> *C.D.C. 14th Ann. Rep.* 1961, 164.

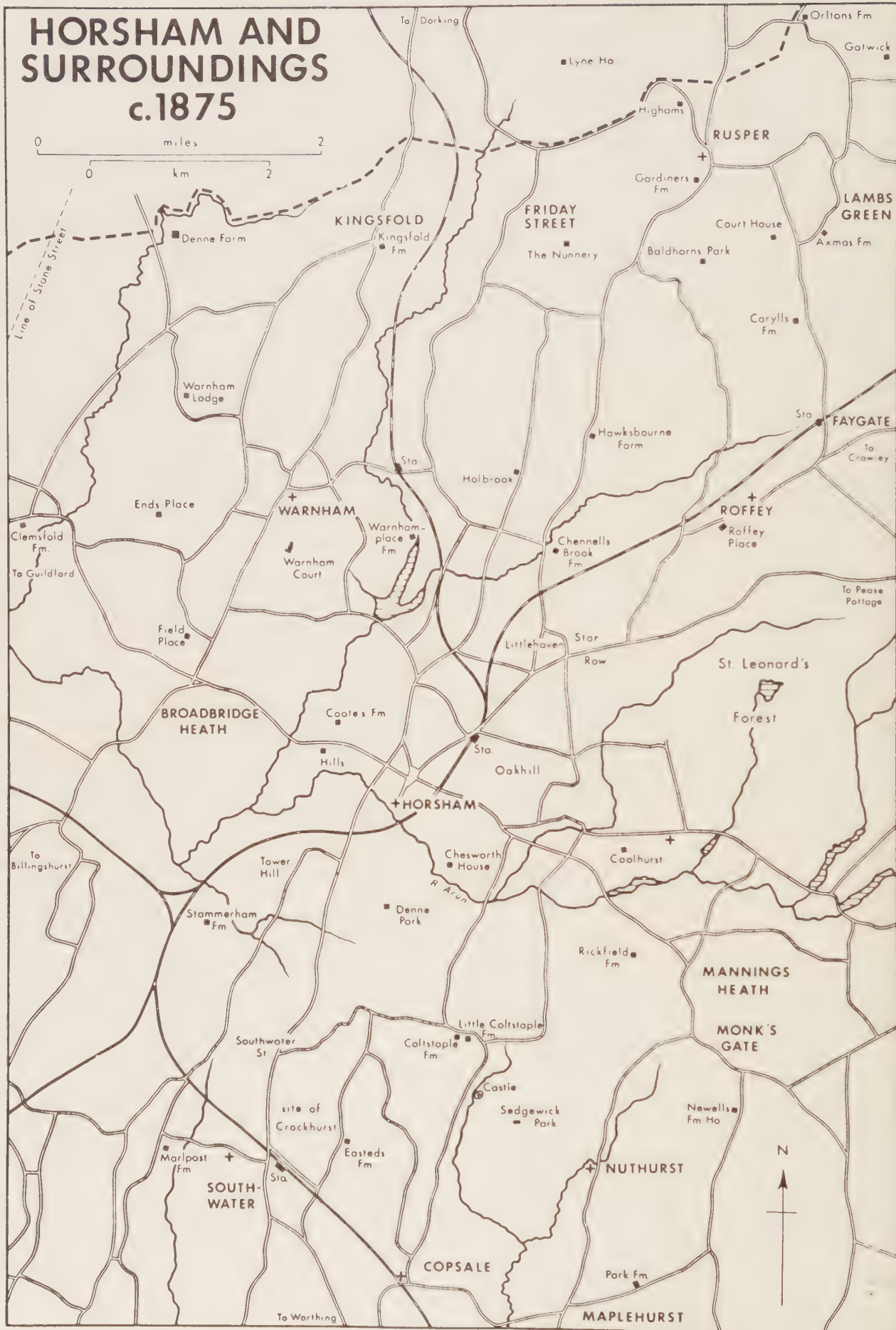
<sup>98</sup> *C.N.T. 3rd Ann. Rep.* 1965, 14.

<sup>99</sup> *Idem*, *6th Ann. Rep.* 1968, 24, 43; *Brighton Evening Argus*, 18 Nov. 1967.

<sup>1</sup> *C.N.T. 11th Ann. Rep.* 1973, 39.

<sup>2</sup> *Crawley Official Guide* (1983).







# SINGLECROSS HUNDRED

(continued)

## NUTHURST

THE parish of Nuthurst,<sup>1</sup> which includes Mannings Heath, lies c. 3 miles (4.8 km.) south-east of Horsham town, but was still remarkably rural, especially in its southern part, in 1981. The ancient parish, nearly 4 miles (6.4 km.) long by 2 miles (3.2 km.) wide at its widest point, comprised 3,305 a., including a detached portion of 121 a. further to the south-east containing High Hurst.<sup>2</sup> In 1877 it was augmented by the addition of the detached portion of Broadwater parish (205 a.), alternatively known as Little Broadwater,<sup>3</sup> which lay partly within it and which contained the site of Sedgewick castle.<sup>4</sup> In 1881 the parish covered 3,510 a. High Hurst was incorporated in Cowfold in 1933, leaving 3,389 a. (1,372 ha.).<sup>5</sup> In 1971–2 land in the east including Newells Farm House was exchanged with Lower Beeding parish for a small portion of land near Mannings Heath in the north and a larger one near Maplehurst in the south including Old Park farm.<sup>6</sup> In 1981 the parish comprised 1,466 ha. (3,623 a.).<sup>7</sup> The present article deals with the ancient parish except High Hurst, which is treated under Cowfold, and also with Little Broadwater.

Much of the northern, western, and southern boundaries of the ancient parish followed streams, while the northern and western boundaries of Little Broadwater followed roads. Part of the eastern boundary of the parish also followed a road. The eastern boundary was also related to the boundaries of St. Leonard's Forest and its bailiwicks: in the north-east Nuthurst formed a salient into Lower Beeding which perhaps represented the bailiwick of Horestock,<sup>8</sup> while in the south-east the bailiwick of New Park in Lower Beeding<sup>9</sup> formed a tongue of that parish which separated High Hurst from the rest of Nuthurst.

The parish lies<sup>10</sup> at the point where the Tunbridge Wells sandstone beds dip under the younger Weald clay beds to the west, the junction between the two formations being very irregular. The sandstone formerly supported open heathland in the north-east

quarter of the parish, but it also provided the site of Nuthurst village. The Weald clay contains scattered outcrops of Horsham stone and other sandstones, one of the former providing the site of Sedgewick castle. The Horsham stone beds were quarried commercially in the past.<sup>11</sup> The soil of the parish has never been considered of high quality,<sup>12</sup> but was said in the 19th century to be good for wheat<sup>13</sup> and earlier to be especially good for oak timber.<sup>14</sup> The relief is very varied, the northern part being generally higher, and reaching c. 350 ft. north of Nuthurst village. From Maplehurst in the south and from the high ground of Sedgewick park there are views of the South Downs and sometimes the sea.<sup>15</sup> The extreme north end of the parish is drained by the river Arun, to which there is a steep fall from Mannings Heath, the river being dammed to form one hammerpond at Birchen bridge,<sup>16</sup> while Roosthole pond upstream on a tributary may be another. The soil in the Arun valley is alluvium. The rest of the parish drains southwards to the river Adur.

The north-eastern corner of the parish beyond the Horsham–Cowfold road remained uninclosed heathland in 1724,<sup>17</sup> but had been largely reclaimed before 1795.<sup>18</sup> Mannings heath, however, named by 1724<sup>19</sup> apparently from lands called Mannings in 1650,<sup>20</sup> continued uninclosed until the later 19th century, though diminished in size by encroachments in the 18th century and later. By 1841 the heath had shrunk to 26 a. of waste land along the two roads which form the central crossroads of the modern settlement of Mannings Heath.<sup>21</sup> There was also roadside waste in the 18th century at Monk's Gate and at Maplehurst common south of Maplehurst hamlet. Encroachments were made at both places then and later.<sup>22</sup> Maplehurst common had presumably been inclosed by agreement before 1870–1, when Mannings heath and Monk's common, the latter comprising c. 9 a., were both inclosed, together with other roadside waste in the parish: after sales of land to defray costs and the allotment of 3 a. for

<sup>1</sup> This article was written in 1981 and revised in 1985. Topographical details in introductory section based mainly on O.S. Maps 1/25,000, TQ 02/12, 22/32 (1975–83 edn.); 6", Suss. XIV, XXIV, XXV (1879 and later edns.). Much help was received from Messrs. G. and D. Tittensor, Nuthurst.

<sup>2</sup> O.S. Map 6", Suss. XXV (1879 edn.).

<sup>3</sup> *Census*, 1881; *V.C.H. Suss.* vi (1), 66.

<sup>4</sup> Below, manor.

<sup>5</sup> *Census*, 1881, 1931 (pt. ii), 1971.

<sup>6</sup> W.S.R.O., WOC/CC 7/3/10A–B.

<sup>7</sup> *Census*, 1981.

<sup>8</sup> Below.

<sup>9</sup> Above, Lower Beeding, forest.

<sup>10</sup> Para. based mainly on Geol. Surv. Map 1", solid and drift, sheet 302 (1972 edn.); *Nuthurst*, 1977 (Nuthurst par. council), 10–14 (copy in W.S.R.O. libr.).

<sup>11</sup> Below, econ. hist. (trade and ind.).

<sup>12</sup> Cf. *Cal. Inq. p. m.* ix, p. 270.

<sup>13</sup> Lewis, *Topog. Dict. Eng.* (1849).

<sup>14</sup> Edwards, *Brighton Rd.* 80.

<sup>15</sup> Above, frontispiece. The view from Sedgewick park was already remarked on in the 1720s: B.L. Lansd. MS. 918, f. 20v.

<sup>16</sup> Below, econ. hist. (trade and ind.).

<sup>17</sup> Budgen, *Suss. Map* (1724).

<sup>18</sup> Gardner, *Suss. Map* (1795); cf. Edwards, *Brighton Rd.* 81.

<sup>19</sup> Budgen, *Suss. Map* (1724), which, however, places the name further S., near the modern Monk's Gate.

<sup>20</sup> *S.A.C.* xxiii. 290; cf. W.S.R.O., Par. 143/30/1, f. 1a.

<sup>21</sup> W.S.R.O., Hurst MSS., Shortsfeld man. rental, 1715, and list of encroachments, 1756; *ibid.* TD/W 92.

<sup>22</sup> Budgen, *Suss. Map* (1724); W.S.R.O., Hurst MSS., Shortsfeld man. rental, 1715, and list of encroachments, 1756; *ibid.* TD/W 92.



recreation, the remainder was divided between R. H. Hurst as lord of Shortsfild and Nutham manors in Horsham, who received a twelfth, and the 13 surviving tenants in the parish of those manors.<sup>23</sup>

As the parish name and the name Maplehurst indicate,<sup>24</sup> the parish was well wooded in earlier centuries. The woodland which yielded 20 swine for Broadwater manor in 1086, for instance, was presumably at Sedgewick.<sup>25</sup>

Much of the parish in the later Middle Ages lay within St. Leonard's Forest. Sedgewick park in the 15th century formed one bailiwick of the forest.<sup>26</sup> The park had existed by 1248,<sup>27</sup> and in 1326 comprised 400 a., of which 300 a. was held of Fécamp abbey (Seine Maritime).<sup>28</sup> A parker was mentioned in 1450 and 1529,<sup>29</sup> and in 1502-3 the agistment was let at farm.<sup>30</sup> The late medieval extent of the park can be gauged from the location of the farms into which it was divided up in the late 16th century: on the north-west it extended into Horsham parish, on the east almost to Nuthurst village, and on the south perhaps as far as the Copsale-Maplehurst road.<sup>31</sup> A gate called Rocket gate on the north-west side, apparently in Little Broadwater, was mentioned in 1650.<sup>32</sup> In 1549 c. 100 deer and 10 porkers were kept in the park; the keeper then received £4 11s. 3d. a year and also had the right to pasture for himself there 8 oxen, 12 cows, 6 mares and geldings, and 16 pigs.<sup>33</sup> Before 1573, however, the park was disparked,<sup>34</sup> and by 1608 it lay mostly in small closes.<sup>35</sup> In 1643, nevertheless, Sir John Caryll in a lease of Sedgewick retained the right to hawk, hunt, fowl, or fish there.<sup>36</sup>

Rickfield in the north was also a bailiwick of St. Leonard's Forest in the 16th century. In 1529 it had a pale and contained deer which were managed by a forester.<sup>37</sup> Meanwhile the north-eastern corner of the parish may have been the bailiwick of Horestock mentioned in the 15th and 16th centuries, which lay near the house called Swallowfield;<sup>38</sup> parts of what may be its outer earthen bank survived in 1981.<sup>39</sup>

Fécamp abbey had other woodland in the parish. In 1086 it had disputed with William de Braose the ownership of a wood called Hamwood which may have lain in Nuthurst. The wood was then ordered to be divided between the two parties.<sup>40</sup> In 1229 the abbey laid claim to woods called Stonehurst and Rickfield, of which the latter at least lay in the parish; John de Braose, William's descendant, contested the claim, saying that the abbey owned only the inclosure within them called Hamwood, though

it could take heybote and housebote in the rest.<sup>41</sup> The result is not clear, but before his death in 1232 John de Braose gave the abbey 5 bucks and 5 does a year in the forest,<sup>42</sup> perhaps in part settlement of the dispute. The lands described in 1229 provided pasture for game and apparently for cattle, besides timber and underwood.<sup>43</sup> It is not clear whether the abbey's woodland described as in St. Leonard's Forest in 1379 was the same. It was then managed by a forester;<sup>44</sup> underwood was ordered to be sold from it in 1424 by the abbey's successor Sir John Cornwall;<sup>45</sup> and later in the 15th century Cornwall's successor Syon abbey (Mdx.) was leasing both its herbage and its pannage there.<sup>46</sup>

Woodland has continued to be plentiful in the parish since medieval times. In 1561 Sedgewick manor apparently had timber described as suitable for fortifications or shipbuilding,<sup>47</sup> though it does not seem to have been carefully managed at that time, since in 1579 the trees were said to grow 'dispersedly'.<sup>48</sup> In 1650 there were over 2,500 trees on the farms in Nuthurst, Little Broadwater, and Horsham into which the former Sedgewick park had been divided, principally beech and oak, many of the latter being newly planted.<sup>49</sup> Sedgewick was still described as a 'woody tract' c. 1715.<sup>50</sup> In 1724<sup>51</sup> and later there was much woodland east and north-east of Nuthurst village, and in 1795 many shaws, or wide strips of woodland between closes, in the same area.<sup>52</sup> By the 1840s about a quarter of the area of the parish was in woods, in addition to the shaws which at that time, together with rough ground, comprised more than a quarter of the area of some farms;<sup>53</sup> many shaws survived in 1981. In the 1870s the north part of the parish was markedly more wooded than the south, as was also the case a century later, when further afforestation had taken place north-east of Monk's Gate and east of Nuthurst village.

A new park at Sedgewick was created c. 1717 by Sir John Bennett, who cut straight rides through the woods around the house.<sup>54</sup> In the 1840s the park lay north and south of the house,<sup>55</sup> but by 1862 it had expanded to the west as well, comprising in all 186 a.<sup>56</sup> Over the next 80 years it was further greatly enlarged, reaching almost to Nuthurst village on the east. By 1981, however, much had been converted to pasture closes or to arable. From the later 19th century other new parks were created for more modern houses in the parish. In the north, the park of Coolhurst house in Horsham extended southwards into Nuthurst, in 1909 almost as far as Mannings Heath.

<sup>23</sup> W.S.R.O., QDD/6/W 39; for the recreation ground, below.

<sup>24</sup> *P. N. Suss.* (E.P.N.S.), i, 231-2.

<sup>25</sup> *V.C.H. Suss.* vi (1), 73.

<sup>26</sup> Above, Lower Beeding, forest.

<sup>27</sup> *S.R.S.* ii, p. 121.

<sup>28</sup> *Cal. Inq. p. m.* vi, p. 436.

<sup>29</sup> *Cal. Pat.* 1446-52, 340, presumably referring to Sedgewick; Arundel Cast. MS. M 815.

<sup>30</sup> Arundel Cast. MS. A 1852, rot. 1.

<sup>31</sup> *S.A.C.* xxv, 43-53.

<sup>32</sup> *Ibid.* xiii, 125-6.

<sup>33</sup> *Cal. Pat.* 1572-5, p. 104.

<sup>34</sup> Below, econ. hist. (agric.).

<sup>35</sup> *S.A.C.* xxv, 45.

<sup>36</sup> Arundel Cast. MS. M 815; B.L. Add. Ch. 18876 (MS. cal.).

<sup>37</sup> Above, Lower Beeding, forest; for Swallowfield, below.

<sup>38</sup> O.S. Nat. Grid 203284-203280, 208287-213287, 208275-210277.

<sup>40</sup> *Cal. Doc. France*, ed. Round, p. 37; *Reg. Regum Anglo-Norm.* i, no. 220. A Home wood was recorded NE. of Sedgewick Park ho. in the mid 20th cent. but not earlier: O.S. Map 1/25,000, TQ 12 (1958 edn.); W.S.R.O., TD/W 92.

<sup>41</sup> *Cur. Reg. R.* xiii, pp. 306-7.

<sup>42</sup> *Close R.* 1231-4, 484; cf. *V.C.H. Suss.* vi (1), 4.

<sup>43</sup> *Cur. Reg. R.* xiii, pp. 306-7.

<sup>44</sup> P.R.O., E 106/11/2, rot. 2, m. 1.

<sup>45</sup> Arundel Cast. MS. A 430, rot. 4.

<sup>46</sup> P.R.O., SC 6/1033/18, rot. 5d.; SC 6/1035/16, rot. 2.

<sup>47</sup> *Cal. S.P. Dom.* 1601-3, 527.

<sup>48</sup> P.R.O., E 310/25/143, rot. 28.

<sup>49</sup> *S.A.C.* xxv, 45-53.

<sup>50</sup> B.L. Lansd. MS. 918, f. 20.

<sup>51</sup> Budgen, *Suss. Map* (1724).

<sup>52</sup> W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 1999; cf. P.R.O., MPH 132 (WO 78/1534); 250 *Yrs. of Mapmaking in Suss.* ed. H. Margary, pl. 20.

<sup>53</sup> W.S.R.O., TD/W 92.

<sup>54</sup> B.L. Lansd. MS. 918, f. 21; *S.N.Q.* xv, 222-4.

<sup>55</sup> W.S.R.O., TD/W 92.

<sup>56</sup> *Ibid.* TD/W 21; Horsham Mus. MS. SP 133.



There was a park at Swallowfield, south of Mannings Heath, in 1874, which was later enlarged. In the south Elliotts and Gaveston Hall each had attached parkland by 1896, and Copsale Court by 1909. Since 1945, however, the amount of parkland has been reduced.

A medieval hamlet at Sedgewick may be suggested by the existence of tenants of the manor possibly as early as 1222<sup>57</sup> and certainly by 1326.<sup>58</sup> A person 'dwelling in Sedgewick' was mentioned in 1594,<sup>59</sup> perhaps indicating a hamlet rather than an area of jurisdiction.

At least two surviving farmhouses in the parish are medieval: Newells Farm House,<sup>60</sup> and Marelands north of Copsale, a 15th-century house of Wealden type. There was presumably much other scattered rural settlement in the Middle Ages, as in neighbouring parishes; Botting's, Cooks, Golding's, and Woolmer's farms can all be linked with 14th-century surnames recorded in the parish,<sup>61</sup> and may have existed by that time. Several surviving farmhouses are of the 16th or 17th centuries, for instance those of Copsale, Brook, Sheepwash, Great Steeds, and Elliotts farms. There was a house called Swallowfield near Mannings Heath by 1574.<sup>62</sup>

Nuthurst church existed before 1200,<sup>63</sup> but there need not have been a village there so early, though the site, on sloping land by a stream, was suitable. A village seems to be indicated by the mention of a trespass at (*apud*) Nuthurst in 1328.<sup>64</sup> The oldest surviving buildings are of the 17th century: nos. 1-2 Black Horse Cottages, which are timber-framed and partly faced in brick, and a house opposite faced with brick and hung tiles. There were several buildings in 1724, both north and south of the church, besides more scattered dwellings further south.<sup>65</sup> In 1841 there were *c.* 12 dwellings, including the rectory house and an inn, those north of the church being much closer together than any other groups of buildings in the parish.<sup>66</sup> Several new single houses were built in the village in the 20th century, and in the 1970s a close of houses south of the church.

The history of settlement elsewhere in the parish after 1700 is of the growth of hamlets, three of which occupied sites on the edges of commons. Maplehurst was named as a place where land was held in 1401-2.<sup>67</sup> Some existing houses there are 17th-century or earlier, for instance Maplehurst Farm<sup>68</sup> and Tudor Cottage. In 1724 there were a few houses

grouped around Maplehurst common,<sup>69</sup> and encroachments on the waste were recorded there in the 18th century.<sup>70</sup> By 1841 there were *c.* 12 houses there, including an inn.<sup>71</sup> Most of the existing buildings, however, are 20th-century, including a red brick terrace of 1904, a small estate of council houses, and a large group of houses and bungalows to the east.

Two apparently 17th-century buildings, one of sandstone, and a few 18th-century buildings survive at Mannings Heath.<sup>72</sup> Encroachments were recorded during the 18th century on the common,<sup>73</sup> their outlines being clearly visible in 1841.<sup>74</sup> By 1794 there were *c.* 20 houses,<sup>75</sup> and more were built during the early 19th century, apparently accounting for much of the nearly twofold increase in the number of houses in the parish between 1801 and 1841.<sup>76</sup> At the latter date there were 35 to 40 houses loosely scattered round the edges of the common, most being along the modern Pound and Golding lanes, and including the inn, Methodist chapel, and post office.<sup>77</sup> Further buildings were added later in the 19th century, including a terrace and one or two larger houses in their own grounds. Land was being offered for building there in 1878 and later.<sup>78</sup> Most of the houses in the hamlet, however, date from the 20th century, many being bungalows. By 1938 there had been much infilling along the chief roads. After 1945 Mannings Heath expanded more rapidly as a dormitory hamlet,<sup>79</sup> new roads and closes of both privately owned and council houses being built with a variety of design that largely preserved the original character of the hamlet. By 1979 there were 350-400 houses.<sup>80</sup> In 1982 the community was in many ways separate from the rest of the parish.<sup>81</sup>

The name Monk's Gate was recorded as a farm name in the 17th century,<sup>82</sup> apparently deriving from a family named in 1450<sup>83</sup> and alluding to a gate into St. Leonard's Forest.<sup>84</sup> Two or three 17th-century houses survive. An encroachment was recorded on the uninclosed common in 1756,<sup>85</sup> and by 1794 there were at least six houses there.<sup>86</sup> By 1841 there were *c.* 10,<sup>87</sup> all in the southern part, and in 1875 there was a police station. More houses were built before 1909, notably some large villas to the south-east, and others were built later in the 20th century, including a close of large detached houses in the centre *c.* 1975.

The place name Copsale is recorded from the late 15th century,<sup>88</sup> but the hamlet there did not develop

<sup>57</sup> *S.R.S.* ii, p. 44.

<sup>58</sup> *Cal. Inq. p. m.* vi, p. 436.

<sup>59</sup> *S.R.S.* xxi. 182; cf. *ibid.* 343, 354.

<sup>60</sup> Below, manor.

<sup>61</sup> *S.R.S.* x. 155; *Cat. Anct. D.* vi, C 5257; but for Botting's fm. cf. below, econ. hist. (agric.). Shuckers fm. may allude to John le Schokere recorded in W. Grinstead hund. in 1296: *S.R.S.* x. 64.

<sup>62</sup> *Tudor Ch. Music*, v (1926), p. xvii.

<sup>63</sup> Below, church.

<sup>64</sup> *P.R.O.*, CP 40/273, m. 40d.

<sup>65</sup> Budgen, *Suss. Map* (1724).

<sup>66</sup> *W.S.R.O.*, TD/W 92.

<sup>67</sup> Westm. Abbey Mun. 4021; a Rob. of Maplehurst had been recorded in W. Grinstead hund. in 1296: *S.R.S.* x. 64.

<sup>68</sup> *W.S.R.O.*, MP 846, ff. [11v.-12v.].

<sup>69</sup> Budgen, *Suss. Map* (1724).

<sup>70</sup> *W.S.R.O.*, Hurst MSS., Shortsfield man. rental, 1715, and list of encroachments, 1756; cf. Gardner, *Suss. Map* (1795); *P.R.O.*, MPH 132 (WO 78/1534).

<sup>71</sup> *W.S.R.O.*, TD/W 92.

<sup>72</sup> Cf. Budgen, *Suss. Map* (1724).

<sup>73</sup> *W.S.R.O.*, Hurst MSS., Shortsfield man. rental, 1715, and list of encroachments, 1756; cf. Gardner, *Suss. Map* (1795); *P.R.O.*, MPH 132 (WO 78/1534).

<sup>74</sup> *W.S.R.O.*, TD/W 92.

<sup>75</sup> *P.R.O.*, MPH 132 (WO 78/1534).

<sup>76</sup> *Census*, 1801-41; cf. e.g. *E.S.R.O.*, SAS/WH 309 (TS. cat.); Horsham Mus. MS. SP 47.

<sup>77</sup> *W.S.R.O.*, TD/W 92.

<sup>78</sup> Horsham Mus. MSS. SP 203, 212, 234; *W.S.R.O.*, SP 380.

<sup>79</sup> *Nuthurst, 1977* (Nuthurst par. council), 16, 54 (copy in *W.S.R.O.* libr.).

<sup>80</sup> *W. Suss. Gaz.* 13 Dec. 1979.

<sup>81</sup> Inf. from Mr. G. Tittensor, Nuthurst.

<sup>82</sup> *W.S.R.O.*, Par. 143/30/1, f. 1a.

<sup>83</sup> *Cal. Pat.* 1446-52, 339.

<sup>84</sup> For the possible site of the gate cf. the field name Monk's Gate mead recorded in 1845: *W.S.R.O.*, TD/W 92.

<sup>85</sup> *Ibid.* Hurst MSS., list of encroachments at Shortsfield man. 1756.

<sup>86</sup> *P.R.O.*, MPH 132 (WO 78/1534).

<sup>87</sup> *W.S.R.O.*, TD/W 92.

<sup>88</sup> *P.R.O.*, C 1/93/45.



until the late 18th.<sup>89</sup> In 1841 there were seven buildings including a mill,<sup>90</sup> and in 1859 Copsale was considered sufficiently important for a mission chapel to be built there to serve the south-west part of the parish.<sup>91</sup> The hamlet thereafter remained about the same size; in 1981 it had an inn and a general stores.

In the 19th and 20th centuries many houses, especially larger ones, have been built outside the nucleated settlements. A new house at Swallowfield near Mannings Heath was built of grey stone on the site of the one recorded in 1574, and in 1876 land in the parish was being offered for building similar houses.<sup>92</sup> Gaveston Hall and Copsale Court, occupying south-facing sites in the south end of the parish, were built, in the revived vernacular style, between 1876 and 1896, and the Grange, in similar style, by 1909.<sup>93</sup> The number of 'private residents' listed in the parish rose from 7, including the rector, in 1882, to 19 in 1895. In the 20th century it continued to increase, to 26 in 1909 and 37 in 1938.<sup>94</sup> The opening of the golf course at Mannings Heath before 1913 provided one stimulus,<sup>95</sup> and another may have been the proximity of St. Leonard's Forest with its sporting opportunities.<sup>96</sup> Smaller houses too were built in the 20th century outside the nucleated settlements of the parish, for instance north of Copsale and along the Nuthurst-Maplehurst road, where many bungalows were erected in the 1930s.

Nineteen taxpayers were recorded at Nuthurst tithing in 1327 and 21 at Sedgewick in 1332.<sup>97</sup> In 1378 there were 124 at Sedgewick, including 26 married couples.<sup>98</sup> Sedgewick had 35 persons assessed to the subsidy in 1524,<sup>99</sup> when other parishioners were presumably recorded elsewhere.<sup>1</sup> A hundred and four parishioners took the Protestation in 1642,<sup>2</sup> and in 1724 the parish was said to have c. 60 families.<sup>3</sup> In 1801 the population of Nuthurst was 465. After rising to 768 in 1841 and falling to 699 in 1871 it rose again to 811 in 1881, including 24 in Little Broadwater. During the next 50 years the population fluctuated between 750 and 855. From 777 in 1931 it increased more rapidly to 866 in 1951, 1,111 in 1961, 1,337 in 1971, and 1,515 in 1981. Mannings Heath, which had already had the largest concentration of population in the parish in 1841, had c. 60 per cent by 1981, since c. 900 people were said to live there in 1979.<sup>4</sup>

The road from Horsham to Mannings Heath evidently existed by 1538 when Birchen bridge in the north-west corner of the parish was mentioned.<sup>5</sup> The chief roads of the parish, however, trended north-

north-east and south-south-west. The road between Copsale and Sedgewick castle formed the northern end of the link between Broadwater parish and its detached portion; though apparently called Copsale Lane in 1692,<sup>6</sup> it was usually known as Broadwater Lane. The village street of Nuthurst formed part of the road between Horsham and Steyning, apparently in 1463<sup>7</sup> and certainly in 1636<sup>8</sup> and later. The road that followed the eastern boundary of the parish by Newells Farm House formed part of an important route in 1724 between Pulborough and Cuckfield,<sup>9</sup> as it had perhaps also done in 1648.<sup>10</sup>

A fourth parallel road led through Sedgewick park, apparently in 1469<sup>11</sup> and certainly later.<sup>12</sup> In 1981 it survived only as a track, while the other three roads were all metalled. The Horsham-Steyning road through Nuthurst village, however, had been replaced as a main route after 1764, first by the turnpike road through West Grinstead,<sup>13</sup> and later by the present road through Mannings Heath and Crabtree in Lower Beeding, which was turnpiked under Acts of 1771 and 1792 and disturnpiked in 1877.<sup>14</sup>

East-west communication was less well provided in Nuthurst in the past, but the Copsale-Maplehurst road in the south is evidently old since 17th-century or earlier houses stand along it,<sup>15</sup> while the road eastwards from the Horsham-Steyning road at Mannings Heath, the modern Pound and Winterpit lanes, also existed by 1795, when an east-west track past Sedgewick Park house was also shown.<sup>16</sup>

There was a two-hourly bus service through Nuthurst village in 1982.<sup>17</sup>

The northern portion of the parish was served after 1848 by Horsham railway station. The Horsham-Shoreham railway line was opened in 1861 through the south-west corner, with stations nearby at Southwater and West Grinstead;<sup>18</sup> after closure in 1966<sup>19</sup> the Nuthurst portion of the line had been converted by 1981 into a bridle way.

The Dun Horse inn at Mannings Heath was the White Horse in 1794<sup>20</sup> but had its present name soon afterwards;<sup>21</sup> it was presumably the residence of the innkeeper John Chart recorded in the parish in 1819.<sup>22</sup> His successor in 1845, apparently his son, was also a butcher.<sup>23</sup> The Shortsfeld and Nutham manor courts were held at the inn in 1853 and 1910.<sup>24</sup> In the early 20th century the old weather-boarded building<sup>25</sup> was rebuilt as a large brick and stucco roadhouse. The Black Horse at Nuthurst and the White Horse at Maplehurst both existed in 1845<sup>26</sup> and survived in 1981. There was a beerhouse

<sup>89</sup> *250 Yrs. of Mapmaking in Suss.* ed. H. Margary, pls. 16, 20.

<sup>90</sup> W.S.R.O., TD/W 92.

<sup>91</sup> Below, church.

<sup>92</sup> W.S.R.O., SP 71.

<sup>93</sup> Cf. W. Goodliffe, *Horsham and St. Leonard's Forest*, 63.

<sup>94</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1882 and later edns.).

<sup>95</sup> W.S.R.O., SP 380.

<sup>96</sup> Above, Lower Beeding, intro.

<sup>97</sup> *S.R.S.* x. 155, 277-8. There is almost no correspondence between names in the two lists; some names from the Nuthurst list occur under Shortsfeld in 1332: *ibid.* 270.

<sup>98</sup> P.R.O., E 179/189/42, rot. 2.

<sup>99</sup> *S.R.S.* lvi. 79; at least two lived outside the par., in Itchingfield and at Roffey in Horsham.

<sup>1</sup> e.g. John Sexten, apparently of Saxtons fm. in Nuthurst, under Shortsfeld: *ibid.* 65.

<sup>2</sup> *S.R.S.* v. 130-1.

<sup>3</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. I/26/3, p. 15.

<sup>4</sup> *Census, 1801-1981; W. Suss. Gaz.* 13 Dec. 1979.

<sup>5</sup> Arundel Cast. MS. M 279, m. 2.

<sup>6</sup> W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 5247 (TS. cat.).

<sup>7</sup> *V.C.H. Suss.* vi (2), 149.

<sup>8</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. I/25/3 (1635); cf. *ibid.* (1615).

<sup>9</sup> Budgen, *Suss. Map* (1724).

<sup>10</sup> *S.R.S.* liv. 143.

<sup>11</sup> *Cat. Auct. D.* iii, B 4044.

<sup>12</sup> Horsham Mus. MS. 1775 (MS. cat.); Greenwood, *Suss. Map* (1825).

<sup>13</sup> *V.C.H. Suss.* vi (2), 87.

<sup>14</sup> Above, Lower Beeding, intro.

<sup>15</sup> Cf. Gardner, *Suss. Map* (1795).

<sup>16</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>17</sup> Inf. from Mr. Tittensor.

<sup>18</sup> *Southern Region Rec. comp.* R. H. Clark, 77, 87, 91.

<sup>19</sup> *Southwater, 1837-1977*, 40.

<sup>20</sup> Horsham Mus. MS. SP 7.

<sup>21</sup> Edwards, *Brighton Rd.* 80.

<sup>22</sup> W.S.R.O., Par. 143/1/2/1.

<sup>23</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1845).

<sup>24</sup> W.S.R.O., Hurst MSS., notices advertising cts. to be held.

<sup>25</sup> Worthing Ref. Libr., Mannings Heath cuttings file, photo. of inn.

<sup>26</sup> W.S.R.O., TD/W 92.



at Copsale called the Nuthurst Arms in 1896; before 1909 it was replaced by another public house, which by 1938 was called the Bridge House<sup>27</sup> and which also survived in 1981.

A Nuthurst band played in Horsham before the 1847 election.<sup>28</sup> By 1840 cricket was being played at Mannings Heath,<sup>29</sup> where the parish was awarded 3 a. for recreation at the inclosure of 1870–1.<sup>30</sup> The Nuthurst cricket team played there in 1965, when there was also a football team,<sup>31</sup> and in 1977 the ground was managed by the parish council.<sup>32</sup> A parish room was built near the recreation ground in 1901,<sup>33</sup> and was replaced by a new building in 1972. In 1977 Mannings Heath had several clubs and societies including a badminton club and a dramatic society.<sup>34</sup> In the south-west corner of the parish a club room was built at Copsale for local estate workers by 1909, and survived in more general use<sup>35</sup> in 1981. A community association formed for the parish in 1973 had 140 members in 1977.<sup>36</sup>

The golf course north-east of Mannings Heath, covering nearly 200 a. in Nuthurst and Lower Beeding,<sup>37</sup> originated as a private concern shortly before 1913, but was leased to the Horsham golf club<sup>38</sup> by c. 1921.<sup>39</sup> The club house was converted from three cottages on the north side of Mannings Heath recreation ground. In 1979 the club had 800 members.<sup>40</sup>

A spring north of Sedgewick castle, which presumably supplied the castle, was given a covering of large stone blocks at an unknown date; it was called the nuns' well in 1707 and later alternatively St. Mary's well.<sup>41</sup> Most of the parish had mains water by 1977.<sup>42</sup> Electricity was supplied to Mannings Heath, Monk's Gate, and Nuthurst village by the Horsham urban district council soon after 1930.<sup>43</sup>

The high number of 11 inhabitants of Nuthurst, including three yeomen and one tradesman, were implicated in Cade's rebellion in 1450.<sup>44</sup> In 1541 a Nuthurst man was hanged at Horsham for coining money.<sup>45</sup> During a skirmish in 1644 two soldiers were killed by the villagers.<sup>46</sup>

In 1939 Micklepage Farm south of the village became a country retreat of the Community of St. Hilda in Camberwell, London, the rector being its leader from 1940 to 1957. The community, which survived in 1982, ran a school at Gaveston Hall from

1945 to 1958; another school succeeded it there,<sup>47</sup> and in 1973 the building was used as an international youth holiday centre.<sup>48</sup> By c. 1957<sup>49</sup> Forest House east of Mannings Heath was a children's home, as it remained in 1981.

Robert White, composer and master of the choristers at Westminster abbey, owned Swallowfield and other land in the parish at his death in 1574.<sup>50</sup> The so-called Sussex carol was collected by R. Vaughan Williams at Monk's Gate in 1904.<sup>51</sup>

**MANOR AND OTHER ESTATES.** Fécamp abbey (Seine Maritime) was a large landowner in Nuthurst in the Middle Ages. The advowson of the church belonged to the abbey before 1231,<sup>52</sup> and much of the parish later was held of Shortsfield manor, which represented the Wealden portion of the former Fécamp lands.<sup>53</sup> The wood called Hamwood claimed by Fécamp abbey in 1086 possibly lay in Nuthurst,<sup>54</sup> and the abbey certainly had land in the parish in 1248. Moreover, the 300 a. belonging to Sedgewick park which was held of the abbey in 1326<sup>55</sup> presumably adjoined Sedgewick to the east, in the centre of Nuthurst parish. Syon abbey, Fécamp's successor, still held land at Sedgewick in 1539.<sup>56</sup>

The manor of *SEDGEWICK*, in Little Broadwater, originated in the outlying portion of Broadwater manor which is presumably represented by the woodland yielding 20 swine to that manor in 1086.<sup>57</sup> Robert le Savage, lord of Broadwater, was dealing with rents at Sedgewick in 1222,<sup>58</sup> and he or a namesake held 4 knight's fees at Sedgewick and elsewhere of Bramber rape in 1242.<sup>59</sup> In 1248 the manor, first so called, was leased by Robert le Savage for life to John Maunsel, the chief counsellor of Henry III.<sup>60</sup> On his leaving England in 1263<sup>61</sup> it was held to be forfeit, and it was granted later in the same year to Peter de Montfort; in 1264, however, it was restored to Maunsel.<sup>62</sup> Already by 1248 the manorial estate included land in Nuthurst held of Fécamp abbey;<sup>63</sup> by 1326 Sedgewick park included 300 a. held of the abbey.<sup>64</sup> Before 1267 the manor had escheated to William, Lord Braose (d. 1290). It was successfully claimed in that year by John le Savage, but five years later was exchanged by him

<sup>27</sup> O.S. Map 6", Suss. XXIV. NE. (1898 and later edns.); Kelly's *Dir. Suss.* (1903 and later edns.); Nuthurst, 1977, 57.

<sup>28</sup> Albery, *Parl. Hist.* 348.

<sup>29</sup> Nuthurst, 1977, 77.

<sup>30</sup> W.S.R.O., QDD/6/W 39.

<sup>31</sup> Ibid. MP 846, ff. [34–5]; inf. from Mr. Tittensor.

<sup>32</sup> Nuthurst, 1977, 25.

<sup>33</sup> Kelly's *Dir. Suss.* (1909); O.S. Map 6", Suss. XIV. SW. (1912 edn.).

<sup>34</sup> Nuthurst, 1977, 56, 63, 71, 75–6.

<sup>35</sup> Ibid. 59, 72; O.S. Map 6", Suss. XXIV. NE. (1912 edn.); W.S.R.O., MP 846, f. [25v.].

<sup>36</sup> Nuthurst, 1977, 70–1.

<sup>37</sup> O.S. Map 6", TQ 22 NW. (1962 edn.); inf. from Mr. J. D. Coutts, Mannings Heath golf club; cf. E. Straker, *Wealden Iron*, 440.

<sup>38</sup> W.S.R.O., SP 380; inf. from Mr. Coutts.

<sup>39</sup> Horsham: *Official Guide* [1921], 36.

<sup>40</sup> *W. Suss. Gaz.* 13 Dec. 1979.

<sup>41</sup> S.A.C. viii. 40; W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 29709; W. Suss. C.C. planning dept., arch. sites and mons. rec., TQ 12 NE 2. The date 1707 seems more likely than 1701 for the map at W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 29709 since Sir John Bennett is named as owner: cf. below, manor.

<sup>42</sup> Nuthurst, 1977, 14.

<sup>43</sup> Horsham Electricity (Extension) Spec. Order, 1930; Horsham: *Official Guide* (1933–5), 8.

<sup>44</sup> *Cal. Pat.* 1446–52, 339–40.

<sup>45</sup> S.R.S. xxi. 291.

<sup>46</sup> Hurst, *Horsham* (1868), 22.

<sup>47</sup> Nuthurst, 1977, 69–70; W.S.R.O., MP 846, f. [20v.]; Crockford (1965–6), s.v. G. H. Gibson.

<sup>48</sup> *W. Suss. Gaz.* 30 Aug. 1973.

<sup>49</sup> O.S. Map 6", TQ 22 NW. (1962 edn.).

<sup>50</sup> *Tudor Ch. Music*, v (1926), pp. xvi–xvii.

<sup>51</sup> U. Vaughan Williams, *R.V.W.* 67–8.

<sup>52</sup> Below, church.

<sup>53</sup> Below, econ. hist. (agric.). Some people described as of Nuthurst in 1327 were listed under Shortsfield tithing in 1332: S.R.S. x. 155, 270.

<sup>54</sup> Above, intro.

<sup>55</sup> Below.

<sup>56</sup> *L. & P. Hen. VIII, Addenda* (2), p. 484.

<sup>57</sup> *V.C.H. Suss.* vi (1), 73.

<sup>58</sup> Ibid. 69; S.R.S. ii, p. 44.

<sup>59</sup> *Bk. of Fees*, ii. 689.

<sup>60</sup> S.R.S. ii, pp. 121–2; *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 495.

<sup>61</sup> *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 495 n.

<sup>62</sup> *Cal. Pat.* 1258–66, 269, 371; S.A.C. lxvi. 88.

<sup>63</sup> S.R.S. ii, p. 121; cf. *Cal. Inq. p. m.* v, p. 183.

<sup>64</sup> *Cal. Inq. p. m.* vi, p. 436; cf. *ibid.* xv, p. 368.



with Braose.<sup>65</sup> Thereafter it descended with Chesworth in Horsham<sup>66</sup> until at least 1573.<sup>67</sup>

Sir John Caryll (d. 1613) was Crown lessee perhaps by 1591<sup>68</sup> and certainly by 1602, when he also held the lease of Chesworth.<sup>69</sup> Thereafter Sedgewick continued to descend with Chesworth until c. 1699, when the trustees of Queen Catherine of Braganza let it to Sir John Bennett, serjeant-at-law, who bought the freehold apparently in 1705,<sup>70</sup> the year of the queen's death.<sup>71</sup> Bennett was living at Sedgewick in 1717<sup>72</sup> and apparently by 1713, when he was granted a faculty to erect a pew in Nuthurst church.<sup>73</sup>

In 1738 another John Bennett sold Sedgewick to Charles Lennox, duke of Richmond (d. 1750), who perhaps intended to use it as a hunting box. His son and namesake, however,<sup>74</sup> sold it in 1760 to Joseph Tudor.<sup>75</sup> At his death in 1774 Tudor left it to his nephew William Nelthorpe (d. 1791), who left it to his sister Elizabeth. She died in 1801, leaving Sedgewick to her nephew James Cowne, who took the surnames Tudor and Nelthorpe.<sup>76</sup> By the 1840s his estate in Nuthurst and Little Broadwater comprised nearly 900 a.<sup>77</sup> In 1862 Sedgewick was sold by his heirs<sup>78</sup> to Robert Henderson (d. 1871), whose son Robert, a director of the Bank of England, died in possession in 1895.<sup>79</sup> In 1874 the house was let.<sup>80</sup> The younger Robert's widow Emma continued to live at Sedgewick after 1895 until her death in 1931.<sup>81</sup> In 1907 the very compact estate was roughly bounded by the Horsham-Brighton road on the north, the road through Nuthurst village on the east, Broadwater Lane on the west, and two streams on the south.<sup>82</sup> After Mrs. Henderson's death Sedgewick was sold to W. H. Abbey who still had it in 1942.<sup>83</sup> In 1947 it was bought by Sir Herbert Cayzer, Lord Rotherwick. After his death in 1958 the estate, which by then comprised c. 2,000 a.,<sup>84</sup> was split up.<sup>85</sup>

A hunting lodge<sup>86</sup> may have been built by the Savages at Sedgewick before 1200, since some foundations on the site of the later castle apparently date from that time. The buildings, which were presumably mainly of wood, were surrounded by a moat. In 1258 John Maunsel was licensed to fortify and crenellate the existing building, presumably as a refuge for the king's party in the civil wars, the licence being renewed in 1262.<sup>87</sup> The work was done by 1263, when the castle was described as a fortal-

ice:<sup>88</sup> the existing moat was deepened and an outer one added, with a strong stone curtain wall between, while a hexagonal keep was built on the west side.

The castle seems to have fallen into decay after Sedgewick was resumed by the Braoses, its next recorded period of occupation being c. 1500, when the 13th-century buildings were largely destroyed and replaced by new buildings in the east part of the site, including a great hall. In the early 17th century Sir John Caryll is said to have demolished much of the castle, and in 1707 the site was apparently all wooded.<sup>89</sup> During the second quarter of the 19th century many hundreds of loads of stone were removed.<sup>90</sup> The site was fully excavated in 1923-4. In 1971 both moats remained, together with stretches of walling up to 13 ft. high.<sup>91</sup>

Timber was felled in the early 1590s for the repair of a building called Sedgewick House,<sup>92</sup> which may have been the same as, or a successor to, a medieval lodge in Sedgewick park.<sup>93</sup> A house called Sedgewick Lodge, perhaps also the same, was mentioned between 1602 and 1655; in 1650 it comprised a hall, parlour, kitchen, and four chambers, besides garrets and offices.<sup>94</sup> What was apparently part of it survived as outbuildings west of the present house in 1981. A new house was built c. 1715 by Sir John Bennett, its main front facing south and having eight bays and two storeys with a hipped roof.<sup>95</sup> An 18th-century service range remained in 1981, together with an 18th-century doorway resited on the south terrace, and the long 'canal' from the 18th-century garden layout north of the house. Gatepiers of similar date survived in 1942.<sup>96</sup> From 1794<sup>97</sup> until the 1870s<sup>98</sup> the house was called Nuthurst Lodge, in allusion to its being in Nuthurst parish, not in Little Broadwater, but thereafter it was called Sedgewick Park. The Gothick north and west lodges to the park are of c. 1830.

A new house,<sup>99</sup> adjoining the 18th-century one on the east, was built for Robert Henderson to the designs of Ernest George in 1886. In 1903<sup>1</sup> it was extended westwards, replacing the 18th-century range, and culminating in an asymmetrically placed tower. The style of the new house was a mixture of Jacobean and Queen Anne, the materials being grey rubble Horsham stone with a Horsham slate roof and hung shaped Horsham slates on the upper storey. Before 1901 Mrs. Henderson had begun to lay out to

<sup>65</sup> *Abbrev. Plac.* (Rec. Com.), 174-5, 185.

<sup>66</sup> *V.C.H. Suss.* vi (2), 156-7. The statement made in 1892 that it was held of Broadwater, based on ct. rolls now lost, seems unlikely: *S.A.C.* xxxviii. 150-1.

<sup>67</sup> *Cal. Pat.* 1572-5, p. 104.

<sup>68</sup> B.L. Add. Ch. 8960 (MS. cal.); cf. *ibid.* 18883.

<sup>69</sup> P.R.O., LR 2/203, f. 162.

<sup>70</sup> W. Goodliffe, *Horsham and St. Leonard's Forest*, 62; *S.N.Q.* xv. 222. Deeds of Sedgewick man. which were held by Messrs. Medwin & Co., of Horsham, c. 1950 could not be traced in 1979.

<sup>71</sup> *D.N.B.*

<sup>72</sup> *S.N.Q.* xv. 222-4.

<sup>73</sup> B.L. Add. MS. 39368, f. 1024.

<sup>74</sup> *Ibid.* 39502, f. 15; *Complete Peerage*, s.v. Richmond; cf. W.S.R.O., Goodwood MS. 109, f. 861.

<sup>75</sup> B.L. Add. MS. 39502, f. 14.

<sup>76</sup> *Ibid.* f. 12; Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 360-1; Horsham Mus. MS. SP 133.

<sup>77</sup> W.S.R.O., TD/W 21, 92.

<sup>78</sup> Horsham Mus. MS. SP 133; *S.A.C.* lxvi. 91.

<sup>79</sup> Burke, *Land. Gent.* (1937), 1091; *mon. in ch.*

<sup>80</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1874).

<sup>81</sup> Burke, *Land. Gent.* (1937), 1091.

<sup>82</sup> Horsham Mus. MS. 2811.

<sup>83</sup> *Country Life*, 12 June 1942, p. 1137; Burke, *Land. Gent.* (1937), 1.

<sup>84</sup> *W. Suss. Gaz.* 20 Mar. 1958.

<sup>85</sup> *Nuthurst*, 1977, 39.

<sup>86</sup> Following two paras. based mainly on *S.A.C.* lxvi. 83-109.

<sup>87</sup> *Cal. Pat.* 1258-66, 1, 206.

<sup>88</sup> *Ibid.* 269.

<sup>89</sup> W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 29709.

<sup>90</sup> *S.A.C.* viii. 39.

<sup>91</sup> W. Suss. C.C. planning dept., arch. sites and mons. rec., TQ 12 NE 1.

<sup>92</sup> P.R.O., E 101/151/9.

<sup>93</sup> Cf. above, intro.

<sup>94</sup> *S.A.C.* xxv. 44-5, 52; lv. 81; cf. W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 29709.

<sup>95</sup> B.L. Add. MS. 5673, f. 13; *ibid.* Lansd. MS. 918, ff. 20v.-21, 25v.

<sup>96</sup> *Country Life*, 12 June 1942, p. 1136.

<sup>97</sup> P.R.O., MPH 132 (WO 78/1534).

<sup>98</sup> O.S. Map 6", Suss. XXIV (1879 edn.); *S.A.C.* lxvi. 110.

<sup>99</sup> Para. based mainly on *Country Life*, 4 May 1901, pp. 560-7; 1 Oct. 1927, p. 459; 5 June 1942, pp. 1086-9; 12 June 1942, pp. 1134-7; above, frontispiece.

<sup>1</sup> Dates on bldg.; for George, *Architects' Jnl.* 20 Dec. 1922, p. 857.



her own designs a striking new garden south of the house, combining the formality of terraces of large slabs of Horsham stone, also grey, of straight yew hedges flanking an oblong sheet of water, and of statues, with wide views across the Weald to the South Downs. Two rose gardens were added by Lord Rotherwick.<sup>2</sup> In 1959 the garden was described as among the most beautiful in the county;<sup>3</sup> by 1981, however, it was overgrown and in decay.

An estate belonging to the Nowell family in the Middle Ages was apparently *NEWELLS FARM* in the east part of the ancient parish. Two persons called Robert Noel or Nowell were dealing with land in Nuthurst in 1229 and 1305;<sup>4</sup> the second or a namesake died seised in 1350 of 50 a. of arable there held of Nutham manor in Horsham, and was succeeded by his son John.<sup>5</sup> A farm called Knowells, presumably the same, was mentioned in the 17th century,<sup>6</sup> and in 1714, when it comprised 80 a., belonged to Samuel Greenfield.<sup>7</sup> By c. 1735 Newells, so called, was held of Nutham by William Powlett,<sup>8</sup> then or later of St. Leonard's house in Lower Beeding. It presumably passed thereafter with the St. Leonard's house estate, for in 1831 and 1845 it belonged to Robert Aldridge, comprising 400 a. at the earlier date.<sup>9</sup> The descent has not been traced further.

Newells Farm House is an originally open-hall house with two cross wings. The south cross wing is late medieval and retains a crown-post roof; the rebuilt hall range and north cross wing are 17th-century, the hall having an upper floor inserted in it. Externally the building is partly weatherboarded and partly faced with large sandstone blocks.

The Burrell family of West Grinstead began to amass an estate chiefly in the south part of the parish in the mid 18th century;<sup>10</sup> by 1845 it comprised nearly 400 a.,<sup>11</sup> and much of it was retained by them in 1913, including Cooks farm near Nuthurst village, and Maplehurst, Copsale, and other adjacent farms.<sup>12</sup> Another large estate in the later 19th century was that of S. H. Bigg of Swallowfield near Mannings Heath.<sup>13</sup>

**ECONOMIC HISTORY. AGRICULTURE.** Much of the parish originally provided woodland pasture for manors in the south of the county: thus land in the

centre belonged to Fécamp abbey, lord of Steyning, while Sedgewick in Little Broadwater belonged to Broadwater manor.<sup>14</sup> Tenants of Fécamp at Steyning still apparently practised transhumance to Nuthurst in 1228,<sup>15</sup> and pannage was still being taken in the 15th century.<sup>16</sup> By 1326 or earlier part of the parish was evidently included in Sedgewick park.<sup>17</sup> There was also arable in the parish by the 14th century,<sup>18</sup> though the 50 a. recorded at Newells farm in 1350 were described as 'very sterile' and often too wet to work.<sup>19</sup>

The dominant manor in the Middle Ages was Shortsfeld in Horsham, representing the Wealden portion of the Fécamp estates. Its extent in Nuthurst can be deduced from the location of lands belonging to it in later centuries which included Saxtons farm near Monk's Gate and land at Mannings Heath and at Birchen bridge in the north part of the parish, and Micklepage farm and other land at Maplehurst in the south.<sup>20</sup> In the east much land belonged to Nutham manor, also in Horsham; tenements held of it in the 18th century included Newells and Cooks farms, and Reynold's farm and Swallowfield near Monk's Gate.<sup>21</sup> In 1830 Shortsfeld and Nutham manors were said to extend over most of the parish,<sup>22</sup> and in 1870-1 there were still 13 tenants of one or other manor in the parish.<sup>23</sup>

There were tenants of Sedgewick manor apparently as early as 1222;<sup>24</sup> later their lands lay not only in Little Broadwater, but also in Nuthurst parish, including Rickfield and Mannings farms in the north and Botting's farm west of Nuthurst village.<sup>25</sup> In the 15th century or later there were tenements in the parish of the manors of West Grinstead,<sup>26</sup> Wallhurst (in Cowfold),<sup>27</sup> Knepp (in Shipley),<sup>28</sup> Denne in Warnham,<sup>29</sup> and Chancton (in Washington), of which land at Copsale was held in the 19th century.<sup>30</sup>

Between 1549 and 1573 Sedgewick park, which lay in Little Broadwater, Nuthurst, and Horsham, was disparted,<sup>31</sup> and divided into small farms which in 1650 were of between 11 a. and 136 a. in area, the demesne lands attached to Sedgewick Lodge comprising 324 a. at the same date.<sup>32</sup> In 1608 the former park had lain largely in closes of between 1 a. and 20 a. in size, mostly smaller rather than larger; most of the land was then pasture, the 100 a. held by Edward Botting, perhaps the same as the later

<sup>2</sup> *Country Life*, 11 July 1957, pp. 56-7.

<sup>3</sup> E.S.R.O., SAS/PS 224.

<sup>4</sup> *S.R.S.* ii, p. 57; vii, p. 187; cf. *ibid.* x. 57.

<sup>5</sup> *Cal. Inq. p. m.* ix, p. 270; cf. *Inq. Non.* (Rec. Com.), 392.

<sup>6</sup> W.S.R.O., Par. 143/30/1, f. 1.

<sup>7</sup> *Ibid.* Add. MS. 11058 (TS. cat.).

<sup>8</sup> *Ibid.* Hurst MSS., Nutham man. rental, c. 1735.

<sup>9</sup> Horsham Mus. MS. 1208A; W.S.R.O., TD/W 92.

<sup>10</sup> W.S.R.O., Burrell MSS., box XIII, cal. of deeds, pp.

35-41, 69-77, 85-9.

<sup>11</sup> *Ibid.* TD/W 92.

<sup>12</sup> *Ibid.* Par. 143/6/1.

<sup>13</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1874); cf. above, intro.

<sup>14</sup> Above, manor; cf. below.

<sup>15</sup> *Pat. R.* 1225-32, 219. The link between Steyning and Nuthurst survived in the late 15th cent. when one man owned an estate in Steyning and 60 a. of pasture at Copsale in Nuthurst: P.R.O., C 193/45.

<sup>16</sup> Arundel Cast. MS. A 1851; P.R.O., SC 6/1035/16, rot. 2.

<sup>17</sup> *Inq. Non.* (Rec. Com.), 392.

<sup>18</sup> *Cal. Inq. p. m.* ix, p. 270.

<sup>19</sup> W.S.R.O., Hurst MSS., Shortsfeld man. rentals,

1668, 1715, undated (18th-cent.); cf. Westm. Abbey Mun. 4021; B.L. Add. Ch. 8903.

<sup>20</sup> W.S.R.O., Hurst MSS., Nutham man. rentals, 1715, c. 1735.

<sup>21</sup> Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 361.

<sup>22</sup> W.S.R.O., QDD/6/W 39.

<sup>23</sup> *S.R.S.* ii, p. 44.

<sup>24</sup> *Cal. Inq. p. m.* vi, p. 436; Arundel Cast. MSS. A 1851-2, 2139; Horsham Mus. MS. 1124; P.R.O., C 136/86, no. 7; *ibid.* LR 2/196, ff. 8v.-9v. Tenements of Chesworth (in Horsham) were mentioned in the par. in 1608, but since the cts. of Sedgewick and Chesworth had for long been held together it seems likely that the tenements of the two mans. had become confused: P.R.O., LR 2/203, ff. 156-7; below, local govt.

<sup>25</sup> *Cal. Close*, 1435-41, 363.

<sup>26</sup> *S.A.C.* lxii. 195; W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 22964, f. [20v.].

<sup>27</sup> *Cal. Pat.* 1572-5, p. 398; W.S.R.O., Burrell MSS., Knepp man. ct. bk. 1622-1915, pp. 13, 135.

<sup>28</sup> *S.R.S.* xxxiii, p. 46; li. 32, 48; Horsham Mus. MSS. SP 89, 112.

<sup>29</sup> Horsham Mus. MS. SP 82.

<sup>30</sup> Above, intro.

<sup>31</sup> *S.A.C.* xxv. 43-53. Few fms. are identifiable, since only the names of their tenants are given.



Botting's farm, being entirely so.<sup>33</sup> Part of the rest of the parish was perhaps assarted at about the same time, for several rural farmhouses of the 16th or 17th century survived in 1981. By c. 1700 there were over 60 farms in the parish,<sup>34</sup> more apparently than at any later date. Crops grown in the 17th century included wheat, oats, peas, and beans, while sheep, cows, and pigs were kept.<sup>35</sup> Marling the land was practised by 1632.<sup>36</sup>

The extreme north-east part of the parish, including Holme farm, was largely reclaimed from heathland between 1724 and 1795.<sup>37</sup> In the 18th century farms seem to have remained generally under 100 a.: Newells farm had 80 a. in 1714, Copsale farm 90 a. in 1733,<sup>38</sup> and Seaman's farm and Swallowfield in the north-east 80 a. each in 1743.<sup>39</sup> One larger farm at the end of the century was Cooks, which had 248 a. in 1795.<sup>40</sup> In 1830, however, most farms were said to be less than 150 a. in area.<sup>41</sup> In the 1840s the parish together with Little Broadwater was dominated by three big estates, those of J. T. Nelthorpe of Sedgewick in the centre, Robert Aldridge of St. Leonard's house (in Lower Beeding) in the north-east part, and the Burrells of West Grinstead in the south. Most of the land was tenanted, there being at least 40 farms, some as small as 10 or 12 a. in area.<sup>42</sup> In 1851 twenty-five farmers held farms of between 4 a. and 350 a. but mostly less than 100 a.<sup>43</sup> Three in 1855 doubled as blacksmith, miller, or grocer.<sup>44</sup> Leases of 14 and 17 years had been recorded in the 18th century.<sup>45</sup> In 1862, however, the 8 farms into which the Sedgewick estate was divided were all held on yearly tenancies,<sup>46</sup> as were some farms on the St. Leonard's house estate in 1878.<sup>47</sup> In the late 18th century wheat was said to produce on average 16 bu. an acre.<sup>48</sup> Wheat and oats were the chief crops returned as grown in the parish in 1801, besides some peas, but little barley.<sup>49</sup> Two years later c. 270 head of cattle, 811 sheep, and 289 pigs were listed.<sup>50</sup> One farm in the 1830s grew wheat, oats, barley, beans, peas, and tares; sheep, pigs, and cattle were kept.<sup>51</sup> By the 1840s arable land dominated the tithable area of the parish and of Little Broadwater: c. 1,950 a. in the two places were then cultivated, while less than 650 a. were meadow or pasture.<sup>52</sup> In 1849 wheat raised in the parish was said to be 'exceedingly fine'.<sup>53</sup>

Between the mid 19th century and the mid 20th some farms in the parish were large. Two on the Sedgewick estate each comprised between 240 a. and

300 a. in 1867–8.<sup>54</sup> Of 51 holdings in the parish in 1909, however, only one was over 300 a.,<sup>55</sup> and in 1938 there were five farms over 150 a.<sup>56</sup> Four chief landowners still dominated the parish in 1867.<sup>57</sup> Part at least of the Aldridges' estate was kept in hand in 1866, and in 1874 part of the Sedgewick estate was managed by a farm bailiff. By 1909, when some smaller landowners also employed bailiffs,<sup>58</sup> the amount of owner-occupied land was about the same as that of rented land.<sup>59</sup> Fifty years later, on the other hand, eight of the ten farms on the Sedgewick estate, which then comprised much of the parish, were let.<sup>60</sup>

Meanwhile the character of agriculture in the parish had changed from predominantly arable to predominantly pastoral, supplying milk for the London market.<sup>61</sup> In 1875 the area of crops returned was 1,697 a., chiefly wheat and oats, while only 759 a. was permanent grass, 334 cattle, 503 sheep, and 153 pigs being listed. By 1909 the area under permanent grass had risen to 1,824 a., with increased numbers of livestock, while the arable acreage was much reduced.<sup>62</sup> Rickfield farm in the north-west corner of the parish near the river Arun was chiefly meadow in 1897.<sup>63</sup> The quality of the grassland in the parish, however, was said in 1906 to be poor.<sup>64</sup> In 1938 one cattle breeder was listed, besides a pig breeder and a pig dealer.<sup>65</sup> In 1959 most of the farms on the Sedgewick estate specialized in raising livestock or dairying,<sup>66</sup> a herd of pedigree Guernseys there having been built up since the Second World War.<sup>67</sup> Other sorts of agriculture were also practised in the parish from the later 19th century. There were 10½ a. of orchards and market gardens in 1875, and 11 a. of orchards in 1909, producing especially apples and pears.<sup>68</sup> There were nurserymen in 1938 at Mannings Heath and at Copsale. Poultry farmers were recorded at Monk's Gate in 1895, and there were two poultry farmers in the parish in 1938.<sup>69</sup>

In the mid 1960s there were c. 36 holdings in the parish, including over 20 milk producers, but also a poultry farmer and tomato and mushroom growers at Copsale. In 1977 milk production and the raising of beef cattle continued, but sheep had increased in numbers; poultry farming meanwhile had declined, but there was still a turkey farm rearing c. 4,000 birds a year.<sup>70</sup>

WOODS. The parish presumably supplied both timber and underwood in the Middle Ages.<sup>71</sup> In

<sup>33</sup> P.R.O., LR 2/196, ff. 8v.–9v.

<sup>34</sup> W.S.R.O., Par. 143/30/1, ff. 1–1a.

<sup>35</sup> e.g. *ibid.* Ep. 1/29/143/9, 43, 49, 59; *S.R.S.* xlix. 94.

<sup>36</sup> *S.R.S.* xxi. 404.

<sup>37</sup> Above, intro.; Holme fm. was apparently not included in the 17th-cent. list of fms. in the par. cited above: W.S.R.O., Par. 143/30/1, ff. 1–1a.

<sup>38</sup> W.S.R.O., Add. MSS. 5272, 11058 (TS. cat.).

<sup>39</sup> *Wiston Archives*, i, p. 228.

<sup>40</sup> W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 1999.

<sup>41</sup> Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 361.

<sup>42</sup> W.S.R.O., TD/W 21, 92.

<sup>43</sup> *Ibid.* MF 44, ff. 88–115.

<sup>44</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1855).

<sup>45</sup> W.S.R.O., Add. MSS. 11058–9 (TS. cat.).

<sup>46</sup> Horsham Mus. MS. SP 133.

<sup>47</sup> *Ibid.* SP 203; cf. *ibid.* SP 104.

<sup>48</sup> Young, *Agric. of Suss.* 92.

<sup>49</sup> P.R.O., HO 67/7, nos. 166, 168.

<sup>50</sup> E.S.R.O., LCG/3/EW 2, f. [1].

<sup>51</sup> W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 27532 (TS. cat.).

<sup>52</sup> *Ibid.* TD/W 21, 92.

<sup>53</sup> Lewis, *Topog. Dict. Eng.* (1849).

<sup>54</sup> W.S.R.O., Rawlinson and Butler MSS., leases of Drybuildings fm. and of Sedgewick and Bull's fms.

<sup>55</sup> P.R.O., MAF 68/2371. <sup>56</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1938).

<sup>57</sup> *Rep. Com. Children and Women in Agric.* 81.

<sup>58</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1866 and later edns.).

<sup>59</sup> P.R.O., MAF 68/2371.

<sup>60</sup> *W. Suss. Gaz.* 25 Sept. 1958.

<sup>61</sup> *Rep. on Decline of Agric. Pop. 1881–1906* [Cd. 3273], p. 102, H.C. (1906), xcvi.

<sup>62</sup> P.R.O., MAF 68/433, 2371.

<sup>63</sup> Horsham Mus. MS. SP 234.

<sup>64</sup> *Rep. on Decline of Agric. Pop.* 102.

<sup>65</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1938). <sup>66</sup> E.S.R.O., SAS/PS 224.

<sup>67</sup> *W. Suss. Gaz.* 20 Mar. 1958.

<sup>68</sup> P.R.O., MAF 68/433, 2371.

<sup>69</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1895 and later edns.).

<sup>70</sup> W.S.R.O., MP 846; *Nuthurst, 1977* (Nuthurst par. council), 17, 39–43, 63–4 (copy in W.S.R.O. libr.); cf. *W. Suss. Gaz.* 20 Jan. 1983.

<sup>71</sup> e.g. *Cur. Reg. R.* xiii, pp. 306–7; Arundel Cast. MS. A 430, rot. 4.



1579 Thomas Fry as lessee was licensed to take 1,200 cords of underwood annually at Sedgewick and elsewhere.<sup>72</sup> In the early 1590s timber trees were being felled at Sedgewick to repair the manor houses of Sedgewick and Chesworth in Horsham.<sup>73</sup> A Berkshire timber merchant bought 440 oaks standing on land at Nuthurst in 1735,<sup>74</sup> and two timber merchants were mentioned in the parish in 1728 and 1766.<sup>75</sup> Underwood, however, was perhaps a more important product in the 18th and 19th centuries than timber. Four coppices were recorded on Cooks farm near Nuthurst village in 1795,<sup>76</sup> and several others were named in the 1870s in the north half of the parish.<sup>77</sup> Hazel and chestnut were still coppiced in the mid 20th century.<sup>78</sup>

Besides the timber merchants mentioned, other parishioners whose living came from the abundant woodland were carpenters recorded from 1553,<sup>79</sup> 'colliers' (i.e. charcoal makers) from 1585,<sup>80</sup> and wheelwrights from 1720.<sup>81</sup> In the second decade of the 19th century there were two carpenters, a wheelwright, a sawyer, and a broom maker.<sup>82</sup> A charcoal burner was mentioned in 1845, and a wood dealer in 1882, who in 1895 also sold hoops and brooms. There was still a firewood dealer in 1938,<sup>83</sup> and a hurdle maker after the Second World War.<sup>84</sup> After the break-up of the Sedgewick estate in 1959<sup>85</sup> there was much re-afforestation north-east of Sedgewick Park house. In 1981 much of that area was managed by a private company, and other woodland in the east and north-east by the Forestry Commission; both hardwoods and conifers were grown.<sup>86</sup>

**MILLS.** The mill recorded on Sedgewick manor in 1326<sup>87</sup> may have been at Birchen bridge since the iron forge that later occupied that site was apparently held of Sedgewick.<sup>88</sup> The forge had been succeeded before 1719<sup>89</sup> by another corn mill, which existed for the next two centuries. In 1855 the miller was also a farmer.<sup>90</sup> By 1937, though still working, the mill was no longer water-powered.<sup>91</sup> It ceased to operate apparently soon afterwards<sup>92</sup> and the mill

building was later demolished. Another water mill existed at Copsale in the 1840s, but was disused by 1896.<sup>93</sup> It was demolished before 1981, when the mill pond was largely dry.

**OTHER TRADE AND INDUSTRY.** Stone was being quarried at Sedgewick in the early 15th century and possibly in the early 16th.<sup>94</sup> Field names including the elements 'stone pit' were recorded in the 1840s near Sedgewick Park.<sup>95</sup> The right to dig for stone at Sedgewick was leased by the Crown in 1583,<sup>96</sup> and was reserved in 1642.<sup>97</sup> A stoneheler and a stone-layer were recorded in the later 17th century,<sup>98</sup> when stone was apparently being quarried on Mannings heath.<sup>99</sup> In 1830 large amounts of sandstone were being quarried at Sedgewick for paving and roofing,<sup>1</sup> and in the last quarter of the 19th century quarrying was being carried on east of Mannings Heath, where a stone merchant was recorded in 1874 and 1895.<sup>2</sup> The activity apparently ceased soon afterwards, and in 1977 no stone was being quarried in the parish.<sup>3</sup>

In the 16th and 17th centuries there was an iron forge at Birchen bridge, for which a large pond was created. It existed in 1598<sup>4</sup> and perhaps also in 1583 when the Crown leased the right to dig for iron ore on Sedgewick manor.<sup>5</sup> An iron-ore digger was mentioned in the parish in 1588.<sup>6</sup> The forge at Birchen bridge was apparently recorded again in 1627,<sup>7</sup> and perhaps still existed in 1642, when the right to dig for ore at Sedgewick was reserved by the Crown in a lease of the estate.<sup>8</sup> The forge had gone, however, apparently by 1653<sup>9</sup> and certainly by 1715.<sup>10</sup> Two fields called 'iron field' north of Copsale hamlet in 1845 perhaps also supplied ore.<sup>11</sup>

Other tradesmen recorded before 1700 were tailors in 1450 and later,<sup>12</sup> tanners in 1591 and 1662,<sup>13</sup> weavers in 1643 and 1684, two blacksmiths c. 1690, and a shoemaker in 1694.<sup>14</sup> In the 18th and early 19th centuries there were usually several tradesmen in the parish at any time;<sup>15</sup> one less common trade was that of glovemaking recorded in 1818.<sup>16</sup> In 1821 one in eleven families in work was supported chiefly

<sup>72</sup> P.R.O., E 310/25/143, rot. 23.

<sup>73</sup> Ibid. E 101/151/9.

<sup>74</sup> W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 19517 (TS. cat.).

<sup>75</sup> *Dammy Archives*, ed. J. Wooldridge, p. 50; W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 17076 (TS. cat.).

<sup>76</sup> W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 1999.

<sup>77</sup> O.S. Map 6", Suss. XIV, XXIV, XXV (1879 edn.).

<sup>78</sup> Inf. from Mr. G. Tittensor, Nuthurst.

<sup>79</sup> S.R.S. xxii. 113; xliii. 257; liv. 187; *Wiston Archives*, i, p. 25; P.R.O., E 134/15 Chas. II Mich./34, m. 5v.

<sup>80</sup> P.R.O., E 134/27 Eliz. I East./16, rot. 5; E 134/22 Jas. I East./10, rot. 5.

<sup>81</sup> S.R.S. xxviii. 68, 75, 124; Horsham Mus. MS. 2231 (MS. cat.); cf. below.

<sup>82</sup> W.S.R.O., Par. 143/1/2/1.

<sup>83</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1845 and later edns.); W.S.R.O., E 143A/16/1.

<sup>84</sup> Inf. from Mr. Tittensor.

<sup>85</sup> *Nuthurst*, 1977, 39.

<sup>86</sup> W.S.R.O., MP 846, f. [13v.]; *Nuthurst*, 1977, 17, 42-3, 89; inf. from Dist. Officer, Suss., Forestry Com., and from Mr. D. Walker, English Woodlands Ltd.

<sup>87</sup> *Cal. Inq. p. m.* vi, p. 436.

<sup>88</sup> Guildhall R.O., R.C.E. Papers, no. 123, f. [4]. Birchen bridge itself lay in Sedgewick tithing in 1538: Arundel Cast. MS. M 279, m. 2. The mill was, however, said to be held of Shortfield man. in 1776, and the 'lands where Birchenbridge hammer stood' of Nutham man. in 1715: W.S.R.O., Hurst MSS., Shortfield and Nutham man. rentals. <sup>89</sup> Horsham Mus. MS. 1855.

<sup>90</sup> Budgen, *Suss. Map* (1724); cf. W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 6624 (TS. cat.); ibid. TD/W 92; E.S.R.O., LCG/3/EW 2,

f. [5v.]; S.R.S. li. 92; *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1845 and later edns.). <sup>91</sup> S.C.M. xi. 375; xxv. 395.

<sup>92</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1938).

<sup>93</sup> W.S.R.O., TD/W 92; O.S. Map 6", Suss. XXIV (1879 edn.); XXIV. NE. (1898 edn.).

<sup>94</sup> V.C.H. Suss. ii. 230; Arundel Cast. MSS. A 1851-3.

<sup>95</sup> W.S.R.O., TD/W 92; cf. O.S. Map 6", Suss. XXIV (1879 edn.). <sup>96</sup> P.R.O., E 310/25/143, rot. 15.

<sup>97</sup> S.A.C. xxv. 45.

<sup>98</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. I/29/143/42, 67.

<sup>99</sup> B.L. Add. MS. 28243, f. 169.

<sup>1</sup> Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), p. viii.

<sup>2</sup> Horsham Mus. MS. SP 203; *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1874, 1895); O.S. Map 6", Suss. XIV. SW. (1899 edn.).

<sup>3</sup> *Nuthurst*, 1977, 14.

<sup>4</sup> B.L. Add. Ch. 18883.

<sup>5</sup> P.R.O., E 310/25/143, rot. 15.

<sup>6</sup> Ibid. E 134/30 Eliz. I East./8, rot. 4.

<sup>7</sup> Guildhall R.O., R.C.E. Papers, no. 123, f. [4].

<sup>8</sup> S.A.C. xxv. 45.

<sup>9</sup> It was not in the list of Suss. ironworks existing in that yr.: *Wealden Iron* (Wealden Iron Res. Group), viii. 2-7.

<sup>10</sup> W.S.R.O., Hurst MSS., Nutham man. rental, 1715.

<sup>11</sup> Ibid. TD/W 92.

<sup>12</sup> *Cal. Pat.* 1446-52, 340; S.R.S. xxii. 114; W.S.R.O., Ep. I/29/143/74.

<sup>13</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. I/29/143/39; Ep. IV/3/1.

<sup>14</sup> Ibid. Ep. I/29/143/33, 60, 62, 65, 73.

<sup>15</sup> e.g. ibid. Add. MSS. 5259, 5262-5 (TS. cat.); ibid. Ep. I/29/143/84, 95, 99; ibid. Par. 143/1/2/1; S.R.S. li. 22.

<sup>16</sup> W.S.R.O., Par. 143/1/2/1.



by non-agricultural employment, and in 1831 one in four.<sup>17</sup>

After the mid 19th century tradesmen were to be found in the newer hamlets of the parish rather than in Nuthurst village. In the 1840s Maplehurst and Mannings Heath each had a smith and a wheelwright,<sup>18</sup> and in 1874 Mannings Heath also had a shopkeeper, a general dealer, and a butcher. At Monk's Gate there were a shoemaker in 1862 and a shopkeeper in 1874. By the late 19th century the two last named places were the chief centres of trade in the parish. Two corn merchants, each with other interests besides, were recorded in the parish in 1882 and 1895, and an earthenware dealer and a plumber in 1895.<sup>19</sup>

In the earlier 20th century there continued to be various tradesmen in the four hamlets, for instance a blacksmith at Maplehurst.<sup>20</sup> In 1981 there were a builder, a firm making industrial clothing, and a garage at Monk's Gate, but the only shops then remaining in the parish were at Copsale and at Mannings Heath.<sup>21</sup> Much employment before the Second World War was also provided by the large landed estates,<sup>22</sup> the Sedgewick estate having at one time 3 gamekeepers, several grooms, a chauffeur, and 8 gardeners, besides indoor staff.<sup>23</sup> There was a stud farm at Copsale in 1922, and a riding school in the parish in 1977.<sup>24</sup> After 1945 the population included a growing number who travelled daily to work in Horsham, London, or elsewhere; in 1965 it could, nevertheless, still be said that farming was the chief occupation.<sup>25</sup>

**LOCAL GOVERNMENT.** Sedgewick manor's jurisdiction was apparently always exercised with that of Chesworth in Horsham, and no separate courts are recorded. A headborough of Sedgewick tithing was mentioned in 1598<sup>26</sup> and 1788.<sup>27</sup> Rickfield in the north lay within the jurisdiction of St. Leonard's Forest in the early 16th century.<sup>28</sup> Much of the rest of the parish lay within that of Shortsfild manor, the court of which in 1635 ordered the parishioners to repair Golding's bridge north of Mannings Heath.<sup>29</sup>

The parish clerk received wages in 1636,<sup>30</sup> and in 1724 had a house at the parish's expense.<sup>31</sup> Two churchwardens were recorded for most years from 1558,<sup>32</sup> two overseers in 1642 and 1676,<sup>33</sup> and two surveyors of highways in 1677 and generally in the

19th century.<sup>34</sup> In 1715 and 1736 there were four overseers, two for the northern half of the parish and two for the southern.<sup>35</sup> Methods of poor relief employed in the late 17th and early 18th centuries were the payment of weekly doles and of rent, boarding out, apprenticing, the provision of food, fuel, clothes, and medical care, and the organization of parish work in weaving and spinning.<sup>36</sup> In 1680 one poor parishioner received straw for thatching his house.<sup>37</sup> In 1745, however, the poor were apparently being farmed by the month,<sup>38</sup> and a workhouse was mentioned in 1803.<sup>39</sup> About 1830 it was estimated that nearly half the labourers of the parish were unemployed, unless given work by the parish on the roads or in the stone quarries. By adopting the labour rate in 1833 the parish simultaneously abolished parish work and considerably reduced the poor rates.<sup>40</sup>

Little Broadwater remained under the jurisdiction of Broadwater parish in the 19th century; the Broadwater parish officers paid for road repairs in Broadwater Lane in 1831, and six years later were invited to beat part of the Horsham parish bounds.<sup>41</sup>

Nuthurst joined Horsham union in 1835, Little Broadwater being added in 1878,<sup>42</sup> and in 1974 was transferred from Horsham rural district to Horsham district.

**CHURCH.** There was a church at Nuthurst in the 12th century, as architectural evidence shows.<sup>43</sup> A parish had been created by 1207. Between that date<sup>44</sup> and 1231 the advowson belonged to Fécamp abbey, which exchanged it in the latter year with the bishop of Chichester.<sup>45</sup> On various occasions between 1365 and 1670 the Crown presented during a vacancy of the see, and in 1613 Henry Beale of Nuthurst for a turn. The Crown presented in 1647.<sup>46</sup> In 1852 the advowson was transferred to the bishop of London,<sup>47</sup> who was still patron in 1980.<sup>48</sup>

A chantry existed in Nuthurst church in the earlier 16th century; when dissolved c. 1548 it had a clear yearly income of 16s. 8d.<sup>49</sup>

The living of Nuthurst was valued at £6 13s. 4d. in 1291; in 1341 the rector had glebe worth £2 a year.<sup>50</sup> The income remained under 12 marks in the 15th century,<sup>51</sup> but by 1535 was £9 10s. 9d. net.<sup>52</sup> In the early 17th century the glebe comprised 50 or 60 a. on the east side of the village and a rectory house west of the church, which in 1640 had at least five rooms besides offices. In addition to the tithes of

<sup>17</sup> *Census*, 1821-31.

<sup>18</sup> W.S.R.O., TD/W 92.

<sup>19</sup> Horsham Mus. MS. SP 135; *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1874 and later edns.).

<sup>20</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1903 and later edns.); *Nuthurst*, 1977, 83.

<sup>21</sup> Cf. *Nuthurst*, 1977, 57, 62-4.

<sup>22</sup> e.g. *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1938).

<sup>23</sup> *Nuthurst*, 1977, 24.

<sup>24</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1922); *Nuthurst*, 1977, 66.

<sup>25</sup> W.S.R.O., MP 846, f. 11; *Nuthurst*, 1977, 16.

<sup>26</sup> Arundel Cast. MS. M 280, rot. 4.

<sup>27</sup> Horsham Mus. MS. 243.

<sup>28</sup> Arundel Cast. MS. M 815.

<sup>29</sup> B.L. Add. MS. 5686, f. 84.

<sup>30</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. I/22/1 (1636).

<sup>31</sup> *Ibid.* Ep. I/26/3, p. 15.

<sup>32</sup> S.R.S. xliii. 259; B.L. Add. MS. 39362, ff. 78-83.

<sup>33</sup> S.R.S. v. 130; W.S.R.O., Par. 143/30/1, f. 27.

<sup>34</sup> W.S.R.O., Par. 143/30/1, ff. 28v., 81-82v.

<sup>35</sup> *Ibid.* ff. 74v., 108.

<sup>36</sup> *Ibid.* ff. 26-8, 47-9, 96v., 97v., 115.

<sup>37</sup> *Ibid.* f. 33v.

<sup>38</sup> *Ibid.* f. 124.

<sup>39</sup> *Poor Law Abstract*, 1804, 516-17.

<sup>40</sup> V.C.H. Suss. ii. 208; *Rep. Com. Poor Laws*, pp. 177-8, H.C. 44 (1834), xxxviii.

<sup>41</sup> Worthing Ref. Lib., docs. relating to Little Broadwater; H. Smail, *Coaching Times and After* (Worthing, 1948), 23.

<sup>42</sup> *Suss. Poor Law Rec.* 39.

<sup>43</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>44</sup> *Letters of Pope Innocent III*, ed. Cheney and Cheney, pp. 127-8. The rector of 1130 mentioned by Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 363, has not been traced.

<sup>45</sup> S.R.S. xlv. 72.

<sup>46</sup> *Cal. Pat.* 1364-7, 179; 1416-22, 314, 363; 1429-36, 45; B.L. Add. MS. 39491, ff. 112-15.

<sup>47</sup> *Lond. Gaz.* 4 June 1852, pp. 1578-9.

<sup>48</sup> *Chich. Dioc. Dir.* (1980-1).

<sup>49</sup> S.R.S. xxxvi. 118-19.

<sup>50</sup> *Tax. Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), 134; *Inq. Non.* (Rec. Com.), 392.

<sup>51</sup> B.L. Add. MS. 39491, f. 107.

<sup>52</sup> *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), i. 319.



the whole parish, the rector in 1636 enjoyed those of the St. Leonard's ironworks, which lay just beyond the Lower Beeding parish boundary.<sup>53</sup> In 1724, when the living was said to be worth £70, the rectory house was in poor condition and undergoing repair,<sup>54</sup> and in 1737 the incumbent applied to demolish its south part.<sup>55</sup> By 1801 it had become ruinous, but after repair in the following year<sup>56</sup> it served as the residence of the curate in the 1840s. In 1845 the tithes of the parish were commuted at £480.<sup>57</sup> A new rectory house east of the village, of red and blue brick with stone dressings, was built in 1859 to the designs of Benjamin Ferrey.<sup>58</sup> The old building was later destroyed. The 19th-century rectory was sold c. 1948,<sup>59</sup> a new rectory house being built north of the church before 1957.<sup>60</sup>

Two assistant curates were recorded during the reign of Mary I,<sup>61</sup> and two successive rectors deprived.<sup>62</sup> Barnard Mason, rector 1556–9, also served Horsham;<sup>63</sup> his successor was a former monk,<sup>64</sup> who resided in 1563<sup>65</sup> but was not a licensed preacher.<sup>66</sup> Many incumbents before 1852 were protégés of successive bishops of Chichester. Walter Robert, who had been rector in 1382,<sup>67</sup> was a clerk and an executor of Bishop William Rede.<sup>68</sup> Between the 17th and 19th centuries many incumbents were prebendaries of Chichester,<sup>69</sup> and four were also archdeacons, one of them, Roger Andrewes, rector 1606–9, being the brother of Bishop Lancelot Andrewes.<sup>70</sup> Some 17th-century incumbents held other preferments too. Christopher Greene, rector 1613–25, was vicar of Fittleworth and a prebendary of Canterbury, yet resided at Nuthurst in 1622.<sup>71</sup> A later 17th-century rector also held Wiggentholt,<sup>72</sup> while his successor, William Gulston, held a benefice in Wiltshire, afterwards becoming bishop of Bristol.<sup>73</sup> The three 17th-century rectors for whom probate inventories survive,<sup>74</sup> however, may be presumed to have been resident. In 1640 communion was celebrated four times a year,<sup>75</sup> and the predictable orthodoxy of episcopally appointed incumbents was taken further in the early 1640s by George Edgley who circulated pamphlets against parliament.<sup>76</sup> A minister, evidently appointed by the civil authorities, served be-

tween 1649 and the date of his death in 1656, his successor being ejected in 1662.<sup>77</sup>

During the 18th century and earlier 19th incumbents were generally not resident, the parish duty being performed by curates. In 1724 there was a service every Sunday and communion three times a year with c. 25 communicants, the cure then being served by the rector of Itchingfield.<sup>78</sup> From 1726 to 1771, almost continuously, Nuthurst was served by one and the same curate;<sup>79</sup> Thomas Newhouse, rector 1736–73, lived apparently at his other cure of Dunton.<sup>80</sup> After 1800, on the other hand, curates rarely stayed long, 11 being recorded in 30 years between 1822 and 1851.<sup>81</sup> About 1830 the curate's stipend was £100,<sup>82</sup> and in 1845 it was £135.<sup>83</sup> W. J. Blew, curate 1832–40, may have had Tractarian sympathies then, as he certainly did later.<sup>84</sup> Communion was celebrated eight times a year in 1844,<sup>85</sup> and on Census Sunday seven years later 80 attended the morning and 50 the afternoon service.<sup>86</sup>

By 1865 there was communion every other Sunday, and in 1884 there were three Sunday services.<sup>87</sup> In 1885 the church choir adopted cassocks and surplices, and the High Church character which that implied was also expressed later in interior fittings added to the church, especially the rood erected in 1915.<sup>88</sup> The later 19th century was also a time of building mission chapels. Inhabitants of outlying parts of the parish had sometimes attended neighbouring churches in previous centuries.<sup>89</sup> In 1859 a mission chapel was licensed at Copsale to serve the south-western part; by 1895 it had a dedication to the Holy Nativity. A plain brick building comprising a nave, chancel, and bell turret, it provided 115 sittings; in 1862 a service was held there every Sunday evening. In 1881 a chapel, called by 1895 the church of the Good Shepherd, was put up at Mannings Heath, evidently partly to counter the Methodist influence there. The building, of red brick in Gothic style and comprising a nave and chancel with turret and south porch, had 100 sittings, and was built by a local resident, Miss Bigg, who also provided a house for the curate in 1894.<sup>90</sup> In 1884 there were three Sunday services there.<sup>91</sup>

<sup>53</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. I/25/3 (1615, 1635); Ep. I/29/143/27; cf. Ep. I/29/143/58. Ibid. TD/W 92 gives the total acreage as 70 a.

<sup>54</sup> Ibid. Ep. I/26/3, pp. 14–15.

<sup>55</sup> Ibid. Ep. I/40/5.

<sup>56</sup> Horsham Mus. MS. 400.

<sup>57</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. I/68/3/29; ibid. TD/W 92.

<sup>58</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1862); Albery, *Souvenir Guide*.

<sup>59</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. I/41/93.

<sup>60</sup> Ibid. MP 846, f. [3]; O.S. Map 6", TQ 12 NE. (1961 edn.).

<sup>61</sup> *S.R.S.* xliii. 260.

<sup>62</sup> B.L. Add. MS. 39491, f. 112. Following two paras. based mainly on ibid. ff. 112–17.

<sup>63</sup> *S.R.S.* xliii. 257.

<sup>64</sup> Cf. *Studies in Suss. Ch. Hist.* ed. M. J. Kitch, 110.

<sup>65</sup> *S.A.C.* lxi. 112.

<sup>66</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. I/23/6, f. 11.

<sup>67</sup> *S.R.S.* xliii. 259.

<sup>68</sup> Emden, *Biog. Reg. Univ. Oxf. to 1500*.

<sup>69</sup> Cf. Le Neve, *Fasti, 1541–1857, Chichester*, s.v. Chas. Alcock, Rog. Andrewes, Jas. Barker (d. 1736), Jerome Beale, Geo. Edgley, Wm. Gulston, John Millé, Thos. Newhouse, Barré Phipps, Josiah Pleydell, John Rives, Thos. Valentine.

<sup>70</sup> *S.A.C.* xlv. 2–3; Le Neve, *Fasti, 1541–1857, Chichester*, 16–17. Wm. Andrewes, rector from 1625, was a nephew of both Rog. and Lancelot: *Alum. Cantab. to 1751*.

<sup>71</sup> *S.R.S.* xlix. 51.

<sup>72</sup> *Walker Revised*, ed. A. G. Matthews, 359.

<sup>73</sup> *Cal. S.P. Dom.* 1668–9, 407, 412; *Alum. Cantab. to 1751*.

<sup>74</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. I/29/143/27, 34, 58; cf. Ep. I/22/1 (1636, 1640).

<sup>75</sup> Ibid. Ep. I/22/1 (1640).

<sup>76</sup> A. Fletcher, *County Community in Peace and War*, 281.

<sup>77</sup> *Walker Revised*, 359; W.S.R.O., Par. 143/30/1, f. 9v.; *Calamy Revised*, ed. A. G. Matthews, 197–8.

<sup>78</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. I/26/3, p. 15; the rector, Jas. Barker, evidently lived at his other cure of Cocking: *Par. Reg. of Cocking, Suss.* ed. W. H. Challen, 107.

<sup>79</sup> B.L. Add. MS. 39362, ff. 80–1.

<sup>80</sup> Le Neve, *Fasti, 1541–1857, Chichester*, 32 n.; cf. e.g. W.S.R.O., Ep. I/22/1 (1762).

<sup>81</sup> B.L. Add. MS. 39362, f. 82.

<sup>82</sup> *Rep. Com. Eccl. Revenues*, 278–9.

<sup>83</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. I/68/3/29.

<sup>84</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. I/22A/2 (1844).

<sup>85</sup> P.R.O., HO 129/87/1/3/4.

<sup>86</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. I/22A/1 (1884); Ep. I/22A/2 (1865).

<sup>87</sup> Ibid. Par. 143/1/1/1B, ff. 103, 105. G. K. Boyd, rector from 1892, was later vicar of the Anglo-Catholic St. Andrew's, Worthing: *Crockford* (1907). For his successor, *Suss. in 20th Cent.* 330.

<sup>88</sup> e.g. *S.R.S.* xxi, *passim*; cf. W.S.R.O., Ep. II/14A/1 (1856), Lower Beeding.

<sup>89</sup> B.L. Add. MS. 39457, f. 1; *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1862, 1895). For Methodism at Mannings Heath, below, non-conf.; educ.

<sup>91</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. I/22A/1 (1884).



In 1903 there were only a weekly Sunday afternoon service and a monthly Sunday morning one at the Copsale chapel, provision which the rector felt to be inadequate.<sup>92</sup> The chapel was restored and enlarged c. 1915 at the expense of a local resident,<sup>93</sup> but it had been demolished by 1965.<sup>94</sup> The chapel at Mannings Heath, however, was still used in 1981. In 1929–30, when its interior fittings had a strongly High Church character, there was a service there almost every day, but by the 1950s the frequency had dropped to between one and four times a month.<sup>95</sup> In 1981 services at the chapel and at the parish church were complementary, weekly even-song being held at Mannings Heath and communion most frequently at Nuthurst.<sup>96</sup>

The tithes of Sedgewick, or Little Broadwater, were apparently always the property of the rector of Broadwater.<sup>97</sup> One inhabitant presumably of Sedgewick is recorded as having been buried at Broadwater in 1562, but others evidently preferred to use Nuthurst or Horsham church.<sup>98</sup> For some time after the annexation of the area to Nuthurst for civil purposes, however, it remained ecclesiastically part of Broadwater.<sup>99</sup>

The church of *ST. ANDREW*, of which the dedication is recorded from 1506,<sup>1</sup> is built of sandstone and consists of a chancel and a wide nave with north vestry, south porch, and timber-framed and shingled west bell turret. The north chancel wall is 12th-century as a surviving window indicates; in the same wall is a pair of 13th-century lancets. The chancel was extended eastwards in the 13th or 14th century, as another window shows, and apparently widened at the same time. The nave was apparently built in the earlier 14th century, and originally had at its west end a low timber tower with shingled spire.<sup>2</sup> In 1856–7 the church was restored, largely at the expense of J. T. Nelthorpe of Sedgewick Park; the nave was extended westwards, the tower being replaced by the present turret, and the panelled ceilings installed before 1830 were removed.<sup>3</sup> The chancel was further restored in 1867,<sup>4</sup> and later restorations took place c. 1887<sup>5</sup> and in 1951,<sup>6</sup> the last being by H. S. Goodhart-Rendel. The north vestry, almost art nouveau in style, was built in 1907.<sup>7</sup>

Medieval fittings are a dug-out chest possibly of the 13th century, a dole cupboard possibly of the 14th, some stained glass in the east window,<sup>8</sup> an altered 14th-century font, and the inscription only of a brass to the rector Thomas French (d. 1486).<sup>9</sup> The pews incorporate some mid to late 17th-century

panelling. Most fittings, however, are 20th-century, including the chancel screen and rood, choir stalls, altar, and baptistry fittings.<sup>10</sup> There are also many wall monuments to the successive families which have owned Sedgewick Park since the 18th century, besides others to the Aldridges of St. Leonard's house in Lower Beeding. Of the three bells one is dated 1661 and the other two 1719.<sup>11</sup> The plate includes a silver-gilt cup of c. 1661 and paten of 1662.<sup>12</sup> The registers begin in 1559.<sup>13</sup>

**NONCONFORMITY.** Four parishioners presented in the 1570s for not attending church or not taking communion<sup>14</sup> may have been recusants. One papist was mentioned in 1724,<sup>15</sup> two females in 1767,<sup>16</sup> and one male in 1791.<sup>17</sup>

Quaker missionaries were received in 1655 by the occupier of Sedgewick Lodge, who had come to Sussex from the north of England; a great meeting was held there in that year and many converts were made.<sup>18</sup> There was still a Quaker community in the parish in the 1770s, when the Horsham monthly meeting was held at least once at Nuthurst.<sup>19</sup> Four Baptists were presented for not attending Nuthurst church in 1664, one of them also refusing to pay the church rate in the following year.<sup>20</sup> In 1724 there were 8 Baptists and 1 Presbyterians.<sup>21</sup>

A place of worship in the parish was registered in 1824 by the Independent minister of Horsham.<sup>22</sup> In 1829, when it was described as a cottage, there was a weekday meeting once a month; of the c. 40 who attended, half were thought to go to the Horsham chapel on Sundays and half to Nuthurst parish church.<sup>23</sup> The congregation apparently lapsed soon afterwards. In 1890 or 1893 the successor Horsham Congregational church renewed its evangelism in the parish, holding services at first in a room 8 ft. square. A brick chapel was built by the road between Nuthurst and Maplehurst in 1893 or 1895, and was served by lay preachers from Horsham.<sup>24</sup> Two Sunday services were held in the 1930s, but only one in 1977 when there was a congregation of c. 10. In 1972 the congregation joined the United Reformed Church.<sup>25</sup>

A Wesleyan Methodist chapel was built at Mannings Heath in 1832.<sup>26</sup> In 1851, when it could seat 100, it was served from Horsham, the congregation at the afternoon service on Census Sunday totalling 40.<sup>27</sup> In 1865 some members of the congregation came from Horsham and Lower Beeding parishes.<sup>28</sup>

<sup>92</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. I/22A/2 (1903).

<sup>93</sup> Ibid. Par. 143/1/1/1B, f. 105.

<sup>94</sup> Ibid. MP 846, f. [6v.].

<sup>95</sup> Ibid. Par. 143/3/1; Par. 143/7/2.

<sup>96</sup> Notice board at ch.

<sup>97</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. I/25/3 (1635), Broadwater; *ibid.* TD/W 21.

<sup>98</sup> S.R.S. xxi. 195, 325.

<sup>99</sup> W.S.R.O., Par. 143/6/1.

<sup>1</sup> S.R.S. xliii. 258.

<sup>2</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. I/26/1, f. 3; B.L. Add. MS. 5698, f. 214; Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 363.

<sup>3</sup> B.L. Add. MS. 39364, ff. 216–18; *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1862); Dallaway & Cartwright, *op. cit.* 362.

<sup>4</sup> B.L. Add. MS. 39364, f. 219.

<sup>5</sup> W.S.R.O., Par. 143/1/1/1B, f. 103v.

<sup>6</sup> Nairn & Pevsner, *W. Suss.* 285.

<sup>7</sup> Date on bldg.

<sup>8</sup> There was much more stained glass in 1830: Dallaway & Cartwright, *op. cit.* 362–3.

<sup>9</sup> S.A.C. lxxix. 80–1.

<sup>10</sup> e.g. *Suss. in 20th Cent.* 75. <sup>11</sup> Elphick, *Bells*, 359.

<sup>12</sup> S.A.C. liv. 210.

<sup>13</sup> W.S.R.O., Par. 143/1.

<sup>14</sup> Ibid. Ep. I/23/4, f. 42; Ep. I/23/5, f. 48v.

<sup>15</sup> Ibid. Ep. I/26/3, p. 15.

<sup>16</sup> H.L.R.O., papist return (inf. from Mr. T. J. McCann, W.S.R.O.). <sup>17</sup> E.S.R.O., QDR/7/EW 2.

<sup>18</sup> S.A.C. lv. 81; *V.C.H. Suss.* ii. 38; *Jnl. of Geo. Fox*, ed. N. Penney, i. 184.

<sup>19</sup> S.A.C. lv. 79; Marsh, *Early Friends*, 27.

<sup>20</sup> S.R.S. xlix. 133–4. <sup>21</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. I/26/3, p. 15.

<sup>22</sup> P.R.O., RG 31/1, Chich. archdeac. no. 131.

<sup>23</sup> W.S.R.O., QCR 1/11/W 1/98.

<sup>24</sup> E. M. Marchant, *Short Hist. of Cong. Ch. at Horsham, 1800–1950*, 12 (copy in W.S.R.O. libr.); *Pioneers Still: Suss. Cong. Union and Home Missionary Soc. 1849–1949*, 19–20.

<sup>25</sup> *Nuthurst, 1977* (Nuthurst par. council), 68–9 (copy in W.S.R.O. libr.).

<sup>26</sup> P.R.O., HO 129/87/1/3/5; W.S.R.O., TD/W 92.

<sup>27</sup> P.R.O., HO 129/87/1/3/5.

<sup>28</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. I/22A/2 (1865).



A new brick chapel in Gothic style which could seat 110 was built on the opposite side of the road in 1869.<sup>29</sup> It was sold c. 1973<sup>30</sup> and later converted into a house.

**EDUCATION.** An unlicensed teacher was recorded in the parish in 1592,<sup>31</sup> and a schoolmaster in a private family in 1622.<sup>32</sup>

In 1818 there were a boys' school supported by subscriptions and a girls' school supported by the parish.<sup>33</sup> Nuthurst National school, later Nuthurst C.E. school, was opened in 1824. In 1833 it had 40 boys, while two other schools had 6 boys and 40 girls.<sup>34</sup> By 1846–7 there were both girls' and boys' National schools, each with a paid teacher, and with 79 pupils in all.<sup>35</sup> A new school building of brick and stone, comprising one mixed schoolroom and a teacher's house, was built in 1856. By 1859 a government grant was being received. The 76 pupils who then attended<sup>36</sup> presumably included some from other parishes, for average attendance in 1865 was only 40, and attendance on the return day in 1871 was 53.<sup>37</sup> In the mid 1860s some infants attended a school on the outskirts of the parish, and an evening school was run during the winter for 12 or 15 older children.<sup>38</sup>

Average attendance at the National school had

risen by 1893 to 100,<sup>39</sup> but thereafter it fell. In 1914, including infants, it was 68 and in 1938 only 36.<sup>40</sup> In the 1950s the school was nearly closed,<sup>41</sup> but with the increase of population in the parish it was rebuilt and modernized in 1961, when nearly half the pupils came from Mannings Heath.<sup>42</sup> In 1977 there were 117 pupils. Up to 1954 the older children of the parish had attended the school, but thereafter they went to Horsham or Crawley.<sup>43</sup>

Mannings Heath C.E. school was built in 1883 on a site given by C. Scrase-Dickins of Coolhurst in Horsham. A government grant was received from the first.<sup>44</sup> Average attendance was 60 in 1893<sup>45</sup> but thereafter fell steadily to 38 in 1914 and 21 in 1932.<sup>46</sup> The school was closed in 1946,<sup>47</sup> its site being afterwards built over.

A Wesleyan school was opened at Mannings Heath in 1832;<sup>48</sup> it was evidently held in the chapel and remained in the old building after the new chapel was opened in 1869.<sup>49</sup> In 1871 the building could accommodate 50, attendance on the return day being 34.<sup>50</sup> No government grant was being received in 1881,<sup>51</sup> and in 1896 the school was described as a Sunday school only. By 1909 the building had been demolished.<sup>52</sup>

**CHARITIES FOR THE POOR.** None known.

## RUSPER

**THE** parish of Rusper,<sup>53</sup> the site of a medieval priory, lies in the extreme north of Bramber rape on the Surrey border. Formerly 3,122 a. in area, it was enlarged in 1956 by the addition of 2,114 a., part of Crawley parish, comprising land which had formerly been in Ifield parish. In 1971–2 land was exchanged in the west with Warnham, the Horsham–Dorking railway line becoming the new boundary. In 1981 Rusper contained 2,085 ha. (5,152 a.).<sup>54</sup> The present article deals with the history of the ancient parish, together with that of the hamlet of Faygate, which lies partly in Horsham ancient parish. Part of the former western boundary follows the modern

Horsham–Dorking road; part of the northern boundary, which is also the county boundary, similarly follows a ridge road which may have been one of the medieval roads from Horsham to London.<sup>55</sup>

The land of the ancient parish was nearly all above 200 ft. In its centre the Horsham–Newdigate road through Rusper village follows a ridge over 400 ft. high, which forms the watershed between tributaries of the Arun to the west and of the Mole to the east, and which gives wide views over Crawley in the east and towards Leith Hill near Dorking in the north-west. The parish lies chiefly on the Weald clay, with outcrops of Tunbridge Wells sand and of Paludina

<sup>29</sup> Kelly's *Dir. Suss.* (1895); *Return of Accom. in Wesleyan Methodist Chapels*, 1901, 9.

<sup>30</sup> *W. Suss. Co. Times*, 8 June 1973.

<sup>31</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. 1/7/8, f. 37.

<sup>32</sup> S.R.S. xlix. 51.

<sup>33</sup> *Educ. of Poor Digest*, 965.

<sup>34</sup> *Educ. Eng. Abstract*, 977.

<sup>35</sup> *Nat. Soc. Inquiry*, 1846–7, Suss. 10–11.

<sup>36</sup> P.R.O., ED 7/123.

<sup>37</sup> *Rep. of Educ. Cttee. of Council*, 1865–6 [3666], p. 590, H.C. (1866), xxvii; *Returns relating to Elem. Educ.* H.C. 201, pp. 396–7 (1871), lv.

<sup>38</sup> *Rep. Com. on Children and Women in Agric.* 81; *Rep. of Educ. Cttee. of Council*, 1865–6, 590.

<sup>39</sup> *Return of Schs.* 1893 [C. 7529], p. 602, H.C. (1894), lxxv.

<sup>40</sup> *Bd. of Educ., List 21*, 1914 (H.M.S.O.), 524; 1938,

<sup>403</sup> *Educ. in W. Suss.* 1954–9 (W. Suss. C.C.), 77.

<sup>42</sup> W.S.R.O., MP 846, f. [20].

<sup>43</sup> Nuthurst, 1977, 33.

<sup>44</sup> W.S.R.O., Par. 143/1/1/1B, f. 102v.; P.R.O., ED 7/123.

<sup>45</sup> *Return of Schs.* 1893 [C. 7529], p. 602, H.C. (1894), lxxv.

<sup>46</sup> *Bd. of Educ., List 21*, 1914 (H.M.S.O.), 524; 1932, 388.

<sup>47</sup> W.S.R.O., TS. cat. of sch. rec.

<sup>48</sup> *Educ. Eng. Abstract*, 977; P.R.O., ED 7/124.

<sup>49</sup> W.S.R.O., TD/W 92; O.S. Map 6", Suss. XIV (1879 edn.).

<sup>50</sup> *Returns relating to Elem. Educ.* H.C. 201, pp. 396–7 (1871), lv.

<sup>51</sup> P.R.O., ED 7/124.

<sup>52</sup> O.S. Map 6", Suss. XIV. SW. (1899, 1912 edns.).

<sup>53</sup> This article was written in 1981 and revised in 1985. Topographical details in introductory section based mainly on O.S. Maps 1/25,000, TQ 03/13, 23/33 (1982–3 edn.); 6", Suss. II–III (1874–9 and later edns.). Map, above, p. 96.

<sup>54</sup> *Census*, 1921–81; W.S.R.O., WOC/CC/7/3/14A–B.

<sup>55</sup> Below.



limestone.<sup>56</sup> In the earlier 19th century it was described as 'a very dirty country',<sup>57</sup> with a cold soil.<sup>58</sup> Most of the land was presumably formerly covered by woods: the place names Rusper and Ashfolds both suggest inclosures in forest land.<sup>59</sup> From Anglo-Saxon or medieval times the land was gradually cleared by assarting.<sup>60</sup> In 1724 the south part was depicted as abounding in oak woodland, but c. 1800 relatively little woodland was recorded. Horsegills wood west of Rusper village and Orltons copse in the north-east corner were apparently planted during the next 30 years,<sup>61</sup> and in 1830 timber was again said to be particularly luxuriant.<sup>62</sup> In 1842 roughly a quarter of the parish was in oak timber or underwood.<sup>63</sup> There was still much woodland in the early 1870s, including many shaws or belts of woodland between fields. In 1975, however, only 116 ha. (287 a.) of woodland were returned.<sup>64</sup>

As in other parishes in the Weald, several settlements in Rusper originated as outliers of manors in the south of the county.<sup>65</sup> Gotwick in the north-east, for instance, seems from its name to have been an outlying settlement (*wic*), perhaps specializing in goat breeding.<sup>66</sup> Besides surviving medieval houses on isolated sites mentioned elsewhere,<sup>67</sup> Saykers, south-west of Lambs Green, is a three-bayed, apparently 15th-century house extended in the 19th century, and Baldhorns Park, south of Rusper village, is a small medieval house much enlarged at the same period. Scattered settlement remained typical of the parish in later times, and many isolated 16th- or 17th-century timber-framed houses survive, for instance Porter's Farm near Friday Street in the west, Caryll's Lea Farm, the former Faygate Farm, near Faygate in the south-east, and a group of houses in the north-east: Peter's Farm, Venters, and Chowles, of which the last two were later greatly enlarged.<sup>68</sup>

The name Rusper was recorded from c. 1200, when it described the Benedictine priory founded shortly before.<sup>69</sup> The modern village lies 1 mile north-east. It may have existed by 1223 when a personal name 'of Rusper' was recorded in connexion with estates in Surrey,<sup>70</sup> but the first certain reference to a settlement, apparently on the same site as the modern village, is of 1299.<sup>71</sup> In 1381 and in the 16th century the parish was alternatively described from its situation as High Rusper.<sup>72</sup>

There are several buildings in the village of the 16th or 17th century, including the L-shaped Avery's and Sweet Briar on the west side of the street, the Plough inn on the east side, and the Star

inn in the angle of the Horsham and Faygate roads at the south end. The large Ghyll Manor hotel on the east side comprises a 17th-century building at its centre, a separate 19th-century building to the north, and a relocated timber-framed building, possibly originally a barn, to the south.<sup>73</sup> There are several houses and cottages of the late 19th century.

Of the three hamlets in the parish Lambs Green is apparently the earliest. Lambs Cottages, a two-bayed hall house with crown-post roof, is probably 15th-century, and was partly cased in stone in the 17th century. Putticks Cottage and Old Chellows are probably 16th-century. By 1795 the hamlet had five or six houses.<sup>74</sup> The name Lambs Green has not been found before 1874.<sup>75</sup> A resident of Faygate was mentioned in 1614,<sup>76</sup> and by 1795 there were two or three buildings at the site of the modern hamlet.<sup>77</sup> Friday Street in the west end was presumably so called because of its distance from the village;<sup>78</sup> the name occurs in 1747.<sup>79</sup> Little Benhams, Little Benhams Cottage, and Howell's Farmhouse are 16th- or 17th-century. By 1795 there were c. 5 houses there.<sup>80</sup>

After the mid 19th century Rusper became pre-eminently a parish for people of means to reside in or retire to. Already by 1845 Orltons on the northern boundary was the seat of a gentleman,<sup>81</sup> and in 1851 the farmhouse called Hile and Butts in the village street, later part of Ghyll Manor mentioned above, was occupied by a non-practising barrister.<sup>82</sup> In 1866 three 'private residents' were listed, and by 1874 there were nine. Thereafter the number rose to 16 in 1887, 21 in 1903, and 35 in 1938.<sup>83</sup> Typical was G. C. Knight, who moved from London to Baldhorns Park c. 1865 and became a leading figure in the local government of the parish.<sup>84</sup> The new 'gentry' could also be indigenous: Normans, east of the village, was the seat of the Mutton family, who had been parish tradesmen in the 17th and 18th centuries,<sup>85</sup> but whose risen fortunes enabled William Mutton to be described in 1866 as a gentleman and confectioner of Rusper and Brighton, and Thomas Mutton in 1876 as a hat manufacturer of Rusper and London.<sup>86</sup>

Some gentlemen's seats were old farmhouses, like Orltons or Hile and Butts mentioned above, and between 1851 and 1909 several farmhouses were similarly converted.<sup>87</sup> Often they were rebuilt or extensively enlarged in the process: among those so treated, besides Court House and Carylls mentioned below,<sup>88</sup> were Langhurst, rebuilt in the mid 19th century, Venters, enlarged between 1905 and 1910,<sup>89</sup>

<sup>56</sup> Geol. Surv. Map 1", solid and drift, sheet 302 (1972 edn.).

<sup>57</sup> Edwards, *Brighton Rd.* 68.

<sup>58</sup> P.R.O., IR 18/10454.

<sup>59</sup> P.N. Suss. (E.P.N.S.), i. 233-4.

<sup>60</sup> Below, econ. hist.

<sup>61</sup> *250 Yrs. of Mapmaking in Suss.* ed. H. Margary, pls. 6, 16, 24.

<sup>62</sup> Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 373; cf. Horsham Mus. MS. SP 48.

<sup>63</sup> P.R.O., IR 18/10454.

<sup>64</sup> M.A.F.F., agric. statistics, 1975.

<sup>65</sup> Below, manors.

<sup>66</sup> S. Saxons, ed. P. Brandon, 143; *Eng. P.N. Elements* (E.P.N.S.), ii. 259.

<sup>67</sup> Below, manors (Le Court, Gardiners Fm.).

<sup>68</sup> Cf. below.

<sup>69</sup> *Chich. Acta* (Cant. & York Soc.), p. 181.

<sup>70</sup> *Cur. Reg. R.* xi, p. 263.

<sup>71</sup> *Cat. Ant. D.* iii, C 3255.

<sup>72</sup> *Cal. Pat.* 1377-81, 624; S.R.S. xvi. 81; xlv. 46; B.L. Add. MS. 39344, f. 122.

<sup>73</sup> For the two *in situ* buildings, W.S.R.O., TD/W 104.

<sup>74</sup> Gardner, *Suss. Map* (1795).

<sup>75</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1874).

<sup>76</sup> Hurst, *Horsham* (1868), 165.

<sup>77</sup> Gardner, *Suss. Map* (1795). <sup>78</sup> P.N. Suss. ii. 446.

<sup>79</sup> W.S.R.O., Par. 163/31/13.

<sup>80</sup> Gardner, *Suss. Map* (1795).

<sup>81</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1845).

<sup>82</sup> W.S.R.O., MF 45, f. 419; cf. *ibid.* TD/W 104.

<sup>83</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1866 and later edns.).

<sup>84</sup> *Suss. Historical, Biographical, and Pictorial* (publ. A. North, 1907); cf. *Suss. in 20th Cent.* 267, 273, 282.

<sup>85</sup> Below, econ. hist.

<sup>86</sup> W.S.R.O., Add. MSS. 6694, 6705 (TS. cat.); *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1866); cf. *ibid.* (1874), s.v. Brighton.

<sup>87</sup> W.S.R.O., MF 45, ff. 411-27; *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1909).

<sup>88</sup> Below, manors.

<sup>89</sup> *Suss. in 20th Cent.* 183.



and Normans, which was greatly enlarged in stages between c. 1885 and 1915.<sup>90</sup> Other gentlemen built large new houses for themselves. The most favoured area was the ridge north of Faygate, where several big houses were built between 1875 and 1896, including Faygate Place and Culross, a new road being cut from the Rusper–Faygate road westwards to give access to them.<sup>91</sup> Besides their elevated site and their south aspect<sup>92</sup> the new houses there had the advantage of proximity to Faygate railway station and to St. Leonard's Forest, which provided shooting and other sport.<sup>93</sup>

The architectural style chosen for the new houses and for alterations to old ones was almost always the revived vernacular, characterized by the use of red brick and tile, timber framing, turrets, and barge-boards.<sup>94</sup> Many of the new or rebuilt houses were complemented by parkland. In the 1870s there were parks at Baldhorns Park and at Orltons; the latter had 34 a. in 1885.<sup>95</sup> The park at Baldhorns was enlarged before 1896 and again before 1909. By the latter date Court House also had parkland attached, while at Carylls there was a deer park. Among the new houses Faygate Place had 22 a. of parkland in 1919, including specimen trees and shrubs.<sup>96</sup> Much of the parkland which then existed still remained in 1981.

Smaller houses also increased greatly in number in the parish from the late 19th century; in the 1890s the total number of houses increased by 13 per cent.<sup>97</sup> Though many cottages were built outside the centres of settlement, those too were enlarged. Attempts to sell land for building large houses both north and south of the village in the 1890s<sup>98</sup> were mostly abortive, though between the 1870s and 1896 there had been some development along the roads out of it to the south and east. During the early 20th century there was further building along both roads, and soon after the Second World War<sup>99</sup> two small estates of council houses were built south of the village. More houses were built between them for private ownership in the 1970s, but infilling in the centre of the village was being resisted in 1975.<sup>1</sup>

At Faygate, where two or three houses existed south of the station in the 1870s, several semi-detached houses were built before 1896. Further houses were built during the next 50 years, and after 1945 a new street of houses was laid out east of the hamlet, some council houses being built both there and in the main street. Plans made in 1971 for a very large housing development at Faygate were rejected

in order to preserve a 'green belt' between Crawley and Horsham.<sup>2</sup> At Lambs Green, meanwhile, many new houses had been built between 1896 and 1909, and the hamlet's appearance in 1981 was very much of the 20th century.

Seventeen persons were taxed in Rusper vill in 1327.<sup>3</sup> There were 77 adult males in 1642<sup>4</sup> and 168 adult inhabitants in 1676.<sup>5</sup> Sixty-five families are estimated to have lived in the parish in 1724.<sup>6</sup> From 399 in 1801 the population rose rapidly at first and then more slowly to reach 564 in 1841. During the rest of the 19th century the total fluctuated between 520 and 600. From 522 in 1901 it rose to 720 in 1921, and after a drop during the 1920s rose again to 782 in 1951. The new area of the parish as constituted in 1956 had had 1,239 inhabitants in 1951; thereafter the number fell to 1,205 in 1971. In 1981 the population was 2,678.<sup>7</sup>

Most roads and tracks in Rusper in the past, like other roads in the Weald, trended roughly south to north, and despite the building of one new road in the 19th century east–west internal communications remained poor in 1981. The most important road in the parish in the Middle Ages led from Horsham to London via Dorking (Surr.).<sup>8</sup> From the north end of the village there were two possible routes. One bore left, then ran westwards along the ridge that formed the parish and county boundary, turning northwards again near Stammerham Farm.<sup>9</sup> The other, bearing right, passed through Newdigate (Surr.); it was still used in the early 19th century,<sup>10</sup> when Rusper was said to lie in the high road from Horsham to Dorking.<sup>11</sup> Other roads mentioned before 1700 were one from Rusper to Ifield and Crawley<sup>12</sup> and one past Wimland Farm to Roffey in Horsham.<sup>13</sup> A road from Rusper to St. Leonard's Forest via Faygate was mentioned in 1726,<sup>14</sup> and the roads through Friday Street and from Lambs Green to Orltons Farm were depicted in 1795.<sup>15</sup>

In the early 16th century the roads were good enough to allow a servant from Rusper to go to the market at West Tarring near Worthing, and presumably back again, in one day.<sup>16</sup> By the early 19th century the increased use of wheeled traffic had caused a great deterioration,<sup>17</sup> so that the parish was said to be scarcely accessible;<sup>18</sup> in March 1824 the Dorking road was impassable by even a light vehicle,<sup>19</sup> and at about the same time the road to Newdigate could accommodate even horse traffic only at midsummer.<sup>20</sup> Soon afterwards, however, the chief landowners greatly improved the roads, on

<sup>90</sup> *Builder*, 20 Aug. 1915, pp. 137–40.

<sup>91</sup> Below.

<sup>92</sup> e.g. *Suss. in 20th Cent.* 94.

<sup>93</sup> Cf. Horsham Mus. MS. SP 243; above, Lower Beeding, intro.

<sup>94</sup> e.g. W.S.R.O., PH 1080; *ibid.* SP 1.

<sup>95</sup> B.L. Maps 137. b. 8. (5).

<sup>96</sup> W.S.R.O., SP 1.

<sup>97</sup> *Census*, 1891–1901.

<sup>98</sup> W.S.R.O., SP 631; Worthing Ref. Lib., sale cats. 1890–1, no. 36.

<sup>99</sup> B. Underhill, *Rusper Yesterday and Today* (c. 1950), 27 (copy in W.S.R.O. libr.).

<sup>1</sup> *W. Suss. Gaz.* 17 July 1975.

<sup>2</sup> *Brighton Evening Argus*, 6 Nov. 1971; cf. *W. Suss. Gaz.* 7 Oct. 1982.

<sup>3</sup> *S.R.S.* x. 154–5. Rusper was not assessed separately to the 1296 or 1332 subsidies, to the 1378 poll tax, or to the subsidies of 1524–5. In 1332 some Rusper names were listed under Warnham: *S.A.C.* l. 168 n.

<sup>4</sup> *S.R.S.* v. 147–8.

<sup>5</sup> *S.A.C.* xlv. 147.

<sup>6</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. I/26/3, p. 17.

<sup>7</sup> *Census*, 1801–1981.

<sup>8</sup> *Cat. Anct. D.* vi, C 4482.

<sup>9</sup> The causeway at Stammerham mentioned in 1532 may therefore have been in Rusper rather than at Stammerham in Horsham: *S.A.C.* v. 259.

<sup>10</sup> Edwards, *Brighton Rd.* 68; cf. Budgen, *Suss. Map* (1724).

<sup>11</sup> Camden, *Brit.* (1806), i. 301; cf. Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 373.

<sup>12</sup> *Cat. Anct. D.* vi, C 3853, 3902, 4482; cf. W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 8770 (TS. cat.); Budgen, *Suss. Map* (1724).

<sup>13</sup> *Cat. Anct. D.* vi, C 7354; E.S.R.O., SAS/HA 10 (TS. cat.).

<sup>14</sup> W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 8773 (TS. cat.).

<sup>15</sup> Gardner, *Suss. Map* (1795).

<sup>16</sup> *S.R.S.* xvi. 81.

<sup>17</sup> e.g. [J. Lawrence], *Mod. Land Steward* (1801), 289.

<sup>18</sup> Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 373.

<sup>19</sup> W.S.R.O., Par. 163/41/1.

<sup>20</sup> Edwards, *Brighton Rd.* 68.



their own initiative and apparently at their own expense, and in 1830 communications with Horsham and Dorking were said to be good.<sup>21</sup> Further improvement was achieved later in the 19th century by the provision of two new roads, one shortening the distance between the village and Faygate in 1868,<sup>22</sup> and the other linking Wimland Farm with the Rusper-Faygate road c. 1877.<sup>23</sup>

There was a carrier living at Lambs Green in 1845.<sup>24</sup> A bus service to Rusper village existed by 1935, but was then very infrequent.<sup>25</sup> Buses still linked the village to Horsham in 1976; at the same date there was also an hourly service through Faygate from Horsham to Crawley and East Grinstead.<sup>26</sup>

Faygate station, on the Three Bridges to Horsham railway, was opened in Horsham parish in 1848. The west part of Rusper parish was served after 1867 by Ockley and Warnham stations on the Horsham-Dorking line opened in that year.<sup>27</sup> All three stations were still open in 1981.

The Star inn in the village was an inn by 1842,<sup>28</sup> and in 1874 was described as an old-established commercial house.<sup>29</sup> In 1851 it was kept by the miller Charles Read.<sup>30</sup> The Holmbush inn at Faygate existed by 1855; in that year the publican was described as also a shopkeeper, and in 1895 his successor dealt in corn, coal, manure, and building materials.<sup>31</sup> The Plough inn in the village existed as an inn by 1892,<sup>32</sup> and the Lamb inn at Lambs Green by 1896.<sup>33</sup> In 1903 there were five public houses in the parish,<sup>34</sup> as there were in 1981: the Star, the Holmbush, the Plough, the Lamb, and at Friday Street the Royal Oak.

A cricket team from Rusper played against Horsham in the 1770s.<sup>35</sup> There was a lending library in 1833, attached to the village school.<sup>36</sup> A village hall was built c. 1910,<sup>37</sup> and in 1913 included a reading room; it was enlarged c. 1930, and in 1938 the main hall could seat 150.<sup>38</sup> A recreation ground east of the village street was provided by the owner of Ghyll Manor in 1943, and a playing field north of the church was leased to the parish council by R. L. Hurst in 1959.<sup>39</sup> Both remained in use in 1981, when there were several clubs and societies in the village.<sup>40</sup> There was a village hall at Faygate too by 1957, when the county council ran a small branch library there.<sup>41</sup> The building was of iron, and in 1981 was to be replaced.

<sup>21</sup> Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 373; W.S.R.O., Par. 163/41/1.

<sup>22</sup> W.S.R.O., Par. 163/12/2, ff. 97v.-98; cf. *ibid.* TD/W 104.

<sup>23</sup> *Ibid.* Par. 163/12/2, f. 146; the rd. is not shown in O.S. Map 6', Suss. III (1874-9 edn.).

<sup>24</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1845).

<sup>25</sup> *W. Suss. Gaz.* 28 Aug. 1975.

<sup>26</sup> Local inf.

<sup>27</sup> *Southern Region Rec. comp.* R. H. Clark, 74, 82, 90.

<sup>28</sup> W.S.R.O., TD/W 104.

<sup>29</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1874).

<sup>30</sup> W.S.R.O., MF 45, f. 422v.

<sup>31</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1855); *ibid.* (1895), s.v. Roffey.

<sup>32</sup> W.S.R.O., Rawlinson and Butler MSS., lease, 1892.

<sup>33</sup> O.S. Map 6', Suss. III. SW. (1899 edn.).

<sup>34</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. 1/22A/2 (1903).

<sup>35</sup> J. Marshall, *Suss. Cricket*, 14.

<sup>36</sup> *Educ. Eng. Abstract*, 979.

<sup>37</sup> Char. Com. files.

<sup>38</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1913, 1938).

<sup>39</sup> Char. Com. files.

<sup>40</sup> Local inf.

<sup>41</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Horsham* (1957).

<sup>42</sup> *Inscr. in situ*.

<sup>43</sup> W.S.R.O., Par. 163/54/4.

<sup>44</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1938).

A pump and well outside the Star inn in the village was presented to the parish by the brewer Henry Michell of Horsham in 1898.<sup>42</sup> In 1920 most houses there had wells, which gave an inadequate supply of water of poor quality. A proposal to extend the mains supply from the Surrey border at that time was not taken up;<sup>43</sup> by 1938, however, the Horsham rural district council was supplying water.<sup>44</sup> The Horley District Gas Co. was empowered to supply gas to the parish in 1886;<sup>45</sup> the Horsham urban district council was empowered in 1930 to supply electricity,<sup>46</sup> and by c. 1933 was supplying Faygate.<sup>47</sup> By 1935 electricity had reached the village,<sup>48</sup> and by c. 1950 main drainage as well.<sup>49</sup>

Sixteen men of Rusper, including four described as gentlemen, were pardoned for their part in Cade's rebellion in 1450,<sup>50</sup> evidently a high proportion of the males in the parish. There was a small R.A.F. station beside the railway at Faygate during the Second World War.<sup>51</sup>

MANORS AND OTHER ESTATES. Rusper priory<sup>52</sup> had estates in the parish which were called a manor in 1380<sup>53</sup> and in 1532 included Peter's farm and Langhurst in the north-east, and Ashfolds south-west of the village.<sup>54</sup> Chowles in the north-east may also have belonged to the priory.<sup>55</sup> The priory's demesne apparently corresponded with what was later called the *NUNNERY* estate. At the dissolution the reversion of that estate was granted to (Sir) Robert Southwell and his wife Margaret,<sup>56</sup> who resigned their rights in it to the Crown in 1546.<sup>57</sup> Robert Harris, the Southwells' lessee from 1545, made over his interest in 1551 to Robert Monk, whose son and heir John conveyed it in 1571 to Richard Heyburne of Capel (Surr.).<sup>58</sup>

In 1590 the Crown granted the fee simple to John Cowper, serjeant at law, who settled it in the same year on Heyburne for life, with remainder to Heyburne's daughter Elizabeth and her husband Robert Stone.<sup>59</sup> At Robert's death in 1615 he was succeeded by his son John, who died in 1626, his heir being his nephew, another John Stone. The last-named John was succeeded in 1635 by his son and namesake (d. 1685), whose son, also John,<sup>60</sup> sold the estate in 1717 to Sir Isaac Shard.<sup>61</sup> The Stones were apparently resident throughout the period they held the estate.<sup>62</sup>

<sup>45</sup> 50 Vic. c. 19 (Local).

<sup>46</sup> Horsham Electricity (Extension) Spec. Order, 1930.

<sup>47</sup> *Horsham: Official Guide* (1933-5), 8.

<sup>48</sup> *W. Suss. Gaz.* 28 Aug. 1975.

<sup>49</sup> Underhill, *Rusper*, 27.

<sup>50</sup> *Cal. Pat.* 1446-52, 368.

<sup>51</sup> Underhill, *Rusper*, 26; inf. from Miss B. Hurst, Rusper.

<sup>52</sup> *V.C.H. Suss.* ii. 63.

<sup>53</sup> *S.A.C.* v. 238; cf. *S.R.S.* xx. 377-8.

<sup>54</sup> *S.A.C.* v. 259-60.

<sup>55</sup> *Cal. Inq. p. m.* xi, pp. 144, 523; cf. P.R.O., E 310/25/143, f. 22; Horsham Mus. MS. 1867 (MS. cat.).

<sup>56</sup> *L. & P. Hen. VIII*, xii (2), pp. 467-8.

<sup>57</sup> *S.R.S.* xx. 377-8.

<sup>58</sup> W.S.R.O., Hurst MSS., deed, 1571.

<sup>59</sup> *Ibid.* deeds, 1590; Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 377.

<sup>60</sup> Comber, *Suss. Geneal. Horsham*, 331-3; P.R.O., C 142/437, no. 91; C 142/549, no. 51.

<sup>61</sup> W.S.R.O., Hurst MSS., deed 1717; cf. *S.A.C.* xxv. 182.

<sup>62</sup> *S.R.S.* xxi. 195; *Cal. S.P. Dom. Addenda*, 1625-49, 345; E.S.R.O., SAS/N 21 (TS. cat.); W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 4138 (TS. cat.); *Wiston Archives*, i, p. 3.





Lower Barnwell, SALAHUBET  
built in the late 19th century



RENDER THE NOVEMBER 6 1760





HENFIELD: Rye Farmhouse and the flooded Adur valley from Nep Town,  
with Chanctonbury Ring in the background



UPPER BEEDING: High Street in the early 20th century,  
with the King's Head inn



Thereafter the Nunnery descended in the Shard family to William, who in 1784 leased it to John Stone, probably a descendant of its former owners,<sup>63</sup> and in 1791 sold it to William Clulow of London. From him it passed in 1802 to Edward Houlditch, also of London, who sold it c. 1820, by which time it comprised a large tract in the west end of the parish, to Thomas Sanctuary, high sheriff of Sussex. John Stone was still tenant between 1803 and 1806.<sup>64</sup> Sanctuary sold the estate in 1839 to Robert Hurst of Horsham Park,<sup>65</sup> whose son R. H. Hurst was living at the Nunnery in 1841.<sup>66</sup> The property then descended with Horsham Park; from R. H. Hurst's succession to the family estates in 1843, however, to the early 20th century the Nunnery was let.<sup>67</sup> In 1905, at the death of R. H. Hurst, the estate passed to his son Col. A. R. Hurst, who in 1916 sold the house and c. 800 a. to his brother (Sir) Cecil, who was living there in 1922. In 1958 the latter made over the house to his son Col. Richard Hurst, to whom he had previously made over his estate. Col. Richard Hurst's son R. A. Hurst succeeded his father in 1962 and was living at the Nunnery in 1981.<sup>68</sup>

The medieval priory buildings were presumably small, in proportion to the size of the community, and by the early 16th century were in bad condition.<sup>69</sup> Parts of the foundations survived in 1781 east<sup>70</sup> of the west-facing house then called the Nunnery, which seems to have been of the 16th century; it was timber-framed, with red brick or plaster infill, its entrance façade having four three-storeyed gabled bays asymmetrically arranged.<sup>71</sup> In 1635 the house had at least three living rooms, seven bedrooms besides garrets, and extensive service buildings.<sup>72</sup> Part was demolished in 1781,<sup>73</sup> and the rest was greatly altered c. 1840;<sup>74</sup> the north front, which has ogee-arched windows in Gothick style, seems to be of the latter date.<sup>75</sup>

A park was created at the Nunnery between c. 1840 and the early 1870s, lying north, south, south-east, and west of the house.<sup>76</sup>

Four estates in the parish originated in lands held in the Middle Ages of Fécamp abbey (Seine Maritime). The estate called *GOTWICK* was held freehold in 1503 of Charlton manor in Steyning,<sup>77</sup> part of the former Fécamp estate, and in 1668 and 1751 of

Shortsfield manor in Horsham, which represented its Wealden outlier.<sup>78</sup> The relation of Gotwick to Gatewick manor in Steyning is not clear.<sup>79</sup> It does not seem to be the same as the Gotwick recorded as a pasture place of Washington manor in 947, since Washington's other pasture places were later associated with the Braose family, as Gotwick in Rusper was not.<sup>80</sup> Various people surnamed of Gotwick were dealing with land in Rusper in the 13th and 14th centuries.<sup>81</sup> The first reference found to the property itself is of 1420, when Robert Newdigate of Carshalton (Surr.) granted it to feoffees; previously it had belonged to William Newdigate.<sup>82</sup> Another William Newdigate had been dealing with land in Rusper, possibly the same, in the 14th century,<sup>83</sup> and later members of the Newdigate family dealt with land at Gotwick: John in 1424 and Thomas c. 1497.<sup>84</sup>

Richard Gratwicke had the estate in 1503.<sup>85</sup> Thomas Bowyer died seised of it c. 1559,<sup>86</sup> Robert Onslow in 1574, when with other lands it comprised 140 a.,<sup>87</sup> Richard Cowper in 1592,<sup>88</sup> and John Middleton in 1636.<sup>89</sup> Between 1668 and 1689 it belonged to John Steere.<sup>90</sup> Thereafter the descent is lost until 1803, when the lands were settled on Amos Strettell. At his death in 1855 they passed to his son John (d. 1857), whose widow Anna sold them in 1865 to George Trist.<sup>91</sup> They then descended until 1885 or later with Prestwood in Ifield.<sup>92</sup> Sydney J. Hack was owner in 1910.<sup>93</sup> The later history has not been traced.

A house called Gotwick House was mentioned in 1576.<sup>94</sup> The building which existed in 1981, called Keepers Mount, has a symmetrical plan of the later 18th century, and is partly of brick and partly timber-framed; a brick in the east wall is dated 1767. In the later 19th century an attic storey was removed. At that date the building seems to have been a gamekeeper's cottage.<sup>95</sup>

Another estate also called Gotwick in 1668, when it was held of Shortsfield by Thomas Arnold,<sup>96</sup> had passed by 1689 to Allen Wallis.<sup>97</sup> He or his son and namesake lived there c. 1700 and still held it c. 1710.<sup>98</sup> The estate was evidently the same as *ORLTONS FARM* in the north-east corner of the parish, which Hugh Orton, apparently the last-named Allen Wallis's son-in-law, held of Shortsfield in 1751.<sup>99</sup> By c. 1840 the estate, comprising 122 a.,

<sup>63</sup> *S.A.C.* lxi. 130.

<sup>64</sup> Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 378; Horsfield, *Hist. Suss.* ii. 274; W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 13853; Horsham Mus. MS. 408 (MS. cat.); *S.R.S.* li. 42, 70, 95, 128.

<sup>65</sup> Hurst, *Horsham* (1868), 173.

<sup>66</sup> Alberty, *Parl. Hist.* 322; *V.C.H. Suss.* vi (2), 164.

<sup>67</sup> e.g. Alberty, *Parl. Hist.* 332; Lower, *Hist. Suss.* ii. 132; Elwes & Robinson, *W. Suss.* 198; *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1852 and later edns.).

<sup>68</sup> Inf. from Miss Hurst; *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1922).

<sup>69</sup> *V.C.H. Suss.* ii. 64.

<sup>70</sup> B.L. Add. MS. 5698, f. 221.

<sup>71</sup> Above, pl. facing p. 112.

<sup>72</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. 1/29/163/11.

<sup>73</sup> B.L. Add. MS. 5698, f. 221.

<sup>74</sup> *S.A.C.* ix. 303-5.

<sup>75</sup> Access to the ho. was not permitted in 1981.

<sup>76</sup> O.S. Map 6", *Suss.* III (1874-9 edn.); the park is not shown in W.S.R.O., TD/W 104.

<sup>77</sup> B.L. Add. Roll 8906.

<sup>78</sup> W.S.R.O., Hurst MSS., Shortsfield man. rentals, 1668, 1751.

<sup>79</sup> *V.C.H. Suss.* vi (1), 227.

<sup>80</sup> *Ibid.* vi (2), 156; *P.N. Suss.* (E.P.N.S.), i. 233; *S.A.C.* lxxxviii. 67.

<sup>81</sup> *Cur. Reg. R.* xiv, p. 359; *Cat. Anct. D. vi*, C 3878 (2); B.L. Add. Ch. 17315 (MS. cal.); E.S.R.O., SAS/E 387 (TS. cat.).

<sup>82</sup> *Surr. Arch. Collns.* vi. 259-60.

<sup>83</sup> Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 374; B.L. Add. Ch. 24610 (MS. cal.).

<sup>84</sup> *Surr. Arch. Collns.* vi. 260.

<sup>85</sup> B.L. Add. Roll 8906.

<sup>86</sup> *S.R.S.* iii, p. 2.

<sup>87</sup> *Ibid.* xxxiii, p. 17.

<sup>88</sup> *Ibid.* xiv, p. 64.

<sup>89</sup> P.R.O., C 142/595, no. 103.

<sup>90</sup> W.S.R.O., Hurst MSS., Shortsfield man. rental, 1668; *ibid.* Par. 163/12/1, f. 1.

<sup>91</sup> *Ibid.* Add. MS. 24890.

<sup>92</sup> B.L. Maps 137. b. 8. (5).

<sup>93</sup> W.S.R.O., IR 60, ff. [3, 6].

<sup>94</sup> *Surr. Arch. Collns.* vi. 263; cf. O.S. Map 6", *Suss.* III (1874-9 edn.).

<sup>95</sup> B.L. Maps 137. b. 8. (5).

<sup>96</sup> W.S.R.O., Hurst MSS., Shortsfield man. rental, 1668.

<sup>97</sup> *Ibid.* Par. 163/12/1, f. 1.

<sup>98</sup> B.L. Add. MS. 5698, f. 221; Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 374-5; P.R.O., E 134/9 Anne Mich./

14.

<sup>99</sup> W.S.R.O., Hurst MSS., Shortsfield man. rental, 1751.



had passed to Robert Piper,<sup>1</sup> and between 1885 and 1910 it apparently descended with Gotwick.<sup>2</sup>

Orltons, formerly Orltons Farm, has timber framing possibly of the 18th century on the north wall, but was much enlarged in the later 19th or earlier 20th century.

The reputed manor of *AXSMITHS*, which was also held of Shortsfield in 1668,<sup>3</sup> was the modern Axmas farm near Lambs Green. It evidently originated in 128 a. with which Richard Axsmith was dealing in 1439–40.<sup>4</sup> The manor of Axsmiths, called by that name, belonged before 1567 to William Bellowes or Belhouse, whose widow Anne and her husband Richard Hedley conveyed it in that year to John Cowper; he was dealing with it in 1572.<sup>5</sup> Henry Jenner of Ifield died seised of it in 1574; his widow Joan and her husband Robert Monk later held it, but c. 1608 it was enjoyed for a period, apparently illegally, by Sir Richard Cowper.<sup>6</sup> In 1628 Thomas Brett, apparently an associate of Joan Monk, died seised of it,<sup>7</sup> and in 1668 James Chapman had it.<sup>8</sup> Thomas Chapman was living at Axsmiths in 1689.<sup>9</sup> The later history of the estate is fragmentary. About 1840 Axmas farm, comprising 115 a., belonged to Sir Timothy Shelley,<sup>10</sup> and in 1910 it was owned by James Clifton Brown of Holmbush in Lower Beeding.<sup>11</sup> The later history has not been traced.

Axmas House, formerly Axmas Farm, is an L-shaped timber-framed building apparently of the early 17th century.<sup>12</sup> It was mentioned in 1607.<sup>13</sup>

The estate called the manor of *RUSPER* from the late 16th or early 17th century,<sup>14</sup> which was also held of Shortsfield,<sup>15</sup> was the later *CARYLLS FARM* near Faygate,<sup>16</sup> and may also be the same as the lands in Rusper of which John Caryll of Warnham died seised in 1566.<sup>17</sup> Thomas Marryett died seised of Rusper manor in 1591 and was succeeded by his younger son Edmund (d. 1603), whose son John had it in 1622.<sup>18</sup> In 1689 Samuel Cowper was living at Carylls farm.<sup>19</sup> In 1699, when the estate comprised 120 a. besides woods, Thomas Mariott conveyed it to his son John,<sup>20</sup> and he or a relative had it in 1715.<sup>21</sup>

It was apparently the same estate which Charles Sergison (d. 1732) devised to his great-nephew Thomas Warden, who took the name Sergison.<sup>22</sup> In

1757 the latter sold the estate to Philippa Clitherow and Samuel and Sarah Blunt.<sup>23</sup> Philippa's son James Clitherow conveyed his share in 1791 to George Marshall, curate of Horsham.<sup>24</sup> In 1825 George C. Marshall, evidently George's heir, apparently sold that share to Thomas Broadwood<sup>25</sup> of Holmbush in Lower Beeding, who c. 1840 owned the whole estate, comprising 201 a.<sup>26</sup> It thereafter descended with Holmbush until 1910 or later.<sup>27</sup>

Carylls Farm, called Carylls in 1981, incorporates at its north-west corner a small 17th-century timber-framed range. The house was greatly enlarged in several stages in the late 19th century and early 20th. In 1957 and 1971 it was used as a nursing home.<sup>28</sup>

The reputed manor of *LE COURT*, held freehold of Chesworth in Horsham,<sup>29</sup> presumably originated in the  $\frac{1}{4}$  yardland in Rusper with which William de la Court was dealing in 1255.<sup>30</sup> A William at Court was dealing with land in Rusper in the mid 14th century.<sup>31</sup> John Styler, a member of a family recorded in the parish since 1450,<sup>32</sup> was dealing with the manor, first so described, in 1573 and 1580, and John Monk in 1580 and 1588. Thomas Greenfield held it possibly in 1593<sup>33</sup> and certainly in 1608, when it comprised c. 100 a.<sup>34</sup> John Greenfield was dealing with it in 1629.<sup>35</sup> George Mills had the estate in 1689<sup>36</sup> and died seised of it and apparently resident in 1707, being succeeded by his son Edmund,<sup>37</sup> possibly the same as the Edmund Mills who lived at Court House in 1770.<sup>38</sup> Samuel Blunt was said to hold the lands c. 1780,<sup>39</sup> and Mr. Tempest of Cranbrook (Kent) in 1805.<sup>40</sup> In 1842 the Court House estate comprised 333 a. and belonged to J. S. Broadwood of Lyne House in Newdigate (Surr.), who also owned other lands in the parish at that time, making a total of nearly 700 a.<sup>41</sup> His son and heir H. F. Broadwood remained one of the chief landowners in the parish in 1870.<sup>42</sup> In 1910 Cdr. E. K. Loring owned the Court House estate.<sup>43</sup> The later history has not been traced.

The old portion of Court House consists of a large medieval timber-framed range running east-west, which was perhaps originally a cross wing, and which has one surviving crown post in the roof. It was reconstructed in the 17th century, when the roof was rebuilt and external chimneys were added on south

<sup>1</sup> W.S.R.O., TD/W 104.

<sup>2</sup> B.L. Maps 137. b. 8. (5); W.S.R.O., IR 60, f. [11].

<sup>3</sup> W.S.R.O., Hurst MSS., Shortsfield man. rental, 1668.

<sup>4</sup> *S.R.S.* xxiii, p. 254.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.* xix. 16; *E.S.R.O.*, SAS/C 241 (TS. cat.).

<sup>6</sup> *P.R.O.*, C 2/Jas. I/B 9/9; C 2/Jas. I/M 17/69.

<sup>7</sup> *S.R.S.* xiv, pp. 37–8; cf. *P.R.O.*, C 2/Jas. I/B 9/9.

<sup>8</sup> W.S.R.O., Hurst MSS., Shortsfield man. rental, 1668.

<sup>9</sup> *Ibid.* Par. 163/12/1, f. 1.

<sup>10</sup> *Ibid.* TD/W 104.

<sup>11</sup> *Ibid.* IR 60, f. [2].

<sup>12</sup> Access to the ho. was not permitted.

<sup>13</sup> *P.R.O.*, C 2/Jas. I/B 9/9.

<sup>14</sup> *Ibid.* C 2/Jas. I/M 9/26.

<sup>15</sup> e.g. W.S.R.O., Hurst MSS., Shortsfield man. rentals, 1715, 1776; Horsham Mus. MS. SP 243.

<sup>16</sup> e.g. W.S.R.O., Par. 163/12/1, f. 1. For the man. of Rusper or Old Shoreham, *V.C.H. Suss.* vi (1), 153.

<sup>17</sup> *S.R.S.* iii, pp. 33–4.

<sup>18</sup> *P.R.O.*, C 2/Jas. I/M 9/26; C 142/282, no. 20.

<sup>19</sup> W.S.R.O., Par. 163/12/1, f. 1.

<sup>20</sup> *Ibid.* Add. MS. 4140 (TS. cat.).

<sup>21</sup> *Ibid.* Hurst MSS., Shortsfield man. rental, 1715.

<sup>22</sup> *Ibid.* Add. MSS. 10939–42 (TS. cat.); *ibid.* Hurst MSS., Shortsfield man. rental, 1751; *V.C.H. Suss.* vii. 156.

<sup>23</sup> *Lytton MSS.* pp. 38–9; cf. W.S.R.O., Hurst MSS., Shortsfield man. rentals, 1757, 1776; above, Upper Beeding, manors (King's Barns).

<sup>24</sup> W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 10962 (TS. cat.); *V.C.H. Suss.* vi (2), 192.

<sup>25</sup> W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 6622.

<sup>26</sup> *Ibid.* TD/W 104.

<sup>27</sup> *Ibid.* IR 60, f. [7]; above, Lower Beeding, manors.

<sup>28</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Horsham* (1957, 1971).

<sup>29</sup> e.g. *P.R.O.*, LR 2/203, f. 155v.; Arundel Cast. MS. A 2139.

<sup>30</sup> *S.R.S.* vii, p. 15.

<sup>31</sup> *Ibid.* xxiii, pp. 146, 151.

<sup>32</sup> *Cal. Pat.* 1446–52, 368; *S.R.S.* xlv. 44; *P.R.O.*, C 1/33/172.

<sup>33</sup> *S.R.S.* xix. 112–13.

<sup>34</sup> *P.R.O.*, LR 2/203, f. 155v.

<sup>35</sup> *S.R.S.* xix. 113.

<sup>36</sup> W.S.R.O., Par. 163/12/1, f. 1.

<sup>37</sup> B.L. Add. MS. 5698, f. 221.

<sup>38</sup> *Country Life*, 17 Feb. 1955.

<sup>39</sup> Arundel Cast. MS. A 2139.

<sup>40</sup> Horsham Mus. MS. 1124.

<sup>41</sup> W.S.R.O., TD/W 104; Burke, *Land. Gent.* (1952), 261.

<sup>42</sup> Burke, *Land. Gent.* (1952), 261; Lower, *Hist. Suss.* ii. 132.

<sup>43</sup> W.S.R.O., IR 60, f. [9]; *Suss. in 20th Cent.* 184.



and east. In 1906<sup>44</sup> the house was greatly extended to the north to form an open-sided court; the medieval range was refitted and partly cased in brick and hung tiles, a clock tower being added on the south side.<sup>45</sup>

**GARDINERS FARM**, of 46 a., south-west of Rusper village, which had once belonged to the Gardiner family,<sup>46</sup> was bought by the trustees of Henry Smith's charity soon after the death of its founder in 1628, and held in trust for the poor of Reigate (Surr.). In 1689 the lands were conveyed to the town of Reigate,<sup>47</sup> which still apparently held them in 1870.<sup>48</sup> Herbert A. Blake owned Gardiners farm in 1910.<sup>49</sup> The farmhouse, in 1981 called Quincefold, incorporates a late medieval cross wing.

In 1491 Nicholas French granted to William Pilfold lands in Rusper called **HIGHAMS** comprising 104 a. John Pilfold sold them to his son William in 1557, and in 1580 Richard Pilfold devised them to his son-in-law John Ingram, with remainder to John Pilfold. In 1581 the latter sold them to (Sir) Richard Cowper, who shortly before 1619 sold them to Nicholas Jordan, who sold them in that year to Anthony Board. In 1636 Herbert Board owned land in Rusper apparently including Highams. In 1688 John Board settled the farm on his son and namesake, presumably the John Board who in 1727 sold it to the trustees of John Bean's charity at Dorking (Surr.); it then comprised 128 a. From the mid 19th century the farm was let by the trustees to members of the Hurst family, who sublet it, and in 1934 they sold the freehold to Sir Cecil Hurst.<sup>50</sup> Mr. J. A. Kitchen owned it in 1981.<sup>51</sup> The house is 17th-century or earlier, with a 19th-century porch.

**ECONOMIC HISTORY.** Most of the land in Rusper was evidently assarted piecemeal from woodland, since no indication of any open fields has been found. The greater part of the parish, apart from the Nunnery estate, was held of manors lying outside it, notably Shortsfeld,<sup>52</sup> Chesworth,<sup>53</sup> and Roffey,<sup>54</sup> all in Horsham, and Denne in Warnham:<sup>55</sup> besides estates mentioned above, Baldhorns and Stammerham farms were held of Shortsfeld.<sup>56</sup> In addition Porter's farm near Friday Street was a freehold of

Marlpot in Horsham.<sup>57</sup> Several houses or farms which survived in 1981 were recorded before 1600, including Venters,<sup>58</sup> Baldhorns,<sup>59</sup> Peter's,<sup>60</sup> Chowles,<sup>61</sup> Porter's,<sup>62</sup> and Wimland;<sup>63</sup> Venters and Baldhorns commemorate families mentioned in the parish even earlier.<sup>64</sup> Similarly, though Langhurst farm was not so named until the late 17th century,<sup>65</sup> a Langhurst family had been recorded from 1238.<sup>66</sup> By 1689 most of the farms listed in the later 19th century already existed.<sup>67</sup>

The priory demesnes were managed by a bailiff c. 1350<sup>68</sup> but in the early 16th century were leased.<sup>69</sup> In the 16th and 17th centuries farms in the parish were mostly small: Venters had 40 a. in 1574,<sup>70</sup> Peter's 50 a. in 1591,<sup>71</sup> Stammerham 50 a. in 1662,<sup>72</sup> and Porter's 60 a. in 1659.<sup>73</sup> Larger farms were Highams, which had 140 a. in 1636, when it was leased for 21 years,<sup>74</sup> Carylls farm, which had c. 200 a. in 1603,<sup>75</sup> and Langhurst and Nunnery farms which comprised c. 200 a. and 300 a. respectively in the 1690s.<sup>76</sup> In the late 18th century Weston's farm had 96 a.;<sup>77</sup> at the same date and later Nunnery farm was leased for 21 years.<sup>78</sup>

In the 19th and 20th centuries farms generally remained small.<sup>79</sup> About 1840 most were between 40 a. and 200 a., and only Court House farm had over 300 a., almost all the farms being leased.<sup>80</sup> In 1867 the average size of farms was said to be under 100 a.<sup>81</sup> At both dates most landlords were absentees, though for instance the Hursts and the Broadwoods lived in adjoining parishes. In 1909 of 62 holdings returned only 11 had more than 50 a.; of the 2,100 a. which they comprised, however, the proportion in owner occupation had risen to two fifths.<sup>82</sup> Several estates at that period were managed by bailiffs, including the Nunnery, Normans, and Culross at Faygate in 1903.<sup>83</sup> By 1975 the number of holdings returned had fallen to 33, of which 23 were of less than 50 ha. and 16 were worked part-time. By then more than three fifths of the land was in owner occupation.<sup>84</sup>

In 1340 arable farming apparently predominated in the parish and there were few sheep.<sup>85</sup> In the 17th and 18th centuries sheep, cows, and pigs were kept, and crops grown included wheat, oats, peas, and tares, besides flax and hemp on the Nunnery estate

<sup>44</sup> Date on fireplace at W. end of S. range.

<sup>45</sup> Cf. *Suss. in 20th Cent.* 184.

<sup>46</sup> *Cat. Anct. D.* vi, C 4482; cf. *S.R.S.* xlv. 44; Comber, *Suss. Geneal. Horsham*, 113-14.

<sup>47</sup> W. Gray, *Collns. relating to Hen. Smith*, 16, 20, 25-6, 29; O. Manning and W. Bray, *Hist. and Antiq. of Surr.* i (1804), 327.

<sup>48</sup> *S.A.C.* xxii. 42.

<sup>49</sup> W.S.R.O., IR 60, f. [2].

<sup>50</sup> Ibid. Hurst MSS., deeds of Highams (inf. from Miss B. Hurst, Rusper); cf. ibid. Add. MS. 13853; ibid. IR 60, f. [10].

<sup>51</sup> Inf. from Mr. Kitchen.

<sup>52</sup> *Cal. Pat.* 1553, 261; W.S.R.O., Hurst MSS., Shortsfeld man. rentals.

<sup>53</sup> P.R.O., LR 2/203, f. 155v.; *S.A.C.* xxiii. 287, 290; cf. *S.R.S.* xix. 96.

<sup>54</sup> *S.R.S.* xx. 372; *Recusant Rolls*, iii-iv (Cath. Rec. Soc. lxi), 101.

<sup>55</sup> Horsham Mus. MS. SP 112; *S.R.S.* xxxiii, p. 46.

<sup>56</sup> W.S.R.O., Hurst MSS., Shortsfeld man. rental, 1715.

<sup>57</sup> B.L. Add. MS. 38487, f. 43; W.S.R.O., Hurst MSS., quitrent receipt, 1833. For tenants of the priory, *Cal. Inq. p. m.* vi, p. 396; *S.A.C.* v. 258-62; cf. above, manors.

<sup>58</sup> *S.R.S.* iii, p. 89.

<sup>59</sup> *S.A.C.* xlv. 116.

<sup>60</sup> *Cat. Anct. D.* v, A 10433.

<sup>61</sup> *Cal. Inq. p. m.* xi, pp. 144, 523; W.S.R.O., Hurst MSS., deed, 1581.

<sup>62</sup> *S.A.C.* xlv. 116.

<sup>63</sup> *Cat. Anct. D.* vi, C 7354.

<sup>64</sup> Ibid. iii, C 3522; *S.R.S.* x. 154.

<sup>65</sup> W.S.R.O., Par. 163/12/1, f. 1.

<sup>66</sup> *S.R.S.* ii, p. 92.

<sup>67</sup> W.S.R.O., Par. 163/12/1, f. 1; cf. O.S. Map 6", *Suss.* II-III (1874-9 edn.).

<sup>68</sup> *Cal. Pat.* 1350-4, 495.

<sup>69</sup> e.g. *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), i. 319.

<sup>70</sup> *S.R.S.* iii, p. 89.

<sup>71</sup> P.R.O., C 146/8454.

<sup>72</sup> W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 4138 (TS. cat.).

<sup>73</sup> B.L. Add. MS. 38487, f. 43.

<sup>74</sup> W.S.R.O., Hurst MSS., deed, 1636.

<sup>75</sup> P.R.O., C 142/282, no. 20.

<sup>76</sup> Ibid. E 126/16, f. 343.

<sup>77</sup> Arundel Cast. MS. H 1/35.

<sup>78</sup> Horsham Mus. MSS. 1867-8 (MS. cat.).

<sup>79</sup> e.g. Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 373; W.S.R.O., MF 45, ff. 411-27.

<sup>80</sup> W.S.R.O., TD/W 104.

<sup>81</sup> *Rep. Com. on Children and Women in Agric.* 79.

<sup>82</sup> P.R.O., MAF 68/2371.

<sup>83</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1887 and later edns.).

<sup>84</sup> M.A.F.F., agric. statistics, 1975.

<sup>85</sup> *Inq. Non.* (Rec. Com.), 388.



c. 1690.<sup>86</sup> At the end of the 18th century wheat was said to yield 14, oats 16, and peas 12 bu. an acre.<sup>87</sup> No barley at all was returned in 1801, when wheat and oats were of almost equal importance, and peas, beans, and turnips or rape were also grown.<sup>88</sup> The amount of barley grown was to remain low until the 20th century.<sup>89</sup> Also in 1801 the parish contained 191 cattle, 164 sheep, and as many as 179 pigs.<sup>90</sup> Hops were evidently grown in Rusper too at some time to judge from a field name recorded south-east of the village c. 1840.<sup>91</sup> In 1841 there was about five times as much arable land as meadow and pasture in the tithable area of the parish; a few Sussex cattle were then bred, but again few sheep were kept.<sup>92</sup> Farming in 1867 was said to be backward, with many men going elsewhere to work in the hay season, at turnip hoeing, and at the harvest.<sup>93</sup>

Arable farming continued to predominate in the later 19th century;<sup>94</sup> in 1875, for instance, 456 a. of wheat and 360 a. of oats were returned, while permanent grass comprised only 511 a., 251 cattle, 74 sheep, and 121 pigs being listed.<sup>95</sup> During the next 30 years there was a shift to pasture farming, evidently partly in response to the rising demand for milk from neighbouring towns. Baldhorns farm had a fine Jersey herd,<sup>96</sup> and Carylls farm by 1899 comprised mostly pasture, with a model farmyard for dairy farming.<sup>97</sup> By 1909 there were 1,731 a. of permanent grass, and a much reduced acreage of arable; 381 cattle were then kept, besides 115 sheep and 198 pigs. Meanwhile orchards and market gardens grew up, again presumably to supply nearby towns. There were 4 a. of orchards and 2 a. of market gardens in 1875, and 5 a. of small fruit and 13½ a. of orchards in 1909.<sup>98</sup> A firm of grape growers existed by 1887 near Lambs Green, the Rusper Vale Vineries, which continued in 1909 and later as a general nursery. In 1913 there was also a poultry farmer in the parish.<sup>99</sup>

In 1957 there were a dairy farmer, a nurseryman, and a market gardener, and in 1971 a turkey farm.<sup>1</sup> Grassland remained dominant in 1975, 1,389 cattle being recorded and seven farmers specializing in dairying; at the same date there were 573 pigs, a very high number, but only 69 sheep. Of 833 poultry listed half were kept for egg production, most of the rest being turkeys. The previous proportion of wheat to barley had been reversed, 291 ha. of barley being

returned and 66 ha. of wheat.<sup>2</sup>

A water mill north of Rusper priory existed in 1537 and 1590,<sup>3</sup> but is not heard of later. A mill was mentioned at Normans in 1719,<sup>4</sup> and a windmill south of the village was recorded from 1795.<sup>5</sup> Millers were recorded in the early 19th century;<sup>6</sup> Charles Read, who held the mill in 1851, also farmed 120 a., employing 6 labourers, and was lessee of the Star inn.<sup>7</sup> The windmill was destroyed by fire between the early 1870s and 1896.<sup>8</sup> A steam miller was recorded in the parish in 1903.<sup>9</sup>

Two inhabitants surnamed Taylor were recorded in the earlier 14th century.<sup>10</sup> In 1450 no tradesmen were listed among the 16 parishioners implicated in Cade's rebellion, unusually in comparison with other places.<sup>11</sup>

A bodice maker was recorded in 1587<sup>12</sup> and a tanner in 1591.<sup>13</sup> Between the 17th and early 19th centuries the parish apparently had all the tradesmen usual to a place of its size.<sup>14</sup> One notable family, which produced at least four tradesmen, were the Muttons of Normans, recorded from 1689.<sup>15</sup> Two were a tailor<sup>16</sup> and a cooper; a third, Thomas Mutton (d. 1755) was a butcher,<sup>17</sup> while William Mutton (d. c. 1708), described as a salesman, was evidently a middleman dealing in cloth.<sup>18</sup>

In 1811 more than one family in four of those in employment was supported chiefly by non-agricultural activities, a high proportion which had declined by 1831 to about one in five.<sup>19</sup> During the 19th century, besides the more common trades, there were at various times shopkeepers, grocers, and drapers in the parish;<sup>20</sup> the business of grocer, baker, and draper belonging to Mr. Picton, with premises in the village street, was described in 1898 as thriving and old-established.<sup>21</sup> The woods of the parish were said in 1867 to provide plenty of spring and winter employment;<sup>22</sup> in 1845 there had been at least three carpenters and three wheelwrights in the parish,<sup>23</sup> and in 1912 one small business made carts, vans, and waggons.<sup>24</sup>

Other work, for servants, gardeners, or gamekeepers, was provided by the landed estates of the parish, especially after c. 1850.<sup>25</sup> A gamekeeper had been recorded in 1826,<sup>26</sup> and the number of parishioners employed in such activities later evidently grew.<sup>27</sup> In 1908 the increase in building in the parish,

<sup>86</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. I/29/163; P.R.O., E 126/16, ff. 342-3; E 134/6 & 7 Wm. III Hil./1.

<sup>87</sup> Young, *Agric. of Suss.* 92, 101, 103.

<sup>88</sup> P.R.O., HO 67/7, no. 48.

<sup>89</sup> e.g. *ibid.* MAF 68/433, 2371.

<sup>90</sup> E.S.R.O., LCG/3/EW 1, f. [50v.].

<sup>91</sup> W.S.R.O., TD/W 104.

<sup>92</sup> P.R.O., IR 18/10454.

<sup>93</sup> *Rep. Com. on Children and Women in Agric.* 78-9.

<sup>94</sup> e.g. W.S.R.O., Hurst MSS., estate map, 1861; Horsham Mus. MS. SP 218.

<sup>95</sup> P.R.O., MAF 68/433.

<sup>96</sup> *Suss. Historical, Biographical, and Pictorial* (publ. A. North, 1907), s.v. G. C. Knight; *Suss. in 20th Cent.* 268.

<sup>97</sup> Horsham Mus. MS. SP 243.

<sup>98</sup> P.R.O., MAF 68/433, 2371.

<sup>99</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1887 and later edns.); cf. O.S. Map 6", Suss. III. SW. (1809 and later edns.).

<sup>1</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Horsham* (1957, 1971).

<sup>2</sup> M.A.F.F., *agric. statistics*, 1975.

<sup>3</sup> *L. & P. Hen. VIII*, xii (2), p. 467; W.S.R.O., Hurst MSS., deed, 1590; cf. *ibid.* TD/W 104.

<sup>4</sup> W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 8770 (TS. cat.).

<sup>5</sup> Gardner, *Suss. Map* (1795).

<sup>6</sup> e.g. E.S.R.O., LCG/3/EW 2, f. [5v.]; W.S.R.O., Par. 163/1/2/1.

<sup>7</sup> W.S.R.O., MF 45, f. 422v.; cf. *ibid.* TD/W 104.

<sup>8</sup> O.S. Map 6", Suss. III (1874-9, 1899 edns.); *S.C.M.* xi, 806.

<sup>9</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1903).

<sup>10</sup> *S.R.S.* x. 154; xxiii, p. 23; *Cat. Anct. D.* vi, C 4327.

<sup>11</sup> *Cal. Pat.* 1446-52, 368.

<sup>12</sup> P.R.O., REQ 2/212/9, rot. 2.

<sup>13</sup> *Ibid.* C 146/8454.

<sup>14</sup> e.g. W.S.R.O., Add. MSS. 6674-80, 8773 (TS. cat.); *ibid.* Par. 163/1/2/1; Horsham Mus. MSS. 411, 2339 (MS. cat.); E.S.R.O., SAS/N 416 (TS. cat.); *S.R.S.* xxviii, 14, 37, 187; liv. 16.

<sup>15</sup> W.S.R.O., Par. 163/12/1, f. 1.

<sup>16</sup> *Ibid.* Ep. I/29/163/6; *ibid.* S.T.C. I/18, f. 262.

<sup>17</sup> *Ibid.* Add. MSS. 6674, 6680, 8770 (TS. cat.).

<sup>18</sup> *Ibid.* Ep. I/29/163/21. For later members of the fam., above, intro.

<sup>19</sup> *Census*, 1811-31.  
<sup>20</sup> e.g. P.R.O., RG 31/1, Chich. archdeac. no. 95; W.S.R.O., Par. 163/1/2/1; *ibid.* SP 619; *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1845 and later edns.).

<sup>21</sup> Horsham Mus. MS. SP 241.

<sup>22</sup> *Rep. Com. on Children and Women in Agric.* 79.

<sup>23</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1845).

<sup>24</sup> W.S.R.O., Par. 163/9/4.

<sup>25</sup> Cf. above, intro.

<sup>26</sup> W.S.R.O., Par. 163/1/2/1.

<sup>27</sup> e.g. *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1903).



particularly of larger houses, enabled a small builder to describe himself as also a hot and cold water and sanitary engineer.<sup>28</sup> In 1938 there were a firm of builders and a coal merchant.

Tradesmen were also to be found at some of the hamlets: at Friday Street a carpenter in 1845 and a blacksmith in 1938,<sup>29</sup> and at Faygate a confectioner, a shopkeeper, and a beer retailer in 1909 and a tea room in 1938.<sup>30</sup> There was a blacksmith in the village until c. 1960<sup>31</sup> and a butcher until the early 1970s.<sup>32</sup> A long-lived forge at Faygate survived till c. 1970,<sup>33</sup> its site being occupied in 1981 by a motor workshop. The firm of J. & S. Agate of Horsham moved its main sawmill for home-grown timber to Faygate in 1961, where it remained in 1981.<sup>34</sup> At the same date there were a general stores, a garage, and a hotel and restaurant in the village, and a general stores, a garage, a roadside café, and a firm of fencing contractors employing 14 people at Faygate.<sup>35</sup>

A small brickworks north of the railway at Faygate was recorded in the early 1870s. By 1896 it had been replaced by another south of the railway, which itself had gone by 1909. In 1938 two firms were recorded; one, the Rusper Clay Works at Lambs Green, survived in 1957,<sup>36</sup> but its site was soon afterwards occupied by a plant hire firm which in 1981 employed c. 45 people.<sup>37</sup>

**LOCAL GOVERNMENT.** Much of the parish lay within the jurisdiction of manors outside it.<sup>38</sup> A court for the tenants of Rusper priory was mentioned in 1535.<sup>39</sup>

Two churchwardens were recorded in 1548 and 1553 and in most years after 1560.<sup>40</sup> Two or four overseers and two or four surveyors of highways were recorded from 1676.<sup>41</sup>

In 1640 the usual method of rating was said to be by land scot.<sup>42</sup> Almshouses for the use of the poor were mentioned in 1729<sup>43</sup> and 1757,<sup>44</sup> apparently the same building as the one at Friday Street rented by the parish in 1764 for the same purpose.<sup>45</sup> Between the mid 18th century and 1835 methods of poor relief included the payment of weekly doles or of rent and the provision of clothing, medical care, and fuel.<sup>46</sup> The poorhouse continued in use in 1818–19 when there were on average 20 inmates;<sup>47</sup> by then, however, it had perhaps already moved to the site south of the village where the parish almshouses, so

called, stood c. 1840.<sup>48</sup> In December 1830 the poor-house had 12 inmates, all under 17 or over 64.<sup>49</sup> In 1831 the vestry adopted the roundsman system of relief.<sup>50</sup> The possibility of assisting emigration to North America was being discussed in 1832.<sup>51</sup>

Rusper joined Horsham union in 1835,<sup>52</sup> and in 1974 was transferred from Horsham rural district to Horsham district. In the later 19th century a leading part in parish affairs was played by G. C. Knight of Baldhorns Park (fl. c. 1865–1907), who besides being churchwarden and a guardian was also a rural district councillor and chairman of the parish council and of the school board.<sup>53</sup>

**CHURCH.** A parish of Rusper existed by the mid 13th century when there was a rector.<sup>54</sup> The advowson belonged to the Camoys family, lords of Broadwater, by 1287,<sup>55</sup> and descended with that manor until the mid 15th century.<sup>56</sup> At the partition of the Camoys inheritance before 1457 the advowson passed with a moiety of Hawksbourne manor in Horsham (later the whole manor) to the Lewknor family,<sup>57</sup> Sir Roger Lewknor presenting in 1509 and 1515. Before 1560 it passed to the three daughters and coheirs of the same or another Sir Roger Lewknor, whose husbands or heirs still had it in 1577, and Cecily Lewknor, widow, presented for a turn in 1590.<sup>58</sup>

Between 1617 and 1664 the advowson continued to descend with Hawksbourne,<sup>59</sup> but by 1674 it had passed to Paul Priaulx, a London merchant.<sup>60</sup> In 1694 Peter Priaulx sold it to John Stone of the Nunnery, who settled it in 1711 on his son-in-law Thomas Marchant. Marchant in 1721 sold it to his presentee William Martin, who in 1739 sold it to James Wood of Ockley (Surr.); Wood left it at his death in 1759 to his son John, whom he had presented in 1743.<sup>61</sup> At John's death in 1791 it passed to his nephew Henry Wood of Henfield,<sup>62</sup> who left it in 1815 or 1816<sup>63</sup> to his son Peter, rector since 1792. At Peter's death in 1853<sup>64</sup> it descended first to his niece Ellen and her husband the Revd. R. Green, who made the next presentation, and then after 1870 to Peter's nephew Henry Rideout (d. 1876), who left it to his son the Revd. Gilbert Rideout, who presented himself.<sup>65</sup> At Gilbert's death c. 1898 it passed to Miss E. A. F. Edgeworth, from whom it passed c. 1931 jointly to the bishop and members of the Mosse family. By 1980 the bishop alone was patron.<sup>66</sup>

<sup>28</sup> W.S.R.O., Par. 163/9/4.

<sup>29</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1845, 1938).

<sup>30</sup> *Ibid.* (1909, 1938), s.v. Roffey.

<sup>31</sup> *W. Suss. Gaz.* 17 July 1975.

<sup>32</sup> *Ibid.* 28 Aug. 1975; *Kelly's Dir. Horsham* (1971).

<sup>33</sup> *W. Suss. Co. Times*, 3 Apr. 1970; cf. *S.C.M.* xvi. 61.

<sup>34</sup> Inf. from Mr. G. J. Agate, of J. & S. Agate Ltd.

<sup>35</sup> Inf. from P. G. Vallance Ltd., Faygate.

<sup>36</sup> O.S. Map 6", Suss. III (1874–9 and later edns.); *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1874 and later edns.); *Kelly's Dir. Horsham* (1957).

<sup>37</sup> Inf. from the Gen. Manager, Croudace Plant Hire.

<sup>38</sup> Above, econ. hist.

<sup>39</sup> *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), i. 319.

<sup>40</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. I/86/20, f. 20v.; *S.A.C.* liii. 212; B.L. Add. MS. 39362, ff. 102–7.

<sup>41</sup> W.S.R.O., Par. 163/12/1, ff. 11–56.

<sup>42</sup> P.R.O., SP 16/446, no. 22.

<sup>43</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. I/22/1 (1729).

<sup>44</sup> *Ibid.* Par. 163/31/4, f. 3v.

<sup>45</sup> *Ibid.* Par. 163/31/4–7, 13.

<sup>46</sup> *Ibid.* Par. 163/31/14.

<sup>47</sup> *Ibid.* TD/W 104.

<sup>48</sup> *Ibid.* Par. 163/12/2, f. 3.

<sup>49</sup> *Ibid.* f. 4.

<sup>50</sup> *Suss. Poor Law Rec.* 39.

<sup>51</sup> *Suss. Historical, Biographical, and Pictorial* (publ. A. North, 1907).

<sup>52</sup> *Sele Chertulury*, p. 62.

<sup>53</sup> *Reg. Pecham* (Cant. & York Soc.), i. 70. No evidence has been found for the statement that it had previously belonged to the Savage fam.: Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 378.

<sup>54</sup> e.g. *Cal. Close*, 1385–9, 134; 1419–22, 164; *S.R.S.* xi. 324–5; P.R.O., C 139/109, no. 34.

<sup>55</sup> *S.A.C.* xli. 123; P.R.O., C 139/163, no. 15; *Cal. Fine R.* 1471–85, pp. 313–14; cf. *V.C.H. Suss.* vi (1), 69.

<sup>56</sup> B.L. Add. MS. 39344, ff. 121–2.

<sup>57</sup> *S.R.S.* xix. 152; xx. 446.

<sup>58</sup> B.L. Add. MS. 39344, f. 123.

<sup>59</sup> *Ibid.* 5698, f. 221; 39344, ff. 124–5; cf. *S.A.C.* xxv. 190; *Hickstead Pla. Archives*, ed. J. Brent, pp. xi–xiii.

<sup>60</sup> Horsham Mus. MS. 358; Edwards, *Brighton Rd.* 68.

<sup>61</sup> B.L. Add. MS. 39344, f. 128.

<sup>62</sup> B.L. Add. MSS. 39344, ff. 126, 133; 39469, ff. 248–9; Lower, *Hist. Suss.* ii. 132.

<sup>63</sup> *Chich. Dioc. Kal. and Dir.* (1898 and later edns.).



The rectory was valued in 1291 at 10 marks,<sup>67</sup> and in 1341 there were a house and glebe.<sup>68</sup> In 1535 the living was said to be worth £9 10s. 9d.<sup>69</sup> A century later the rectory house stood north of the church; most of the glebe, comprising 31 a., then lay east or north-east of the village, away from any road and accessible only on the sufferance of neighbouring landowners.<sup>70</sup> It was later apparently exchanged, for c. 1840 the glebe consisted of 44 a. north-west of the church and rectory house.<sup>71</sup> In the early 17th century the rector was said to enjoy all the tithes of the parish in kind,<sup>72</sup> but in 1696 Nunnery and Langhurst farms, as former monastic land, each successfully claimed to pay a modus instead,<sup>73</sup> and they continued to do so in 1842.<sup>74</sup> The rectory house in 1712 seems to have been a large building, with at least two parlours, a study, five chambers, and two garrets,<sup>75</sup> but a century later it was described as 'indifferent'.<sup>76</sup> A new rectory house, of brick in Gothic style, was built in the mid 19th century. The net income of the living c. 1830 was £202.<sup>77</sup> In 1842 the tithes and moduses were commuted to a rent charge of £294.<sup>78</sup>

Three rectors spanned the period 1560–1673. Nicholas Lewknor, instituted 1560,<sup>79</sup> was resident in 1563<sup>80</sup> and 1579; in 1586, however, perhaps through age, he was said not to read the homilies as he should and to carry out the services inaudibly.<sup>81</sup> There was an assistant curate in 1589.<sup>82</sup> Joseph Browne, instituted 1590, was a licensed preacher.<sup>83</sup> William Priaulx, instituted 1633, also a preacher, served throughout the upheavals of the Interregnum and its aftermath.<sup>84</sup> In the 1630s he had an assistant curate,<sup>85</sup> and in 1662 was said to be constantly resident.<sup>86</sup>

William Martin, rector 1721–42, was resident in 1729 though he was buried at Ockley (Surr.).<sup>87</sup> In 1724 there was a service with sermon every Sunday morning and communion four times a year for 20 or 30 communicants.<sup>88</sup> The rector in 1762 also resided.<sup>89</sup> Peter Wood, rector 1792–1853, seems always to have lived at his other cure of Broadwater,<sup>90</sup> Rusper being served by a succession of curates of whom the last followed him as rector.<sup>91</sup> In 1816 the curate's stipend was £80 and he had the use of the rectory house.<sup>92</sup> Communion was celebrated six times a year in 1844 and by 1884 monthly.<sup>93</sup> Attendances on Census Sunday in 1851 were 150 in the morning and 200 in the afternoon.<sup>94</sup> The parish became nationally known as the result of the difficulties

experienced by E. F. Synnott, rector from 1914, an Irishman and a forthright exponent of 'muscular Christianity'; during the First World War he also farmed 400 a., and from 1916 he acted as chaplain to the artillery camp at Roffey in Horsham.<sup>95</sup>

For c. 30 years before 1963 the Methodist chapel at Faygate was also used for Anglican services; in that year c. 12 attended a monthly service conducted by a lay preacher.<sup>96</sup> The building was later bought by the Church of England and dedicated in 1966 to St. Francis, as a daughter church of Colgate parish church in Lower Beeding. After the congregation had declined it was closed c. 1979.<sup>97</sup>

The church of *ST. MARY MAGDALENE*, formerly *ST. MARY*,<sup>98</sup> is of sandstone and consists of a chancel with north vestry, aisled and clerestoried nave, timber south porch, and west tower. Apart from the tower the building is of the mid 19th century.

The nave and chancel of the medieval church included windows of the 13th and 14th centuries;<sup>99</sup> there was apparently no chancel arch.<sup>1</sup> A north aisle was added later, presumably by 1395 when a north altar was mentioned.<sup>2</sup> The aisle and nave were separated not by a stone arcade but by two octagonal wooden posts presumably carrying a beam.<sup>3</sup> The tower apparently existed by c. 1400, for the arch between it and the nave that existed until the mid 19th-century restoration was 14th-century in style.<sup>4</sup> The tower was reconstructed in the late 15th century, bequests being made for its construction in 1489 and 1503.<sup>5</sup> In 1852 it had a pyramidal cap. A timber-framed south porch was added in the 16th century or early 17th.<sup>6</sup>

The fabric of both nave and chancel was said to be in good order in 1724.<sup>7</sup> At some time before the mid 19th century box pews and a west gallery were installed.<sup>8</sup> In 1854–5 the body of the church was entirely rebuilt to the designs of Henry Woodyer in memory of J. S. Broadwood of Lyne House in Newdigate (Surr.) (d. 1851) and at the expense chiefly of his four sons. At the same time the tower was restored and heightened at the expense of J. S. Broadwood's brother Thomas, of Holmbush in Lower Beeding, its pyramidal cap being replaced by a battlemented parapet. The stone for all the new work was brought from Holmbush.<sup>9</sup>

The only surviving medieval fitting in the church

<sup>67</sup> *Tax. Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), 134.

<sup>68</sup> *Inq. Non.* (Rec. Com.), 388.

<sup>69</sup> *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), i. 319.

<sup>70</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. I/25/3 (1615, 1635); cf. Ep. I/26/3, p. 17.

<sup>71</sup> *Ibid.* TD/W 104.

<sup>72</sup> *Ibid.* Ep. I/25/3 (1635).

<sup>73</sup> P.R.O., E 126/16, ff. 343, 416, 435; cf. *S.A.C.* v. 260.

<sup>74</sup> W.S.R.O., TD/W 104.

<sup>75</sup> *Ibid.* Ep. I/29/163/22; cf. Horsham Mus. MS. 358.

<sup>76</sup> Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 378.

<sup>77</sup> *Rep. Com. Eccl. Revenues*, 282–3.

<sup>78</sup> W.S.R.O., TD/W 104.

<sup>79</sup> B.L. Add. MS. 39344, f. 122.

<sup>80</sup> *S.A.C.* lxi. 112.

<sup>81</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. I/23/5, f. 49v.; Ep. I/23/7, f. 33.

<sup>82</sup> B.L. Add. MS. 39362, f. 102v.

<sup>83</sup> *Ibid.* 39344, f. 122.

<sup>84</sup> *Ibid.*; mon. in ch.

<sup>85</sup> B.L. Add. MS. 39362, f. 103; W.S.R.O., Ep. I/22/1 (1636).

<sup>86</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. I/22/1 (1662).

<sup>87</sup> *Ibid.* (1729); B.L. Add. MS. 39344, f. 124.

<sup>88</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. I/26/3, p. 17.

<sup>89</sup> *Ibid.* Ep. I/22/1 (1762).

<sup>90</sup> *Ibid.* Par. 163/1/2/1; B.L. Add. MS. 39344, ff. 125–6; *V.C.H. Suss.* vi (1), 79.

<sup>91</sup> *S.A.C.* xxv. 220; B.L. Add. MSS. 39344, f. 126; 39362, ff. 105–6.

<sup>92</sup> W.S.R.O., Par. 163/5/1; cf. *Rep. Com. Eccl. Revenues*, 282–3.

<sup>93</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. I/22A/1 (1884); Ep. I/22A/2 (1844).

<sup>94</sup> P.R.O., HO 129/87/2/4/16.

<sup>95</sup> E. F. Synnott, *Five Yrs.' Hell in a Country Par.*; *Crockford* (1926).

<sup>96</sup> *Brighton Evening Argus*, 15 Mar. 1963; cf. below.

<sup>97</sup> *Story of the Forest: St. Saviour's Ch., Colgate, 1871–1971*, 31 (copy in W.S.R.O. libr.); *W. Suss. Gaz.* 5 Apr. 1979.

<sup>98</sup> *S.R.S.* xlv. 45. The new dedic. was introduced by 1875, and was that of the med. priory: *V.C.H. Suss.* ii. 63; O.S. Map 6", Suss. III (1874–9 edn.).

<sup>99</sup> F. W. Steer, *Rusper Ch. Guide*, pl. 2.

<sup>1</sup> B.L. Add. MS. 36629, f. 222.

<sup>2</sup> *S.R.S.* xlv. 46.

<sup>3</sup> B.L. Add. MS. 36629, f. 222.

<sup>4</sup> W.S.R.O., PD 2013, f. 36.

<sup>5</sup> *S.R.S.* xlv. 45.

<sup>6</sup> Steer, *Ch. Guide*, pl. 2.

<sup>7</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. I/26/3, p. 16.

<sup>8</sup> *Ibid.* PD 2013, f. 36.

<sup>9</sup> *Ibid.* Par. 163/4/2; Steer, *Ch. Guide*, 1, 4.



is the monumental brass to John Kingsfold and his wife, of c. 1370.<sup>10</sup> Another brass commemorates Thomas Chaloner (d. c. 1533) and his wife.<sup>11</sup> The chest sometimes described as medieval<sup>12</sup> is 17th-century, and a candelabrum in the north aisle, said to have been found in the rectory pond and to be medieval,<sup>13</sup> is apparently Victorian.<sup>14</sup> Post-medieval fittings include another candelabrum in the nave presented in 1770 by Edmund Mills of Court House,<sup>15</sup> and six bells cast by William Eldridge in 1699,<sup>16</sup> which replace four mentioned in 1553.<sup>17</sup> A post-Reformation boarded screen of three arches, like that at Warminghurst, was removed during the restoration of 1854–5.<sup>18</sup> In 1553 there were a silver chalice and a cup.<sup>19</sup> The registers begin in 1560.<sup>20</sup>

**NONCONFORMITY.** One recusant was recorded in the 1580s.<sup>21</sup> In the 1660s at least six parishioners were Quakers, some of them refusing to pay rates and tithes and to have their children baptized;<sup>22</sup> in 1667–8 Quakers met at John Steere's house in the parish.<sup>23</sup> Two Baptists were also mentioned in 1662.<sup>24</sup> In 1676 there were 16 dissenters in the parish,<sup>25</sup> and in 1724 three Quakers and five Baptists.<sup>26</sup> The schoolmaster in 1762 was a non-conformist.<sup>27</sup>

A building was registered for worship by Independents, who included a shopkeeper and a miller, in 1820,<sup>28</sup> and another, Carylls Farm, in 1853, registration of the latter being cancelled in 1866.<sup>29</sup> A cottage was being used for a weekly Congregational service on Sundays in 1887.<sup>30</sup> Stammerham Farm in the west end of the parish was registered for worship by an unnamed sect in 1840.<sup>31</sup> The brick Methodist chapel at Faygate was built in 1885 by T. A. Denny of Beedingwood in Lower Beeding.<sup>32</sup> At first Sunday morning services were attended by 30 or 40 people, and in 1940 the building could seat 100.<sup>33</sup> There was apparently never a resident minister.<sup>34</sup> By 1962, when Methodist services ceased, congregations had declined to two or three.<sup>35</sup> The building had previously also been used for Church of England

services, and later became an Anglican church.<sup>36</sup>

**EDUCATION.** Two small schools taught by a master and a dame were recorded in the parish in 1762.<sup>37</sup> A parish school was built in the village by subscription in 1814–15.<sup>38</sup> It was presumably the same as the National school which existed by 1818 and which c. 1840 stood south of the Star inn. In 1818 fifty-nine boys and 34 girls attended.<sup>39</sup> By 1833 the number of pupils had fallen to 54.<sup>40</sup> In 1846–7 eleven boys and 29 girls attended on weekdays besides another 6 of each on Sundays only; there were then a paid mistress and two paid monitors.<sup>41</sup> Attendance averaged 40 in 1855<sup>42</sup> and 1867 and was 42 on the return day in 1871. In 1867 the school was said to be supported by the rector and one large landowner, presumably H. F. Broadwood of Lyne House in Newdigate (Surr.); at the same date there was also a rival dame school in the parish, attended by c. 12 children said to be mostly of a 'superior' class, who paid 6d. each a week.<sup>43</sup>

A new National school was built in 1872 on a site given by H. F. Broadwood, who also undertook to make up any deficiency in the income from fees. An annual grant was being received in the same year.<sup>44</sup> A school board was formed voluntarily for the parish in 1874.<sup>45</sup> Average attendance at the school had risen by 1893 to 77 and by 1903–4 to 93.<sup>46</sup> From a peak of 104 in 1922 it fell later to 57 in 1938.<sup>47</sup> In 1981 the school, as Rusper county primary school, had 43 pupils on the roll; most older children then went to school in Horsham.<sup>48</sup>

**CHARITIES FOR THE POOR.** Almshouses at Stammerham, possibly the place of that name in Rusper rather than its namesake in Horsham, were mentioned in 1532,<sup>49</sup> but are not heard of again. Henry Cruttenden devised £30 by will dated 1786 for the benefit of the poor, but there is no record that the income was ever received.<sup>50</sup> Miss G. Fitzgerald by will proved 1924 devised £25 for the same purpose; the income was being received in 1962.<sup>51</sup>

<sup>10</sup> *S.A.C.* lxxix. 109.

<sup>11</sup> *Ibid.* 110; *ibid.* xlv. 116–17.

<sup>12</sup> e.g. Steer, *Ch. Guide*, 1.

<sup>13</sup> *Country Life*, 17 Feb. 1955.

<sup>14</sup> Steer, *Ch. Guide*, 7.

<sup>15</sup> *Country Life*, 17 Feb. 1955; cf. B.L. Add. MS. 5698, f. 219, reading 1764.

<sup>16</sup> Elphick, *Bells*, 375.

<sup>17</sup> *S.A.C.* liii. 212.

<sup>18</sup> *Ibid.* xxxix. 35, 51.

<sup>19</sup> *Ibid.* liii. 212; cf. *ibid.* liv. 211.

<sup>20</sup> W.S.R.O., Par. 163/1.

<sup>21</sup> *Cal. Assize Rec. Suss. Eliz. I*, p. 235.

<sup>22</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. 1/22/1 (1662); *S.A.C.* xvi. 69; *S.R.S.* xlix. 133–4.

<sup>23</sup> *S.A.C.* lv. 79.

<sup>24</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. 1/22/1 (1662); cf. *S.R.S.* xlix. 134.

<sup>25</sup> *S.A.C.* xlv. 147.

<sup>26</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. 1/26/3, p. 17.

<sup>27</sup> *Ibid.* Ep. 1/22/1 (1762).

<sup>28</sup> P.R.O., RG 31/1, Chich. archdeac. no. 95.

<sup>29</sup> G.R.O. Worship Reg. no. 655.

<sup>30</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1887).

<sup>31</sup> P.R.O., RG 31/1, Chich. archdeac. no. 224.

<sup>32</sup> Surr. R.O., Kingston, 456/6/2; cf. O.S. Map 6", Suss. XIV. NW. (1899 edn.).

<sup>33</sup> *Brighton Evening Argus*, 15 Mar. 1963; *Methodist Ch Bldg. Return* (1940).

<sup>34</sup> e.g. *Kelly's Dir. Horsham* (1957).

<sup>35</sup> *Brighton Evening Argus*, 15 Mar. 1963.

<sup>36</sup> Above, church.

<sup>37</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. 1/22/1 (1762).

<sup>38</sup> *Ibid.* Par. 163/25/3, 7.

<sup>39</sup> *Educ. of Poor Digest*, 967; W.S.R.O., TD/W 104; cf. *ibid.* Par. 163/1/2/1, p. 23.

<sup>40</sup> *Educ. Enq. Abstract*, 979.

<sup>41</sup> *Nat. Soc. Inquiry*, 1846–7, Suss. 12–13.

<sup>42</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. 1/47/4.

<sup>43</sup> *Rep. Com. on Children and Women in Agric.* 79; *Returns relating to Elem. Educ.* H.C. 201, pp. 396–7 (1871), lv.

<sup>44</sup> W.S.R.O., E 163/5/1; P.R.O., ED 7/123.

<sup>45</sup> *List of Sch. Boards, 1881* [C. 2873], p. 138, H.C. (1881), lxxii.

<sup>46</sup> *Return of Schs. 1893* [C. 7529], p. 610, H.C. (1894), lxxv; *Public Elem. Schs. 1906* [Cd. 3182], p. 640, H.C. (1906), lxxxvi.

<sup>47</sup> *Bd. of Educ., List 21, 1922* (H.M.S.O.), 342; 1938, 403.

<sup>48</sup> Inf. from the headmistress, Miss A. Crook.

<sup>49</sup> *S.A.C.* v. 259; cf. above, p. 111 n. 9.

<sup>50</sup> *Char. Don.* H.C. 511, pp. 1264–5 (1816), xvi (2); 30th *Rep. Com. Char.* 642.

<sup>51</sup> *Char. Com. files.*



# TIPNOAK HUNDRED

**T**IPNOAK hundred, so called by 1248,<sup>1</sup> was originally Henfield hundred;<sup>2</sup> it included the large estates of the bishop and of the dean and chapter of Chichester in Henfield, Albourne, and Woodmancote and descended with the bishop's manor of Stretham in Henfield.<sup>3</sup> Between 1332 and 1525 Tipnoak was sometimes called a half-hundred for fiscal purposes.<sup>4</sup> Later, however, it was itself divided into half-hundreds; in 1605 the two constables served for the half-hundred of Henfield and the half-hundred of Bishopshurst,<sup>5</sup> areas which were probably the same as the upper and lower halves of the hundred mentioned in 1725.<sup>6</sup>

In 1086 the hundred included Henfield (i.e. Stretham), Woodmancote, and Wantley manors.<sup>7</sup> Later it comprised Albourne, Henfield, and Woodmancote parishes,<sup>8</sup> divided into the tithings of Bishopshurst (in Albourne), Buckwish, Chestham, Intithing, and Oreham in Henfield, and Bilsborough or Blackstone in Woodmancote.<sup>9</sup> Tenants of Ewhurst manor in Shermanbury who held land at Chestham owed suit to the hundred court in the 14th century; the custom was reinforced in 1378 after lapsing for many years.<sup>10</sup>

There was a prison at Henfield in 1262–3,<sup>11</sup> and in 1288 the bishop claimed the assize of bread and of ale, gallows, tumbrel, return of writs, and estreats of fines.<sup>12</sup> During the 13th century the bishops' stewards usurped the collection of the common fine from the sheriff.<sup>13</sup> Extensive franchises were claimed in 1651,<sup>14</sup> but it is not clear how far they were then exercised. The sheriff's tourn of Heathen Burials, which the men of Henfield were bound to attend in 1279,<sup>15</sup> and at which the headboroughs of the six tithings of Tipnoak appeared without making any presentments in the 1370s,<sup>16</sup> may have been held at Steyning.<sup>17</sup>

There are hundred court rolls for various years between 1504 and 1643,<sup>18</sup> and for the period 1670–1935.<sup>19</sup> Until the 17th century there were both a three-weekly court and a thrice-yearly lawday.<sup>20</sup> The former held the assize of bread and of ale in the later 14th century,<sup>21</sup> and in 1651 was said to be still usually kept; it could try actions under £2 in value and the annual profit was then said to be £6 4s. 1d.<sup>22</sup> In the later 14th century the lawdays were held on the Monday after Michaelmas, the Monday after Twelfth Day (6 January), and the Monday after Hockday.<sup>23</sup> By 1527 only two were

<sup>1</sup> *P.N. Notts.* (E.P.N.S.), p. xxxvi; cf. *P.R.O.*, JUST 1/912A, rot. 43.

<sup>2</sup> *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 390, 446; *Pipe R.* 1188 (*P.R.S.* xxxviii), 188.

<sup>3</sup> *S.A.C.* xxiii. 242; lxxxii. 27; *S.R.S.* xxxi. 123. In 1316 it was said in error to belong to Wm. de Braose: *Feud. Aids*, v. 135. <sup>4</sup> *S.R.S.* x. 280; lvi. 70; *S.A.C.* l. 169.

<sup>5</sup> *W.S.R.O.*, Ep. VI/12/9, f. 1v.

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.* Ep. VI/42/1, p. 549.

<sup>7</sup> *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 390, 446.

<sup>8</sup> *Cal. Inq. Misc.* i, p. 274; *Feud. Aids*, v. 135; *S.R.S.* x. 165, 280; lvi. 70–1; *Census*, 1801, 1841.

<sup>9</sup> *P.R.O.*, JUST 1/912A, rot. 43; *E.S.R.O.*, QCR/2/1/EW 1–3; *S.R.S.* xxxi. 123; xlvi, p. 260; *S.N.Q.* ii. 82; *S.A.C.* xxiii. 241; below, Henfield, local govt. and public servs. Bilsborough and Blackstone were apparently alternative names for one tithing.

<sup>10</sup> *S.N.Q.* i. 47–8; below, Henfield, econ. hist. (agric.).

<sup>11</sup> *P.R.O.*, JUST 1/912A, rot. 43.

<sup>12</sup> *Ibid.* JUST 1/924, rot. 64; cf. *Plac. de Quo Warr.* (Rec. Com.), 758–9.

<sup>13</sup> *S.A.C.* lxxxii. 31–2.

<sup>14</sup> *Ibid.* xxiii. 241; cf. *W.S.R.O.*, Ep. VI/44/1, m. 57.

<sup>15</sup> *Plac. de Quo Warr.* 759.

<sup>16</sup> *S.R.S.* xlvi, pp. 259–60.

<sup>17</sup> *V.C.H. Suss.* vi (1), 194.

<sup>18</sup> *W.S.R.O.*, Ep. VI/12/1, ff. 9–50, 61–2; Ep. VI/12/2, ff. 1–92; Ep. VI/12/3, ff. 17v–20; Ep. VI/12/4–6, 9–10.

<sup>19</sup> *Ibid.* Ep. VI/42/1–7.

<sup>20</sup> *S.N.Q.* i. 47; ii. 82; *S.R.S.* iii, p. 13; xxxi. 123; xlvi, p. 297.

<sup>21</sup> *S.N.Q.* ii. 82.

<sup>22</sup> *S.A.C.* xxiii. 241–2.

<sup>23</sup> *S.N.Q.* ii. 82.



held.<sup>24</sup> In the mid 16th century and earlier 17th business included the control of stray animals and the care of ditches and bridges,<sup>25</sup> but by 1670 the court merely elected officers.<sup>26</sup>

A coroner and a clerk were recorded in 1275.<sup>27</sup> In 1374 the beadle received a free dinner or 1*d.* in lieu on court days.<sup>28</sup> Officers mentioned between the late 16th century and the earlier 19th were a bailiff or bailiffs, a receiver,<sup>29</sup> an alderman,<sup>30</sup> a constable or constables,<sup>31</sup> and a water bailiff.<sup>32</sup>

In 1630 the hundred view was held on Henfield common.<sup>33</sup> The site was presumably the place on the Henfield–Woodmancote boundary called from 1647 the hundred steddle, which is roughly central in the hundred.<sup>34</sup> It seems likely that 'the hundred place called Tipnoak', mentioned in 1552<sup>35</sup> and evidently marked by a prominent tree, was the same.<sup>36</sup>

<sup>24</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. VI/12/2, ff. 12, 22, 37v.; cf. Ep. VI/12/6, 9; Ep. VI/42/1–7.

<sup>25</sup> Ibid. Ep. VI/12/6, p. 22; Ep. VI/12/9, f. 1.

<sup>26</sup> Ibid. Ep. VI/42/1, p. 1.

<sup>27</sup> *Rot. Hund.* (Rec. Com.), ii. 203.

<sup>28</sup> *S.R.S.* xxxi. 122.

<sup>29</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. VI/12/9, f. 1; Ep. VI/45/2, f. 217; *S.R.S.* lviii, p. 240.

<sup>30</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. VI/12/9, f. 1.

<sup>31</sup> Ibid. Ep. VI/12/6, p. 23; E.S.R.O., QCR/2/1/EW 1–2; Horsham Mus. MS. 243; *S.R.S.* v. 94; above.

<sup>32</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. VI/12/8; cf. below, Henfield, local govt. and public servs.

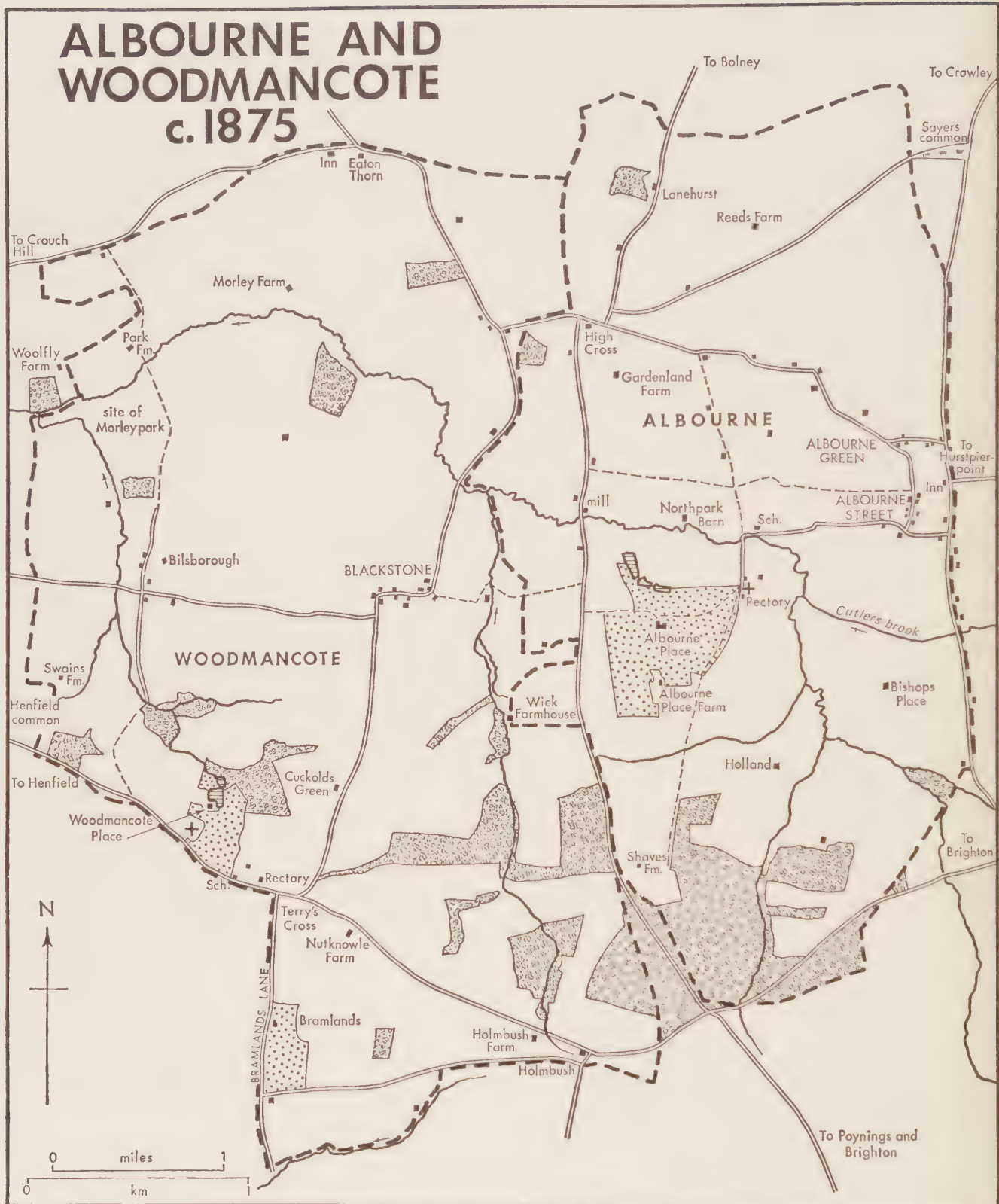
<sup>33</sup> Ibid. Ep. VI/45/2, f. 217.

<sup>34</sup> *S.N.Q.* vii. 123–4; W.S.R.O., Ep. VI/44/1, m. 4; cf. *ibid.* TD/W 157, 167.

<sup>35</sup> *P.N. Suss.* (E.P.N.S.), i. 214–15.

<sup>36</sup> *S.N.Q.* vii. 123; the meeting place commemorated by Moustows Man. in Henfield seems to have been for the ct. of Stretham man. in Henfield rather than that of Tipnoak hund.: *ibid.* 123–4; cf. below, Henfield, local govt. and public servs.







# ALBOURNE

ALBOURNE<sup>1</sup> lies on the west side of the London-Brighton road two miles (3.2 km.) north of the South Downs, and forms a salient of Bramber rape into Lewes rape. In 1881 it had 1,763 a., and in 1971 the area was given as 713 ha.<sup>2</sup> In 1985 some land was gained from Woodmancote.<sup>3</sup> Albourne was in West Sussex from 1889, but in 1908 was transferred to East Sussex,<sup>4</sup> being returned to West Sussex in 1974. The ancient parish was roughly rectangular in shape, c. 2½ miles (4 km.) from north to south and 1¼ miles (2 km.) from east to west. The western boundary had an irregular outline near Wick Farmhouse, through the dining room of which it ran;<sup>5</sup> Wick manor was apparently said to be in Albourne in 1267,<sup>6</sup> but seems always thereafter to have been described as in Woodmancote. After 1985 the whole farmhouse lay in Albourne. Much of the eastern boundary followed the modern London-Brighton road.

The southern half of the parish,<sup>7</sup> lying on the Gault clay and Lower Greensand outcrops, is rolling country with steep-sided valleys, rising to over 150 ft. near the southern boundary, and dominated by Wolstonbury Hill on the south-east horizon. The Lower Greensand, which is capped by thin spreads of plateau gravel, forms two ridges, one of which carries Albourne Place and Bishops Place, the two chief manor houses of the parish, while the other gives the site for the modern village at Albourne Street, as it does for the village of Hurstpierpoint further east. The northern half of the parish, on Weald clay, is flatter and lies mostly below 100 ft.

The parish drains northwards and westwards to the river Adur. The chief stream runs roughly east-west between the two Lower Greensand ridges. It seems likely to be the 'alder stream' from which the parish derives its name,<sup>8</sup> and was certainly the Albourne brook in which trout were caught in 1715;<sup>9</sup> it may also be the Spertbrook river mentioned in 1650.<sup>10</sup> It was called Cutlers brook in 1758 and later.<sup>11</sup> In 1875 it was said to overflow periodically, when it prevented many parishioners from attending church.<sup>12</sup> Tenants evidently of Bishopshurst manor

in 1737 had the right to take water from a spring south-west of Albourne Street beside the cottage called Spring Cottage;<sup>13</sup> by 1976 the spring had been enclosed in a brick structure.<sup>14</sup> The soil of the parish was said in 1830 to be more productive than was usual in the Weald.<sup>15</sup> In 1984 land use was divided nearly equally between pasture and arable.<sup>16</sup>

Shooting in woods at Albourne and at Wick (in Woodmancote) was mentioned in 1714-15.<sup>17</sup> The Albourne woods were presumably in the south, where most woodland lay later.<sup>18</sup> In 1838 there were 120 a. of woods in Albourne.<sup>19</sup>

A park at Albourne manor was mentioned in 1502;<sup>20</sup> in 1578<sup>21</sup> and apparently earlier<sup>22</sup> it was leased. It still seems to have existed as a park in the 17th century,<sup>23</sup> but by 1743 had been thrown into Albourne Place farm.<sup>24</sup> The park seems to have surrounded Albourne Place on all sides, extending northwards as far as Northpark Farm;<sup>25</sup> land called North parks formed part of Albourne Place farm in 1779.<sup>26</sup> A serpentine fish pond lay north of the house c. 1840;<sup>27</sup> by 1875 it had been divided into three linked ponds.<sup>28</sup> There was still parkland all round Albourne Place in the 1870s, but by 1909 its extent had been reduced,<sup>29</sup> and by the mid 20th century the park had gone.<sup>30</sup>

Albourne church lies in the centre of the parish, on a road running north-south which seems to be old,<sup>31</sup> and near the alder stream which gave the parish its name.<sup>32</sup> There is no evidence, however, for a nucleated settlement near it in the Middle Ages, and the manor house and Albourne Place farm are ¼ to ½ mile to the south-west. In 1679 there were two houses by the church, the rectory to the south-west, and a house to the west<sup>33</sup> which survived in 1850, when there was also a house north of the church.<sup>34</sup> The house to the west had gone by 1875.<sup>35</sup> In 1984 there were only the former rectory and a house north-east of the church. Traces of other houses are said to have been found along the road south of the former rectory.<sup>36</sup>

The modern village lies ½ mile north-east of the

<sup>1</sup> This article was written in 1984 and revised in 1986. Topographical details in introductory section based mainly on O.S. Maps 1/25,000, TQ 21/31 (1975 edn.); 6", Suss. XXXVIII, LII (1879 edn.). Cdr. J. E. Lewis, Inholmes Fm., Albourne, and other local people named below kindly supplied much inf.

<sup>2</sup> *Census*, 1881, 1971.

<sup>3</sup> Inf. from the secretariat, W. Suss. C.C.

<sup>4</sup> L.G.B. Prov. Orders Conf. (No. 6) Act, 1907, 7 Edw. VII, c. 156 (Local).

<sup>5</sup> Inf. from Mrs. M. Else, Wick Fmho.

<sup>6</sup> *Cal. Chart. R.* 1257-1300, 82.

<sup>7</sup> Geol. details from Geol. Surv. Map 1", drift, sheet 318 (1938 edn.); White, *Geol. of Brighton and Worthing*, 72.

<sup>8</sup> M. Gelling, *Place-Names in the Landscape*, 257.

<sup>9</sup> *S.A.C.* xxv. 171; Trussell Ho., mentioned there, is evidently the modern Truslers Hill Fm.

<sup>10</sup> W.S.R.O., Cap. 1/30/2, f. 425.

<sup>11</sup> *Ibid.* Wiston MS. 5198, p. 9; 48 Geo. III, c. 101 (Local and Personal).

<sup>12</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. II/14A/1 (1875).

<sup>13</sup> Inscr. on bldg.; the date is wrongly transcribed as 1550 at e.g. *W. Suss. Gaz.* 10 June 1976. For the spring's location within Bishopshurst man. cf. below, manors.

<sup>14</sup> *W. Suss. Gaz.* 10 June 1976.

<sup>15</sup> Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 288.

<sup>16</sup> Inf. from Cdr. Lewis.

<sup>17</sup> *S.A.C.* xxv. 170, 175.

<sup>18</sup> Gardner, *Suss. Map* (1778-83); *250 Yrs. of Map-making in Suss.* ed. H. Margary, pls. 20, 27.

<sup>19</sup> W.S.R.O., TD/E 104.

<sup>20</sup> Westm. Abbey Mun. 4023.

<sup>21</sup> *Acts of P.C.* 1577-8, 242-3.

<sup>22</sup> P.R.O., C 1/501, no. 15.

<sup>23</sup> *Wiston Archives*, i, pp. 1-2; cf. P.R.O., C 142/738, no. 20.

<sup>24</sup> Below, econ. hist.

<sup>25</sup> Cf. W.S.R.O., TD/E 104; O.S. Map 6", Suss. XXXVIII (1879 edn.).

<sup>26</sup> *Wiston Archives*, i, p. 387.

<sup>27</sup> W.S.R.O., TD/E 104.

<sup>28</sup> O.S. Map 6", Suss. XXXVIII (1879 edn.).

<sup>29</sup> *Ibid.* XXXVIII (1879 edn.); XXXVIII. SE. (1899 and later edns.).

<sup>30</sup> Local inf.

<sup>31</sup> Cf. below.

<sup>32</sup> Above.

<sup>33</sup> W.S.R.O., Cap. 1/29/18; for the rectory, below, church.

<sup>34</sup> W.S.R.O., PD 2013, f. 25; cf. *ibid.* TD/E 104.

<sup>35</sup> O.S. Map 6", Suss. XXXVIII (1879 edn.).

<sup>36</sup> Inf. from Mr. J. Prizeman, The Old Rectory, Albourne.



church near the eastern parish boundary. The name Albourne Street was used in 1594, apparently to describe what was later the village street; it was called the village street of Albourne in 1619.<sup>37</sup> The fact that that street lies parallel to the then existing main road, the modern London–Brighton road, and the regular layout of houses and plots there, all of which in 1681 apparently belonged to tenants of Bishopshurst manor,<sup>38</sup> suggests the possibility that Albourne was a planned settlement laid out by the lord of Bishopshurst. There were c. 13 houses in 1681,<sup>39</sup> and in 1984 several buildings of the 17th century or earlier survived in the Street, which forms a hollow-way at its southern end. A notable example is Gallops on the east side, whose low north range may incorporate part of the timber frame of a late medieval hall house. The south cross wing is 17th-century, and is contemporary with a rebuilding of the north range, in which some earlier features, notably a dais beam, were incorporated. The former entrance door has the date 1661 formed in nails, together with the initials E.K., presumably for Edward Kempe, a mid 17th-century tenant of Bishopshurst.<sup>40</sup> There is much red brick herringbone infill, and some sandstone. The house was restored by W. H. Godfrey c. 1935, when 17th-century figured paintings, perhaps representing the story of the Prodigal Son, were discovered on the parlour wall plaster; they were transferred to Barbican House Museum, Lewes, where they remained in 1986.<sup>41</sup> Bounty Cottage and Souches on the west side are 16th-century in origin. Bounty Cottage was a four-bayed house whose two central bays, one long and one short, were for a hall and smoke bay. A plain crown-post roof survives over all but the north end. A chimney was inserted into the smoke bay perhaps in 1713,<sup>42</sup> and the house has also been extended at both ends and at the back. Souches, of five bays, had a central hall of one and a half bays and a smoke bay. In the later 16th century or earlier 17th a brick chimneystack was built in the smoke bay and a further bay was added on the north. Manor Cottage, south-east of the village on the London–Brighton road, was a small four-bayed building perhaps of the 14th century, containing a two-bayed hall with a central truss consisting of large arched braces, a sharply cambered collar beam, and a diminutive crown post; there was a two-storeyed bay at each end. The house was last inhabited c. 1937, and was used in 1956 as a nurseryman's store;<sup>43</sup> it was later demolished. Yew Tree House at the south end of the village was built c. 1830.

Around Albourne Green 300 yd. north of Albourne Street there were three or four houses in 1681<sup>44</sup> and six or seven in the mid 19th century.<sup>45</sup> Goldsmiths, on the east side of the former green, is

a 15th-century house of four-bayed plan, the two central bays being an open hall with crown-post roof. One hall bay was later made into a smoke bay, and perhaps c. 1600 a brick chimneystack was inserted in it, and an upper floor put into the hall. Inholmes Cottage, on the north side of the green, is probably 17th-century, and like Goldsmiths is faced with brick.

Further houses were built around Albourne Street and Albourne Green in the later 19th century and the 20th, including estates of privately owned and council houses. The two settlements thus by the mid 20th century became a single one, which in 1984 was still secluded despite its nearness to the London–Brighton road.

There has been much scattered settlement in the parish besides. Gardenland Farm and Holland were settlement sites in the 13th century;<sup>46</sup> Gardenland farmhouse remained in 1984, when it was called Priestfield Farm, but Holland had then been demolished. Albourne Place Farm is a timber-framed house, probably of the 17th century, with 19th- and 20th-century alterations. At least one house stood beside the modern London–Brighton road in 1679,<sup>47</sup> and by c. 1840 there were three or four, including the King's Head inn, on the Albourne side of the road, besides others on the Hurstpierpoint side.<sup>48</sup> Land fronting the Brighton road was offered for sale for building in 1899.<sup>49</sup> There was ribbon development along other roads by 1813,<sup>50</sup> which continued in the later 19th and 20th centuries.<sup>51</sup> A terrace of four brick cottages was built c. 1925 at High Cross in the north-west corner of the parish for workers on Reeds farm,<sup>52</sup> and two small groups of council houses were put up nearby in 1933.<sup>53</sup> Two larger houses were built on isolated sites in the 19th century: Lanehurst, on a low ridge in the north-west corner of the parish, an early 19th-century stuccoed building, which had a small park by 1896; and Clifton Down, built south of High Cross before 1896<sup>54</sup> and replaced in 1918<sup>55</sup> by the house called Woodpeckers in 1984, which has 'half-timbering' and hung tiles.

Thirty-five persons were taxed in Albourne in 1327, 24 in 1332,<sup>56</sup> and 33 in 1524.<sup>57</sup> There were c. 80 communicants in 1603<sup>58</sup> and 100 adults in 1676;<sup>59</sup> 33 adult male parishioners took the protestation in 1642.<sup>60</sup> In 1724 there were 25 families.<sup>61</sup> The population rose from 253 in 1801 to 395 in 1841, afterwards falling to 277 in 1901. A rapid and unexplained rise to 369 in 1911 was followed by another fall, after which the population rose steadily from 319 in 1921 to 637 in 1971. In 1981 it was 541.<sup>62</sup>

The Roman Greensand Way crossed the south end of the parish, traces of its *agger* being visible east of Shaves Farm.<sup>63</sup> The medieval east–west road from Hurstpierpoint to Henfield<sup>64</sup> passed through the

<sup>37</sup> W.S.R.O., S.A.S. MS. OR 48, ff. [5v., 10v.].

<sup>38</sup> Ibid. Cap. 1/29/18–19; below, pl. facing p. 128.

<sup>39</sup> W.S.R.O., Cap. 1/29/18–19.

<sup>40</sup> Ibid. S.A.S. MS. OR 48, f. [27].

<sup>41</sup> Inf. from the curator. The ho. is described, and the paintings illus., at *S.A.C.* lxxxiii. 2–14; *S.N.Q.* xvi. 335–6. Date over fireplace.

<sup>42</sup> *S.N.Q.* xiv. 206–7; xv. 246.

<sup>43</sup> W.S.R.O., Cap. 1/29/19; below, pl. facing p. 128.

<sup>44</sup> W.S.R.O., TD/E 104; O.S. Map 6", Suss. XXXVIII (1879 edn.). For the green, below, econ. hist.

<sup>45</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. VI/1/4, f. 105v.; cf. below, manors.

<sup>46</sup> W.S.R.O., Cap. 1/29/18.

<sup>47</sup> Ibid. TD/E 104.

<sup>48</sup> Ibid. Wiston MS. 85.

<sup>49</sup> 250 Yrs. of Mapmaking in Suss. pl. 20.

<sup>50</sup> O.S. Map 6", Suss. XXXVIII (1879 edn.); XXXVIII. SE. (1952 edn.); TQ 21 NE., TQ 21 NW. (1963 edn.).

<sup>51</sup> W.S.R.O., SP 534; for High Cross, below.

<sup>52</sup> W. D. Starley and M. Holt, *Albourne Village Guide* [early 1960s], 15.

<sup>53</sup> O.S. Map 6", XXXVIII. SE. (1899 edn.).

<sup>54</sup> Starley and Holt, *Albourne*, 16.

<sup>55</sup> *S.R.S.* x. 165, 280.

<sup>56</sup> Ibid. iv. 5.

<sup>57</sup> *S.A.C.* xlv. 144.

<sup>58</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. 1/26/3, p. 35.

<sup>59</sup> *Census*, 1801–1981.

<sup>60</sup> *S.A.C.* lxxvi. 8, 20, 31–2.

<sup>61</sup> Cf. below, Henfield, intro.; Woodmancote, intro.



parish further north; its route is not certain, though Church Lane was called the road from Hurstpierpoint to Albourne church in 1615.<sup>65</sup> The road from High Cross in the north-west to Sayers Common in Hurstpierpoint existed by 1681,<sup>66</sup> and that from High Cross to Albourne Green by 1724. The place name High Cross was recorded in 1724,<sup>67</sup> but the crossroads apparently alluded to does not lie on high ground. The High Cross to Albourne Green road was a turnpike between 1777 and 1868.<sup>68</sup> Hog Lane, named in 1620,<sup>69</sup> survived in 1984 as a footpath leading west from Albourne Street.

The north-south road which forms part of the western boundary of the parish was described as the Bolney-Poynings road in 1768.<sup>70</sup> The section south of High Cross was turnpiked in 1777<sup>71</sup> and the northern continuation in 1798;<sup>72</sup> both sections were disturnpiked in 1876.<sup>73</sup> Much of the eastern boundary of the parish follows the modern London-Brighton road, of which that section is therefore old. It was called the road from Newtimber to Sayers Common c. 1680.<sup>74</sup> The road was a turnpike between 1808 and 1880.<sup>75</sup> The section which bounds the parish was widened in the early 1930s.<sup>76</sup> A third north-south road was that past the church, which seems also to be old.<sup>77</sup> It was called Copyhold Lane in the 18th century<sup>78</sup> and in 1984.

The road through the southern tip of the parish from Muddleswood in Newtimber on the London-Brighton road towards Woodmancote was a turnpike from 1834, part being of new construction.<sup>79</sup>

There were three carriers to Brighton in 1903 and 1922. Motor buses ran to Brighton daily by 1927,<sup>80</sup> and in the early 1960s there were daily services to Lewes and Haywards Heath as well.<sup>81</sup>

The King's Head inn existed by 1825.<sup>82</sup> The original building, with two polygonal bay windows in its façade, fronted directly on the London-Brighton road.<sup>83</sup> It was replaced in the 1930s by a new building set back from the road, in modernistic style, and with canted wings and a copper dome.<sup>84</sup>

An iron reading room at Albourne Green was

built by the Borrer family before 1909,<sup>85</sup> and survived in 1984 as a house. A building east of the Street belonging to Sidney Hole of Inholmes Farm was used as a village hall between c. 1925<sup>86</sup> and 1977; in the latter year a new village hall was built nearby,<sup>87</sup> with a recreation ground to the east. There was a cricket ground south of Albourne Street c. 1955.<sup>88</sup> In 1959 the village cricket club amalgamated with that at Sayers Common in Hurstpierpoint, where matches were later played.<sup>89</sup>

Water was supplied to part of the parish from the Burgess Hill waterworks by 1909.<sup>90</sup>

James Starley (1831-81), inventor of the differential gearing used in bicycles, was born at Albourne.<sup>91</sup>

**MANORS AND OTHER ESTATES.** The manor of *ALBOURNE* was held of Stretham in Henfield in the Middle Ages.<sup>92</sup> It seems always to have descended with Lancing from c. 1200 until 1499,<sup>93</sup> and thereafter with Broadwater until 1510,<sup>94</sup> being held by members of the Malmeyns, Brock, and Radmyld families.<sup>95</sup> In 1512, however, it apparently belonged to George Nevill, Lord Bergavenny, who then had the advowson;<sup>96</sup> he had been dealing with the manor in 1503.<sup>97</sup> He was lord in 1521,<sup>98</sup> and after his death in 1535 the manor evidently descended with the advowson to his son Henry Nevill, Lord Bergavenny, who was lord at his death in 1587.<sup>99</sup> William Everard, taxed in the parish at £200 in 1524,<sup>1</sup> was apparently lessee of Albourne park,<sup>2</sup> and presumably also of the manor demesnes. Mary, daughter and heir of Henry Nevill, married Sir Thomas Fane (d. 1589), and in 1604 was confirmed in the barony of Despenser, previously in abeyance.<sup>3</sup> At her death in 1626 the manor passed to her grandson Mildmay Fane, who succeeded his father as earl of Westmorland in 1629,<sup>4</sup> and sold Albourne in 1639 to John Juxon of London,<sup>5</sup> brother of Bishop William Juxon. John was succeeded in 1655 by his son William (created Bt. 1660),<sup>6</sup> who conveyed the manor in 1665 to Sir John Fagg of Wiston.<sup>7</sup> Thereafter it descended with

<sup>65</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. II/17/62.

<sup>66</sup> Ibid. Cap. I/29/19.

<sup>67</sup> Budgen, *Suss. Map* (1724).

<sup>68</sup> 17 Geo. III, c. 74 (Priv. Act); 31 & 32 Vic. c. 99.

<sup>69</sup> W.S.R.O., S.A.S. MS. OR 48, f. [11].

<sup>70</sup> Ibid. Add. MS. 17101; cf. Budgen, *Suss. Map* (1724); Gardner, *Suss. Map* (1778-83).

<sup>71</sup> 17 Geo. III, c. 91 (Priv. Act).

<sup>72</sup> 38 Geo. III, c. 53 (Priv. Act). <sup>73</sup> 39 & 40 Vic. c. 39.

<sup>74</sup> W.S.R.O., Cap. I/29/18-19; cf. ibid. Cap. I/30/2, f. 424; ibid. S.A.S. MS. OR 124 (TS. cat.); Gardner, *Suss. Map* (1778-83).

<sup>75</sup> 48 Geo. III, c. 101 (Local and Personal); 36 & 37 Vic. c. 90.

<sup>76</sup> *Rep. on Road Fund, 1933-4* (H.M.S.O.), 17.

<sup>77</sup> Gardner, *Suss. Map* (1778-83); cf. above.

<sup>78</sup> W.S.R.O., S.A.S. MS. OR 56 (TS. cat.); ibid. Wiston MS. 5194, f. [12v.]; cf. Copyhold Cottage  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile N. of the ch.: O.S. Map 6", *Suss. XXXVIII* (1879 edn.).

<sup>79</sup> 4 & 5 Wm. IV, c. 10 (Local and Personal); 250 *Yrs. of Mapmaking in Suss.* pl. 27.

<sup>80</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1903 and later edns.).

<sup>81</sup> Starley and Holt, *Albourne*, 18.

<sup>82</sup> 250 *Yrs. of Mapmaking in Suss.* pl. 27.

<sup>83</sup> Starley and Holt, *Albourne*, 2.

<sup>84</sup> Below, pl. facing p. 129.

<sup>85</sup> O.S. Map 1/2,500, *Suss. XXXVIII*. 11 (1910 edn.); inf. from Cdr. Lewis.

<sup>86</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1922, 1927); *W. Suss. Gaz.* 10 June 1976; inf. from Cdr. Lewis.

<sup>87</sup> *Inscr. on bldg.*

<sup>88</sup> O.S. Map 6", TQ 21 NE. (1963 edn.).

<sup>89</sup> Inf. from Mr. B. Stevens, Albourne.

<sup>90</sup> W. Whitaker, *Water Supply of Suss., suppl.* (1911),

168; F. H. Edmunds, *Wells and Springs of Suss.* 25.

<sup>91</sup> *D.N.B.*; inf. from Cdr. Lewis.

<sup>92</sup> P.R.O., C 137/22, no. 21; C 139/163, no. 15; cf. *S.R.S.* xlvii, p. 249.

<sup>93</sup> *Cur. Reg. R.* iv. 242, 304-5; xii, p. 270; *Bk. of Fees*, ii. 689; *Feud. Aids*, v. 135; *S.R.S.* xi. 243; xxiii, p. 293; xlvii, p. 249; *S.N.Q.* vi. 73; P.R.O., C 137/22, no. 21; C 139/163, no. 15; C 145/30, no. 49; B.L. Add. MS. 39327, ff. 11, 20; cf. *V.C.H. Suss.* vi (1), 42.

<sup>94</sup> *Cal. Pat.* 1494-1509, 304; *S.R.S.* xix. 65; *S.N.Q.* vi. 73; cf. *V.C.H. Suss.* vi (1), 70.

<sup>95</sup> The statement at Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 288, that the Coombes fam. held land in the par. in the Middle Ages is based on a misinterpretation of a doc. which refers to Hawksbourne in Horsham. The Camoys fam. never owned Albourne, as stated at Elwes & Robinson, *W. Suss.* 1. <sup>96</sup> B.L. Add. MS. 39327, f. 3v.

<sup>97</sup> *Cal. Close*, 1500-9, p. 74.

<sup>98</sup> *L. & P. Hen. VIII*, iii (1), p. 514.

<sup>99</sup> *Complete Peerage*, s.v. Abergavenny; B.L. Add. MS. 39327, ff. 3v.-4; *S.R.S.* xxxiii, p. 22; xxxiv. 149.

<sup>1</sup> *S.R.S.* lvi. 71. <sup>2</sup> P.R.O., C 1501, no. 15; cf. *L. & P. Hen. VIII*, iii (2), p. 1144.

<sup>3</sup> *Complete Peerage*, s.v. Abergavenny, Despenser.

<sup>4</sup> P.R.O., C 142/738, no. 20; B.L. Add. MS. 39327, f. 21v.; *Complete Peerage*, s.v. Westmorland.

<sup>5</sup> *Wiston Archives*, i, p. 2.

<sup>6</sup> G.E.C. *Baronetage*, iii. 146; Comber, *Suss. Geneal. Horsham*, 194. The erroneous view that it was Bp. Juxon who owned and lived at Albourne Pla. was already held c. 1778; B.L. Add. MS. 5685, f. 17.

<sup>7</sup> *Wiston Archives*, i, p. 2.



Wiston; in 1671 it was settled on John's son and future heir Robert,<sup>8</sup> who was living there between the 1670s and 1690s,<sup>9</sup> and at least one other member of the family lived there in the 18th century.<sup>10</sup> During the 19th century the house was let.<sup>11</sup> The Revd. John Goring was one of the two chief landowners of the parish in 1866, and Mr. John Goring one of the three chief landowners in 1934.<sup>12</sup> The Goring family were benefactors to the parish in the 19th and 20th centuries, particularly to the church and the school.<sup>13</sup> The demesne farm, Albourne Place farm, was sold from the Wiston estate c. 1958, and Northpark farm of c. 107 a. was sold in 1967.<sup>14</sup> Between the early 1920s and his death in 1937 Sir Eric Geddes, M.P., rented the manor house, Albourne Place,<sup>15</sup> which was sold by Mr. John Goring c. 1948.<sup>16</sup>

Albourne Place<sup>17</sup> incorporates a late medieval range of high quality running east-west, with a crown-post roof of seven bays; it was jettied to south and east. In the mid 17th century east and west ranges were built running northwards from either end of it and forming a courtyard which was closed on the north side by a wall with a gateway.<sup>18</sup> At the same date the south range was cased in brick. The tall west range, which survived in 1984, has a double-pile plan and a seven-bayed west front. The rooms on its east side include the hall, the elaborately carved screens, service rooms and service staircase, and a large kitchen. On the west side are two large rooms, one smaller room richly panelled, and a grand staircase. The west front has tall windows interspersed with giant brick pilasters with moulded caps. In the courtyard front of the range the window frames are of oak, and there are a heavily rusticated brick door surround and decorative strips of rusticated brickwork. The casing of the courtyard side of the south range, and the surviving fragment of the east range, which was one-storeyed,<sup>19</sup> are in similar style.

The London connexions of the building owner John Juxon explain the advanced architectural style of the work, which is comparable to contemporary City buildings and to Lees Court (Kent), whose owner also had City links.<sup>20</sup> The work presumably dates from the 1640s, and may have been complete by 1647 when John Juxon's 'house called Albourne Place' was mentioned.<sup>21</sup> Juxon continued to live there in the 1650s.<sup>22</sup> The character of some of the

interior decoration, however, is early rather than mid 17th-century, and it is possible that some fittings, for instance the screens, the grand staircase (which seems to have been reset), and the wall panelling mentioned were brought from Wiston House when it was reduced in size by the Gorings in the mid 18th century.<sup>23</sup>

The main range appears to have been extensively remodelled in the late 18th century, when many rooms were redecorated and given new fireplace surrounds, and when the exterior was stuccoed; traces of the stucco could still be seen in 1984, and c. 1801 the building had been described as a large white house.<sup>24</sup> Between 1787 and c. 1840 most of the east range was demolished,<sup>25</sup> and between the latter date and 1875 one bay of the south range close to the centre was removed, thus dividing the medieval hall in two.<sup>26</sup> In 1924, and presumably earlier, the east part of that range was used as stables. The house was restored for Sir Eric Geddes before 1924, alterations made including the insertion of stone window frames on the west front of the west range.<sup>27</sup> At the same time a small formal garden was created on the east. In the 1970s the former stables were converted into a separate house.<sup>28</sup>

The manor of *BISHOPSHURST* formed a north-south strip running the whole length of the eastern side of the parish.<sup>29</sup> The name suggests that it may once have been part of an estate called Hurst which came to be divided between the bishops of Chichester and the Pierpoint family of Hurstpierpoint. The manor formed part of Bishopshurst prebend in Chichester cathedral, together with Shotford manor in Sidlesham;<sup>30</sup> as the Albourne portion of the prebend it was sometimes alternatively called *ALBOURNE* manor.<sup>31</sup>

From 1641 or earlier it was leased for three lives.<sup>32</sup> Joseph Henshaw, prebendary 1628–63,<sup>33</sup> leased it in 1641 for the lives of, among others, his brother Benjamin,<sup>34</sup> who was described as lord in 1650.<sup>35</sup> Thomas Henshaw was described as lord in 1664 and 1667,<sup>36</sup> and was lessee in 1674<sup>37</sup> and 1679.<sup>38</sup> In 1685 the lease was settled on his son Philip (d. 1753),<sup>39</sup> whose son, another Philip,<sup>40</sup> in 1796 or 1797 sold the lease to William Borrer of Albourne,<sup>41</sup> undertenant of the demesne lands since 1769.<sup>42</sup> At Borrer's death in 1797 the lease passed to his son and namesake<sup>43</sup> (d. 1832), whose son, another namesake<sup>44</sup> (d. 1862),<sup>45</sup>

<sup>8</sup> *Wiston Archives*, i, pp. 317, 382; cf. *V.C.H. Suss.* vi (1), 262.

<sup>9</sup> *Wiston Archives*, i, pp. 1, 78, 157, 385; *W.S.R.O.*, *Wiston MS.* 5427.

<sup>10</sup> *S.A.C.* xxv, 174, 189; *Hickstead Pla. Archives*, ed. J. Brent, pp. 5, 35; cf. *Beauties of Eng. and Wales*, *Suss.* 105.

<sup>11</sup> Edwards, *Brighton Rd.* 82; Horsfield, *Hist. Suss.* ii, 255; *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1845 and later edns.); *Wiston Archives*, ii, p. 1.

<sup>12</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1866, 1934).

<sup>13</sup> Below, church; educ.

<sup>14</sup> Inf. from Mr. J. Goring; cf. *W.S.R.O.*, SP 790.

<sup>15</sup> *Country Life*, 13 Sept. 1924, pp. 398–404; *Who Was Who*, 1929–40.

<sup>16</sup> Inf. from Mr. Goring.

<sup>17</sup> Described and fully illus. at *Country Life*, 13 Sept 1924, pp. 398–404; cf. below, pl. facing p. 128.

<sup>18</sup> *B.L. Add. MS.* 5672, f. 27.

<sup>19</sup> Ibid. <sup>20</sup> J. Summerson, *Archit. in Brit. 1530 to 1830* (1969 edn.), 89–94; J. Newman, *NE. and E. Kent* (1976 edn.), 366–8 and pl. 82.

<sup>21</sup> *S.R.S.* xxix, p. 120.

<sup>22</sup> *Danny Archives*, ed. J. Wooldridge, pp. 76–7.

<sup>23</sup> *V.C.H. Suss.* vi (1), 262.

<sup>24</sup> Edwards, *Brighton Rd.* 82.

<sup>25</sup> *B.L. Add. MS.* 5672, f. 27; *W.S.R.O.*, TD/E 104.

<sup>26</sup> *O.S. Map 6"*, *Suss.* XXXVIII (1879 edn.).

<sup>27</sup> *Country Life*, 13 Sept. 1924, pp. 400, 403–4.

<sup>28</sup> Inf. from Mrs. J. Gordon, Albourne Pla.

<sup>29</sup> e.g. *W.S.R.O.*, Cap. I/29/18–19; *ibid.* *Wiston MS.* 5797.

<sup>30</sup> *S.N.Q.* xv, 20–2. <sup>31</sup> e.g. Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 289 n.; *P.R.O.*, C 54/3543, no. 14. For the names of the prebendaries, Le Neve, *Fasti*, 1300–1541, *Chich.* 14–16; 1541–1857, *Chich.* 19–21.

<sup>32</sup> *S.N.Q.* xv, 20–1.

<sup>33</sup> Le Neve, *Fasti*, 1541–1857, *Chich.* 20.

<sup>34</sup> *S.N.Q.* xv, 20–1.

<sup>35</sup> *W.S.R.O.*, Cap. I/30/2, f. 423.

<sup>36</sup> Ibid. *S.A.S. MS. OR* 48, ff. [31, 35].

<sup>37</sup> Ibid. *S.A.S. MS. OR* 53 (TS. cat.).

<sup>38</sup> Ibid. Cap. I/29/18.

<sup>39</sup> *S.N.Q.* xv, 21; *E.S.R.O.*, SAS/E 438; *V.C.H. Suss.* vi (2), 113.

<sup>40</sup> Berry, *Suss. Geneal.* annot. Comber, 53.

<sup>41</sup> Ibid. 6a; *W.S.R.O.*, *Wiston MS.* 5198, p. 64; Elwes & Robinson, *W. Suss.* 4 and n.

<sup>42</sup> *W.S.R.O.*, *S.A.S. MS. OR* 40 (TS. cat.).

<sup>43</sup> Elwes & Robinson, *W. Suss.* 4 n.

<sup>44</sup> *V.C.H. Suss.* vii, 177.

<sup>45</sup> *D.N.B.*



had Bishops Place farm, of 307 a., c. 1840.<sup>46</sup> At the death in 1863 of the last named William's brother Nathaniel<sup>47</sup> the lease reverted to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, who c. 1872 sold the freehold to the Revd. John Goring;<sup>48</sup> thereafter the manor descended with Albourne. It remained part of the Goring estate in 1985.<sup>49</sup>

In 1681 the manor house of Bishopshurst occupied a site near Albourne Street south-east of the modern Yew Tree House;<sup>50</sup> the building had gone by c. 1840.<sup>51</sup> Bishops Place, the later manor house, alternatively known in the 19th century as Albourne House,<sup>52</sup> lies  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile to the south, beyond Cutlers brook. It is a tall, three-storeyed, timber-framed building of the late 17th century, which retains an original stair in its rear outshot. Over the hall fireplace is a stone plaque dated 1597 and naming Philip Henshaw; since it predates the building, and since there is nothing to associate the Henshaws with the manor at such an early date, it was evidently brought from elsewhere. One bedroom was formerly decorated with panel portraits of bishops of Chichester, apparently of the 17th century.<sup>53</sup> Before 1872 the building was converted into three labourers' cottages,<sup>54</sup> but by 1976 it was again a single house.<sup>55</sup>

William Borrer (d. 1797) and his son and grandson of the same name from 1796 built up additionally, in the north-east quarter of the parish, an estate composed of copyholds of Bishopshurst manor, including the future Inholmes farm. By c. 1840 it comprised 204 a., and by 1854, when the copyholds were enfranchised by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, c. 250 a.<sup>56</sup> In 1910 William Borrer owned Inholmes farm, of 249 a.;<sup>57</sup> from him it descended with Pakyns in Hurstpierpoint to his daughter, Mrs. Orlebar,<sup>58</sup> who had it in 1946.<sup>59</sup> It was afterwards bought by the tenant Sidney Hole, and sold again after his death in 1956.<sup>60</sup>

Between 1253 and 1262 Simon Wood (*de bosco*) and Philip Cordewan each conveyed land in Albourne to Wyndham hospital in Shermanbury; Cordewan's estate included 'Holonde', i.e. Holland south of Albourne church, and 'the land of the garden', evidently Gardenland farm north-west of the church.<sup>61</sup> Later the lands formed part of Windham prebend in Chichester cathedral, founded by Bishop Sherburne in 1521 or 1524; in 1599 they totalled 120 a. and in 1830 c. 106 a.<sup>62</sup> In the 16th and 17th centuries they were leased to members of the Beard family: John (fl. 1538), Thomas, of Hurstpierpoint

(fl. 1664), and his son Thomas (d. 1699 or 1700). William Harris, lessee from 1717, was succeeded by his daughter Sarah (fl. 1753), wife of William Hayter, from whose daughter Sarah the lease passed by 1822 to Henry Wilson. In 1827 Wilson conveyed it to Charles Goring,<sup>63</sup> after which it descended with Bishopshurst until c. 1950 when it reverted to the Church Commissioners.<sup>64</sup>

**ECONOMIC HISTORY.** The Albourne manor demesne farm had 316 a., including woodland, c. 1265.<sup>65</sup> In 1743, when it was called Albourne Place farm, it included the former Albourne park and comprised 400 a.,<sup>66</sup> and in 1787, when it had 260 a., it was leased for 21 years.<sup>67</sup> In the 1820s and 1830s the farm was in hand.<sup>68</sup> There was presumably a demesne farm at Bishopshurst manor too in the Middle Ages. In the mid 17th century it had c. 255 a. and occupied the south-east quarter of the parish.<sup>69</sup> By 1872 it had increased in size to c. 290 a.<sup>70</sup> Wick farm, the home farm of Wickensands manor in Woodmancote, included land in the west part in 1768 and later.<sup>71</sup>

Fixed rents at Albourne manor brought in 20s. a year c. 1265.<sup>72</sup> Some tenements were evidently later engrossed into the demesne farm, for by 1760 free and copyhold tenements of the manor comprised only c. 35 a. divided between four tenants.<sup>73</sup> In the 19th century tenements included pieces of free and copyhold land which had been granted from the manorial waste.<sup>74</sup> At least one tenement remained, at High Cross, in 1923.<sup>75</sup> Tenements of Bishopshurst manor of 50 a. were mentioned in 1472 and later.<sup>76</sup> In 1650 eleven copyholders held 13 tenements totalling 313 a.; most tenements were then described as 16, 35, or 40 a. in area, and one other copyhold of 10 a. had been engrossed into the demesne farm.<sup>77</sup> In 1681 the holdings were in scattered parcels in the north-east quarter of the parish, most tenants having houses in Albourne Street.<sup>78</sup> By 1730 one tenant had come to hold 188 a. of manorial land;<sup>79</sup> that and other land passed between 1796 and 1854 to the Borrer family, for whom c. 250 a. held of the manor, including at least one parcel of former waste, were enfranchised in the latter year.<sup>80</sup> Only c. 33 a. of land, four houses or cottages, and two other tenements were held under manorial tenures in 1872.<sup>81</sup>

There were small tenements of Stretham manor (in Henfield) in 1374, including Sharnwick or

foundation of the prebend, *Le Neve, Fasti, 1300-1541, Chich.* 54; *Dioc. of Chich. : Cat. of Rec. of Dean and Chapter, etc.* comp. F. W. Steer and I. M. Kirby, 13.

<sup>63</sup> *Wiston Archives*, i, pp. 2-4; W.S.R.O., Cap. II/72/1.  
<sup>64</sup> W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 20075; *ibid.* TD/E 104; *Wiston Archives*, i, p. 450; *inf.* from Mr. J. Goring.

<sup>65</sup> P.R.O., C 145/30, no. 49.  
<sup>66</sup> *Wiston Archives*, i, pp. 385-6. <sup>67</sup> *Ibid.* p. 4.

<sup>68</sup> *Ibid.* i, pp. 462-4; ii, p. 56.  
<sup>69</sup> W.S.R.O., Cap. I/29/18; Cap. I/30/2, ff. 424-8.

<sup>70</sup> *Ibid.* Wiston MS. 5797.  
<sup>71</sup> *Ibid.* Add. MS. 17101; *ibid.* SP 829.

<sup>72</sup> P.R.O., C 145/30, no. 49.  
<sup>73</sup> W.S.R.O., Wiston MS. 5194, f. [12v].

<sup>74</sup> *Ibid.* 5197, back cover; 5586 (13); B.L. Add. MS. 39472, f. 4; *Wiston Archives*, i, p. 4.

<sup>75</sup> *Wiston Archives*, i, p. 439.  
<sup>76</sup> B.L. Add. Ch. 19149, 19151, 19161.

<sup>77</sup> W.S.R.O., Cap. I/30/2, ff. 428-31.  
<sup>78</sup> *Ibid.* Cap. I/29/19.

<sup>79</sup> *Ibid.* S.A.S. MS. OR 46.  
<sup>80</sup> *Ibid.* Wiston MS. 5199, pp. 39-47. <sup>81</sup> *Ibid.* 5797.



Shernwick,<sup>82</sup> which by 1553 had apparently been incorporated in Albourne park.<sup>83</sup> Other manors of which land in the parish was held were Saddlescombe in Newtimber,<sup>84</sup> Pakyns in Hurstpierpoint,<sup>85</sup> and Perching in Fulking, of which Truslers Hill farm was held copyhold in 1812.<sup>86</sup>

Tithe income from sheaves was 19 times that from fleeces and lambs in 1340, when apples were also grown.<sup>87</sup> At least three landowners had land in a field called the Laine, evidently a common field, in the mid 13th century,<sup>88</sup> and Hotfield, in which land was held of Bishopshurst manor in 1401,<sup>89</sup> may also have been a common field. Closes in the north-east called the laines or the north laines 'part of the green' in 1681<sup>90</sup> may have included the land mentioned in the mid 13th century.<sup>91</sup> Wheat, oats, and peas were grown in the early 18th century.<sup>92</sup> Yields per acre in the later 18th century were said to be 32 bu. of wheat and 24 bu. of peas.<sup>93</sup>

No common meadow is known in the parish. There was several meadow on the Albourne manor demesne farm c. 1265<sup>94</sup> and on the rectory estate in 1341.<sup>95</sup> In 1679 meadow belonging to the Bishopshurst home farm lay along a tributary of Cutlers brook between pasture to the south and arable to the north.<sup>96</sup> There was presumably common pasture for tenants of Bishopshurst at Albourne Green, mentioned from 1594.<sup>97</sup> In 1681 it was a small triangular piece of land, but it seems originally to have been much larger; closes to south-east and north-east were described in that year as 'part of the green', as also were other closes between the green and the northern parish boundary.<sup>98</sup> Land formerly part of the green was mentioned in the mid 19th century.<sup>99</sup> One farmer in 1714 had at least 56 sheep and lambs.<sup>1</sup> About 130 cattle, apart from draught animals, were listed in the parish in 1801, 795 sheep, and 37 pigs.<sup>2</sup>

About 1840 the four largest farms in the parish, all tenanted, were Bishops Place farm, of 307 a., Albourne Place farm, including Holland, of 190 a., Reeds farm, mentioned from 1790, of 151 a., and William Borrer's land in the north-east quarter, of 204 a. Nine other farms, mostly tenanted, were over 40 a. in area.<sup>3</sup> Yew Tree House farm, which evidently represented Borrer's land, had 250 a. in 1851, when nine men and boys were employed there.<sup>4</sup> The tithable area of the parish at that date had more arable than pasture; a four-course rotation was used, and crops grown were wheat, oats, seeds, including

clover, tares, and turnips.<sup>5</sup> Thereafter the proportion of pasture increased. In 1875 there were 717 a. of permanent grassland to 527 a. of arable, 288 cattle and 538 sheep being listed. By 1909 the corresponding figures were 1,198 a. and 366 a., the number of cattle having nearly doubled. More than four times as much land was then rented as was in owner occupation, and 11 holdings were over 50 a. in area, including one over 300 a.<sup>6</sup>

In the early 1960s grass for dairying was the chief crop, other crops being wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, and sugar beet.<sup>7</sup> In 1975 more than half the parish was apparently under grass, 2,336 cattle, 695 sheep, and 1,533 pigs being listed. Of 19 holdings then based in the parish, most of which were under 30 ha. in area, four specialized, and one was mainly involved, in dairying, and on another livestock, chiefly cattle, were reared and fattened.<sup>8</sup> Sidney Hole (d. 1956), tenant of Inholmes farm by 1910,<sup>9</sup> built up a large milk distribution business in Brighton, with farms in and around Brighton and Lewes.<sup>10</sup> In the 1940s and 1950s he and his sons farmed Inholmes, Yew Tree House, Bishops Place, High Cross, and Northpark farms in Albourne, and other land in Hurstpierpoint.<sup>11</sup> In the early 1960s Inholmes and Reeds farms, both in the north, were dairy farms, the latter with four fifths of its area under grass leys, while Albourne Place farm had both dairy and beef cattle.<sup>12</sup> Some of the East Sussex county council smallholdings set up after 1918 along the Poynings to High Cross road then ran successful small dairy herds.<sup>13</sup> Since the 1960s, however, arable acreage has increased, the chief crops being wheat and barley, with some oats and oilseed rape. In 1984 pasture and arable were of roughly equal importance. Albourne Place farm was then predominantly arable, while Inholmes farm, of 294 a., was an arable and sheep farm, the main crop being winter wheat. In 1985 Albourne Place, Bishops Place, and Jammeson (formerly Coldharbour) farms were farmed by the same man.<sup>14</sup>

A poultry farmer was mentioned in the parish in 1918, and another in 1934.<sup>15</sup> Most of the 44,466 head of poultry listed in the parish in 1975 were kept at a large egg farm, Whiteoaks farm, in the north.<sup>16</sup>

Two field names recorded south of Albourne Street c. 1840 indicate the previous cultivation of hops.<sup>17</sup> The same area of the parish, on the Lower Greensand outcrop, was later used for market gardening.<sup>18</sup>

<sup>82</sup> S.R.S. xxxi. 105, 124; see also above, manors (Albourn).

<sup>83</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. VI/4/1, f. 51.

<sup>84</sup> Ibid. PHA 984, ff. [22-3]; S.A.C. lxvi. 193.

<sup>85</sup> W.S.R.O., S.A.S. MS. OR 80 (TS. cat.).

<sup>86</sup> E.S.R.O., SAS/N 685 (TS. cat.); *Wiston Archives*, i, p. 5.

<sup>87</sup> *Inq. Non.* (Rec. Com.), 383.

<sup>88</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. VI/1/4, f. 105v.

<sup>89</sup> B.L. Add. Ch. 19148.

<sup>90</sup> W.S.R.O., Cap. I/29/19; cf. *ibid.* TD/E 104.

<sup>91</sup> Cf. below.

<sup>92</sup> E.S.R.O., W/INV/547, 2113.

<sup>93</sup> Young, *Agric. of Suss.* 92, 103.

<sup>94</sup> P.R.O., C 145/30, no. 49.

<sup>95</sup> *Inq. Non.* (Rec. Com.), 383.

<sup>96</sup> W.S.R.O., Cap. I/29/18; cf. Gardner, *Suss. Map* (1778-83).

<sup>97</sup> W.S.R.O., S.A.S. MS. OR 48, f. [5v.]; cf. S.A.S. MS. OR 124 (TS. cat.).

<sup>98</sup> Ibid. Cap. I/29/19; see pl. opposite.

<sup>99</sup> W.S.R.O., Wiston MS. 5199, p. 46; cf. *ibid.* S.A.S. MS. WA 211 (TS. cat.).

<sup>1</sup> E.S.R.O., W/INV/547.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid. LCG/3/EW 1, f. [1v.].

<sup>3</sup> W.S.R.O., TD/E 104; E.S.R.O., SAS/EG 249 (TS. cat.).

<sup>4</sup> W.S.R.O., MF 50, f. 382v.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid. MP 935; P.R.O., IR 18/10219.

<sup>6</sup> P.R.O., MAF 68/433, 2371.

<sup>7</sup> W. D. Starley and M. Holt, *Albourn Village Guide* [early 1960s], 3.

<sup>8</sup> M.A.F.F., agric. statistics, 1975.

<sup>9</sup> W.S.R.O., IR 1, f. 3; local inf.; cf. *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1927 and later edns.).

<sup>10</sup> Starley and Holt, *Albourn*, 12; Jesse, *Agric. of Suss.* 133.

<sup>11</sup> Local inf.

<sup>12</sup> W.S.R.O., SP 534, 790, 1021.

<sup>13</sup> Jesse, *Agric. of Suss.* 18, 121; Starley and Holt, *Albourn*, 6.

<sup>14</sup> Inf. from Cdr. Lewis.

<sup>15</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1918, 1934).

<sup>16</sup> M.A.F.F., agric. statistics, 1975; inf. from Cdr. Lewis.

<sup>17</sup> W.S.R.O., TD/E 104.

<sup>18</sup> e.g. O.S. Map 6", Suss. XXXVIII (1879 edn.); *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1895).









IFIELD: THE GEORGE HOTEL, CRAWLEY, c. 1920



ALBOURNE: THE KING'S HEAD INN, REBUILT IN THE 20TH CENTURY  
on the London-Brighton road



There were four market gardeners in 1845,<sup>19</sup> and by the 1870s 12 a., chiefly along the Brighton road south of Albourne Street, were cultivated as market gardens, and there was 1 a. of orchard land.<sup>20</sup> In 1909 there were 7 a. of small fruit, chiefly currants and gooseberries, and 14 a. of orchards growing apples and plums.<sup>21</sup> By 1944 market gardening was the chief employer in the parish after agriculture.<sup>22</sup> In the 1950s there were three chief nurseries in the parish, including Hazelden's on the Brighton road, which grew trees and shrubs,<sup>23</sup> and which survived in 1984. In 1975 were listed 14 ha. of horticultural crops, including 5 ha. of orchards and small fruit, especially strawberries and raspberries, and 6 ha. of hardy nursery stock.<sup>24</sup> In 1984 there were two 'pick your own' holdings on the Poynings to High Cross road.

The surname Millward was recorded in 1327,<sup>25</sup> and there were millers in Bishopshurst tithing in 1527 and 1560.<sup>26</sup> A water mill mentioned at Albourne in 1552<sup>27</sup> possibly occupied the mill site on Cutlers brook north-east of the church which is indicated by the field name Old mill ground recorded c. 1840<sup>28</sup> and by earthworks which survived in 1984.<sup>29</sup> That site had apparently ceased to be used by 1615 since, though it adjoined the glebe on the north-east, it was not then mentioned among its bounds. The mill mentioned in 1615<sup>30</sup> seems most likely to have occupied the site of the later Albourne mill further downstream on the Poynings to High Cross road, which existed by 1608, and which belonged to the Albourne manor estate in 1691 and later.<sup>31</sup> Alternatively called Truslers mill, it was worked by members of the Wickham family between c. 1840 and 1927, closing evidently soon afterwards.<sup>32</sup> The long and narrow mill pond<sup>33</sup> was overgrown in 1984.

The surnames Smith, Thatcher, and Carter recorded in 1327<sup>34</sup> may indicate trades then practised in the parish. Two brewers and a butcher were mentioned in Bishopshurst tithing in 1560.<sup>35</sup> Trades named in the 17th and 18th centuries were those of butcher,<sup>36</sup> maltster,<sup>37</sup> mason,<sup>38</sup> carpenter, wheelwright,<sup>39</sup> and blacksmith. The smithy, at Albourne Green, was kept by members of the King family in the late 18th century and early 19th.<sup>40</sup> In 1811 one in 17 families was supported chiefly by non-agricultural occupations, and in 1821 and 1831 one in nine.<sup>41</sup>

There was a grocer in 1845 and a shopkeeper in 1878. Less usual trades recorded between the mid 19th century and the mid 20th were those of horse dealer and haulage contractor. There was a vet from 1855, and a coal merchant in the early 1960s at Albourne Green.<sup>42</sup> The smithy at Albourne Green was apparently used by the succession of wheelwrights, coachbuilders, smiths, and farriers recorded between 1845 and 1938.<sup>43</sup> An agricultural engineering business there was mentioned in 1957,<sup>44</sup> and the village store and post office survived until 1977.<sup>45</sup> A brickfield and a sandpit existed in the south-east corner of the parish c. 1840; sand was also quarried elsewhere later.<sup>46</sup> The large landed estates of the parish gave employment in the later 19th century and earlier 20th to, among others, a farm bailiff, a gardener, a gamekeeper, and an estate carpenter.

**LOCAL GOVERNMENT.** There are incomplete court rolls of Albourne manor for the years 1687–1905; they include the proceedings of eight courts held between 1687 and 1792, but other courts were held at various dates between 1762 and 1816. Business was being done out of court by 1736.<sup>47</sup>

A headborough or tithingman of Bishopshurst tithing was recorded in the 1370s<sup>48</sup> and later.<sup>49</sup> There are court rolls of Bishopshurst manor for the years 1590–1924,<sup>50</sup> and extracts of court rolls survive for other years from 1401.<sup>51</sup> In 1535 the court was held twice a year,<sup>52</sup> but between the late 16th and early 19th centuries courts were held less frequently, up to seven times a decade. Business was being done out of court from the 1680s. The last court was held in 1854. In 1650<sup>53</sup> and presumably at other dates the court was held at the manor house. In the late 16th century it dealt with nuisances and strays, and with the repair of roads and ditches, but from the late 17th century land transactions only are recorded. There was a bailiff in 1624 and later; in 1655 the office was said to be customarily filled by the youngest tenant. The bailiff was later also called reeve or beadle. The pound at Albourne Green which survived in the 1870s was evidently that of Bishopshurst manor.<sup>54</sup>

Two churchwardens, two overseers, and two

<sup>19</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1845).

<sup>20</sup> P.R.O., MAF 68/433; O.S. Map 6", Suss. XXXVIII (1879 edn.); W.S.R.O., Wiston MS. 5797.

<sup>21</sup> P.R.O., MAF 68/2371.

<sup>22</sup> *S.N.Q.* x. 19. The land on which flower seeds were grown from c. 1949 was chiefly in Hurstpierpoint: Jesse, *Agric. of Suss.* 18, 42, 92; inf. from Mr. P. Nelson, Hurstpierpoint.

<sup>23</sup> O.S. Map, 6" TQ 21. NE. (1963 edn.); Starley and Holt, *Albourne*, 3.

<sup>24</sup> M.A.F.F., agric. statistics, 1975.

<sup>25</sup> *S.R.S.* x. 165.

<sup>26</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. VI/12/2, f. 12; Ep. VI/12/6, p. 22.

<sup>27</sup> P.R.O., CP 25(2)/526, no. 13.

<sup>28</sup> W.S.R.O., TD/E 104.

<sup>29</sup> Cf. *S.A.C.* cxiv. 328.

<sup>30</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. II/17/62.

<sup>31</sup> Ibid. TD/E 104; *ibid.* Wiston MSS. 1, 5; *Wiston Archives*, 1, pp. 385–6.

<sup>32</sup> W.S.R.O., TD/E 104; *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1845 and later edns.).

<sup>33</sup> O.S. Map 6", Suss. XXXVIII (1879 edn.).

<sup>34</sup> *S.R.S.* x. 165.

<sup>35</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. VI/12/6, p. 22.

<sup>36</sup> E.S.R.O., SAS/N 536 (TS. cat.).

<sup>37</sup> Ibid. SAS/FA 917 (TS. cat.); *S.A.C.* lxiii. 144.

<sup>38</sup> W.S.R.O., S.A.S. MS. OR 88 (TS. cat.).

<sup>39</sup> *S.R.S.* xxviii. 11, 149; *Hickstead Pla. Archives*, ed. J. Brent, pp. 111–12.

<sup>40</sup> W.S.R.O., S.A.S. MSS. OR 18, 22, 29, 31, 33, 38 (TS. cat.); *ibid.* TD/E 104; *ibid.* Wiston MS. 5199, p. 46. A ref. to a fuller at Albourne in 1623 has not been traced: *V.C.H. Suss.* ii. 257.

<sup>41</sup> *Census*, 1811–31. Rest of para. based mainly on *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1845 and later edns.).

<sup>42</sup> Starley and Holt, *Albourne*, 14.

<sup>43</sup> Cf. W.S.R.O., TD/E 104; O.S. Map 6", Suss. XXXVIII. SE. (1912 edn.).

<sup>44</sup> *Southern Wkly. News*, 19 July 1957.

<sup>45</sup> *W. Suss. Gaz.* 10 June 1976; inf. from Cdr. Lewis.

<sup>46</sup> W.S.R.O., TD/E 104; *ibid.* SP 790; *ibid.* Wiston MS. 5797.

<sup>47</sup> Ibid. Wiston MSS. 5161, 5586.

<sup>48</sup> *S.R.S.* xxxi. 123; xlvi, p. 260.

<sup>49</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. VI/12/2, f. 12; Ep. VI/12/6, p. 22; E.S.R.O., QCR/2/1/EW 2–3.

<sup>50</sup> E.S.R.O., SAS/E 438; W.S.R.O., S.A.S. MSS. OR 48–9, 51; *ibid.* Wiston MSS. 5198–9; on which rest of para. mainly based.

<sup>51</sup> B.L. Add. Ch. 19148–9, 19151, 19157.

<sup>52</sup> *S.A.C.* xcii. 165.

<sup>53</sup> W.S.R.O., Cap. 1/30/2, f. 432.

<sup>54</sup> O.S. Map 6", Suss. XXXVIII (1879 edn.); cf. above, manors.



waywardens are recorded from the 17th century.<sup>55</sup> A parish constable was mentioned in 1615,<sup>56</sup> and a clerk, whose wages were ordered to be paid from the poor rate, in 1689.<sup>57</sup> In the earlier 18th century pauper children were being boarded out for periods of three or seven years.<sup>58</sup> A former parish workhouse, apparently at Albourne Green, was mentioned in 1851.<sup>59</sup>

In 1835 the parish joined Cuckfield union,<sup>60</sup> later Cuckfield rural district. In 1974 it was transferred to Mid Sussex district.

**CHURCH.** Architectural evidence indicates a church at Albourne by the 12th century.<sup>61</sup> The benefice was a rectory by 1291.<sup>62</sup> Between 1958 and 1971 it was held in plurality with Woodmancote, and between 1971 and 1976 with Hurstpierpoint. After 1976 it formed part of the united benefice of Albourne with Sayers Common and Twineham.<sup>63</sup>

The advowson evidently descended with the manor until the later 13th century, when Thurstan de Brock (fl. 1291–6) sold it to the bishop of Chichester; in 1295 the bishop conveyed it to the dean and chapter.<sup>64</sup> In 1390 Sir William Percy, John Halsham, and the rector of Pyecombe, possibly as trustees, presented for a turn.<sup>65</sup> From 1398, however, the advowson again descended with the manor until 1510.<sup>66</sup> George Nevill, Lord Bergavenny, presented in 1512 and 1529, and his son and heir Henry in 1550. The bishop presented for a turn in 1525, and Henry Fowle in 1578. From 1593 or earlier the advowson again descended with the manor until 1639, when it was retained by Mildmay Fane, earl of Westmorland. He was succeeded in 1666 by his son Charles,<sup>67</sup> who conveyed it in 1683 to Robert Fagg.<sup>68</sup> After Fagg succeeded his father in 1701,<sup>69</sup> manor and advowson again descended together until the 20th century.<sup>70</sup> In 1976 Mr. John Goring gave the advowson back to the bishop,<sup>71</sup> who in 1984 shared the right of presentation to the new united benefice with Exeter College, Oxford.<sup>72</sup>

The living was valued at £6 13s. 4d. in 1291;<sup>73</sup> in 1341 there were 13 a. of glebe including meadow.<sup>74</sup> In 1535 the living was valued at £7 14s. 1d.,<sup>75</sup> and in 1603 it was worth a little over £16.<sup>76</sup> Total income was only £6 5s. in 1724,<sup>77</sup> though in 1675 the tithe

income had been said to be worth £40 a year.<sup>78</sup> In 1603 the Bishopshurst demesne farm paid a modus of 13s. 4d.<sup>79</sup>

The glebe in the early 17th century and later comprised a house south-west of the church and 12–13 a. around it. In 1635 the land was leased,<sup>80</sup> and for c. 60 years up to 1724 the house was occupied by some poor parishioners, the rector evidently living outside the parish.<sup>81</sup> The Old Rectory has a low western range which is certainly of the earlier 18th century and may have been in part of still earlier origin. Late in the 18th century a new three-storeyed main block was built on the east side, of timber framing and plastered externally, the older range being used as its kitchen and service rooms. During the 19th century the staircase was renewed, bay windows were added to the east front, and the exterior was tilehung, the east front in mathematical tile headers. At the same period a large new block was added in the south-west angle between the two older ranges, and the east end of the kitchen range was given an extra storey.

About 1830 the average net income of the living was £255; the Bishopshurst demesne farm and the lands belonging to the prebend of Windham were then exempt from tithes,<sup>82</sup> the former, as before, paying a modus. The tithes were commuted in 1839 for £312 10s.<sup>83</sup> The rectory house was sold in 1958.<sup>84</sup>

A late 13th-century rector held twelve other benefices besides Albourne,<sup>85</sup> and a successor in 1317 was accused of park breach at Slindon.<sup>86</sup> William Herry, a Carmelite friar, was deprived of the living in 1478.<sup>87</sup>

The rector in 1563 was resident,<sup>88</sup> and a successor in 1603 held no other benefice;<sup>89</sup> he was, however, deprived in 1609. The next two rectors were both chaplains to the patron, Lady Despensers, each holding a living in Kent besides, and Thomas Fane, rector from 1622, was evidently her relation. At least three other 17th-century rectors were pluralists;<sup>90</sup> two of them held Woodmancote,<sup>91</sup> while the other, Edmund Negus, was presented in 1675 for failing to provide a surplice or to repair the rectory house at Albourne.<sup>92</sup> In the 18th century and earlier 19th several rectors held Twineham. Ralph Healey, rector from 1720, who had previously served as curate,<sup>93</sup> was apparently resident c. 1726;<sup>94</sup> in 1724 he held Sunday services alternately in morning and after-

<sup>55</sup> W.S.R.O., Par. 226/1/1/1, ff. 1–4v., 6v., 32v.–36.

<sup>56</sup> Ibid. Ep. II/17/62.

<sup>57</sup> Ibid. Par. 226/1/1/1, f. 4.

<sup>58</sup> Ibid. ff. 32v., 43v.

<sup>59</sup> Ibid. MF 59, f. 390.

<sup>60</sup> *Suss. Poor Law Rec.* 3.

<sup>61</sup> Below.

<sup>62</sup> *Tax. Eccl. (Rec. Com.)*, 136.

<sup>63</sup> *Chich. Dioc. Dir.* (1959–60 and later edns.); inf. from the rector, the Revd. J. Hastwell.

<sup>64</sup> B.L. Add. MS. 39327, f. 20; *V.C.H. Suss.* vi (1), 42.

<sup>65</sup> B.L. Add. MS. 39327, f. 2.

<sup>66</sup> Ibid. f. 3; *S.R.S.* xi. 243, 269, 285, 293; xix. 65; xxiii. p. 293; *Reg. Chichele* (Cant. & York Soc.), iii. 460; *Cal. Close*, 1500–9, p. 74.

<sup>67</sup> B.L. Add. MS. 39327, ff. 3v.–6; *Complete Peerage*, s.v. Westmorland. Fagg is said, presumably wrongly, to have presented in 1676: B.L. Add. MS. 39327, f. 5v.

<sup>68</sup> *Wiston Archives*, i, p. 2.

<sup>69</sup> *V.C.H. Suss.* vi (1), 262.

<sup>70</sup> B.L. Add. MS. 39327, ff. 6–8; *Chich. Dioc. Dir.* (1974–5).

<sup>71</sup> Notice in ch., 1976.

<sup>72</sup> *Chich. Dioc. Dir.* (1984–5).

<sup>73</sup> *Tax. Eccl. (Rec. Com.)*, 136.

<sup>74</sup> *Inq. Non. (Rec. Com.)*, 383.

<sup>75</sup> *Valor Eccl. (Rec. Com.)*, i. 334.

<sup>76</sup> *S.R.S.* iv. 5.

<sup>77</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. I/26/3, p. 35.

<sup>78</sup> Ibid. Ep. II/17/64.

<sup>79</sup> *S.R.S.* iv. 5; cf. W.S.R.O., Cap. I/30/2, f. 428; *ibid.* TD/E 104.

<sup>80</sup> W.S.R.O., Cap. I/29/18; *ibid.* Ep. II/17/62–3; *ibid.* TD/E 104; Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 290; O.S. Map 6", *Suss. XXXVIII* (1879 edn.).

<sup>81</sup> Ibid. Ep. I/26/3, p. 34; cf. below.

<sup>82</sup> *Rep. Com. Eccl. Revenues*, 267; Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 290.

<sup>83</sup> W.S.R.O., TD/E 104.

<sup>84</sup> Inf. from Mr. J. Prizeman, The Old Rectory, Albourne.

<sup>85</sup> *Reg. Winchelsey* (Cant. & York Soc.), ii. 1149.

<sup>86</sup> *Cal. Pat.* 1317–21, 92.

<sup>87</sup> B.L. Add. MS. 39327, f. 3. The priest living at Holand in 1332 was presumably another than the rector: *S.R.S.* x. 280.

<sup>88</sup> *S.A.C.* lxi. 115.

<sup>89</sup> *S.R.S.* iv. 5.

<sup>90</sup> B.L. Add. MS. 39327, ff. 4v.–5v.

<sup>91</sup> *S.A.C.* lv. 243; below, Woodmancote, church.

<sup>92</sup> *S.R.S.* l. 13; B.L. Add. MS. 39327, f. 5v.

<sup>93</sup> B.L. Add. MS. 39327, ff. 6–7v.; *S.A.C.* lv. 241.

<sup>94</sup> *Woodmancote Reg.* 46.



noon, and celebrated communion three times a year for c. 15 communicants.<sup>95</sup> His successor John Goring was evidently related to the patron, as he lived at Albourne Place. Charles Nash, rector 1758–77, was living at Lewes in 1776,<sup>96</sup> but the rector in 1808 claimed to reside constantly; morning and evening Sunday services were then being held alternately at Albourne and Twineham.<sup>97</sup> A curate served c. 1830, since the then rector resided on his other living of Wiston.<sup>98</sup> On Census Sunday 1851 two services were held at Albourne, congregations at each being between 80 and 90;<sup>99</sup> by 1856 communion was being celebrated six times a year, a frequency increased by 1903 to monthly.<sup>1</sup> Between 1958 and 1983 the rector lived outside the parish, but from 1983 he lived in the village.<sup>2</sup>

The church of *ST. BARTHOLOMEW* (the dedication is recorded from 1442),<sup>3</sup> is of flint with stone dressings and consists of chancel, nave with north aisle and bell turret, and south porch. It was largely rebuilt in the 19th century.

The chancel walls are late 11th- or early 12th-century; the south chancel window is of that period, and a matching north window existed in 1851.<sup>4</sup> The chancel arch, with chevron mouldings, is a 19th-century copy of the original one, some stones of which are incorporated in the churchyard wall. The east wall of the chancel has Norman impost, which may be the remains of an apse; the wall was rebuilt in the 13th century, with a lancet window,<sup>5</sup> later renewed.

A brick south porch was built in 1641, possibly at the expense of John Juxon of Albourne Place, since its flanking pilasters and crow-stepped gable matched that building in style.<sup>6</sup> The chancel was 'beautified' by the rector shortly before 1724;<sup>7</sup> possibly about that date the ceiling mentioned c. 1776 was added.<sup>8</sup> A west gallery was begun in 1723 or 1724,<sup>9</sup> and also existed c. 1776.<sup>10</sup> A bell turret with a pyramidal cap was depicted in 1777.<sup>11</sup> About 1827 a north transept was added at the expense of Charles Goring.<sup>12</sup> The church was entirely rebuilt, except for part of the chancel, in 1853; the architect was Gilbert Scott,

and the cost was defrayed by the Revd. J. Goring.<sup>13</sup> A north aisle of three bays replaced the transept, the chancel arch was rebuilt in new stone, and a new bell turret and south porch were put up.

The plain octagonal font is medieval, and there is a 13th-century piscina in the east wall. The single bell is late 13th- or early 14th-century.<sup>14</sup> In 1724 there was another bell besides.<sup>15</sup> The plate includes a silver cup and paten cover of 1571.<sup>16</sup> The registers begin in 1550.<sup>17</sup>

**NONCONFORMITY.** Joan Alchorne of Albourne, who possibly lived at Bishops Place, was recorded as a recusant in 1593,<sup>18</sup> and a schoolmistress in a Roman Catholic household was mentioned in 1605.<sup>19</sup> The three dissenters of unknown denomination listed in 1676<sup>20</sup> were perhaps the three parishioners presented for non-attendance at church in the 1680s.<sup>21</sup>

**EDUCATION.** There was a day school in 1808.<sup>22</sup> In 1819 it was attended by 22 children and financed by subscriptions.<sup>23</sup> There were two day schools in 1835, with a total of 62 boys and girls.<sup>24</sup>

A National school was built in 1844 in the centre of the parish 300 yd. north of the church, on land given by Mrs. Mary Goring.<sup>25</sup> Eighteen boys and 26 girls attended on weekdays in 1846–7,<sup>26</sup> and in 1870 the school was supported by an endowment, school pence, and voluntary contributions.<sup>27</sup> Average attendance was 51 in 1875–6,<sup>28</sup> falling thereafter to 34 in 1903–4;<sup>29</sup> in 1938 it was 42.<sup>30</sup>

A new school was built on the west side of the village in 1961 at the expense of Mr. John Goring, the old building being afterwards converted into a house. In 1976 the school was called Albourne C.E. (Controlled) school;<sup>31</sup> there were 123 children on the roll in 1984, most of whom came from other parishes.<sup>32</sup>

**CHARITY FOR THE POOR.** See Woodmancote.

<sup>95</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. I/26/3, p. 35.

<sup>96</sup> B.L. Add. MS. 39327, f. 6v.; *Hickstead Pla. Archives*, ed. J. Brent, pp. 5, 35.

<sup>97</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. II/14A (1808); cf. Ep. I/41/66.

<sup>98</sup> *Rep. Com. Eccl. Revenues*, 267; *V.C.H. Suss.* vi (1), 267.

<sup>99</sup> P.R.O., HO 129/83/3/1.

<sup>1</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. II/14A/1 (1856, 1903).

<sup>2</sup> *Chich. Dioc. Dir.* (1959–60 and later edns.); inf. from the rector.

<sup>3</sup> *S.R.S.* xli. 2. For the ch., *S.N.Q.* v. 182–3.

<sup>4</sup> M. A. Lower, *Chs. of Suss.*

<sup>5</sup> B.L. Add. MS. 5647, f. 52.

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.* 5677, f. 52; 5685, f. 17. The date had been defaced by 1830: Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 291.

<sup>7</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. I/26/3, p. 34.

<sup>8</sup> B.L. Add. MS. 5698, f. 170.

<sup>9</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. I/26/3, p. 34; Ep. II/25/1, f. 48.

<sup>10</sup> B.L. Add. MS. 5698, f. 170.

<sup>11</sup> *Ibid.* 5677, f. 52.

<sup>12</sup> Lower, *Chs. of Suss.*; Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 291.

<sup>13</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1855); Nairn & Pevsner, *Suss.* 395, giving the wrong date 1859; W.S.R.O., Ep. II/26/4, pp. 223–6.

<sup>14</sup> Elphick, *Bells*, 27–8, 245.

<sup>15</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. I/26/3, p. 34.

<sup>16</sup> *S.A.C.* liv. 253–4.

<sup>17</sup> W.S.R.O., Par. 226/1.

<sup>18</sup> *Recusant Roll*, i (Cath. Rec. Soc. xviii), 339; W.S.R.O., S.A.S. MS. OR 48, ff. [1, 6v.].

<sup>19</sup> *S.A.C.* xlix. 55.

<sup>20</sup> *Ibid.* xlv. 144.

<sup>21</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. II/15/5, ff. 21, 49; Ep. II/15/7, f. 1.

<sup>22</sup> *Ibid.* Ep. II/14A (1808).

<sup>23</sup> *Educ. of Poor Digest*, 951.

<sup>24</sup> *Educ. Enq. Abstract*, 961.

<sup>25</sup> *Wiston Archives*, i, pp. 4–5, 467; *Rep. of Educ. Cttee. of Council*, 1864–5 [3533], p. 519, H.C. (1865), xlii; *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1845).

<sup>26</sup> *Nat. Soc. Inquiry*, 1846–7, Suss. 2–3.

<sup>27</sup> P.R.O., ED 7/121.

<sup>28</sup> *Rep. of Educ. Cttee. of Council*, 1875–6 [C. 1513–I], p. 638, H.C. (1876), xxiii.

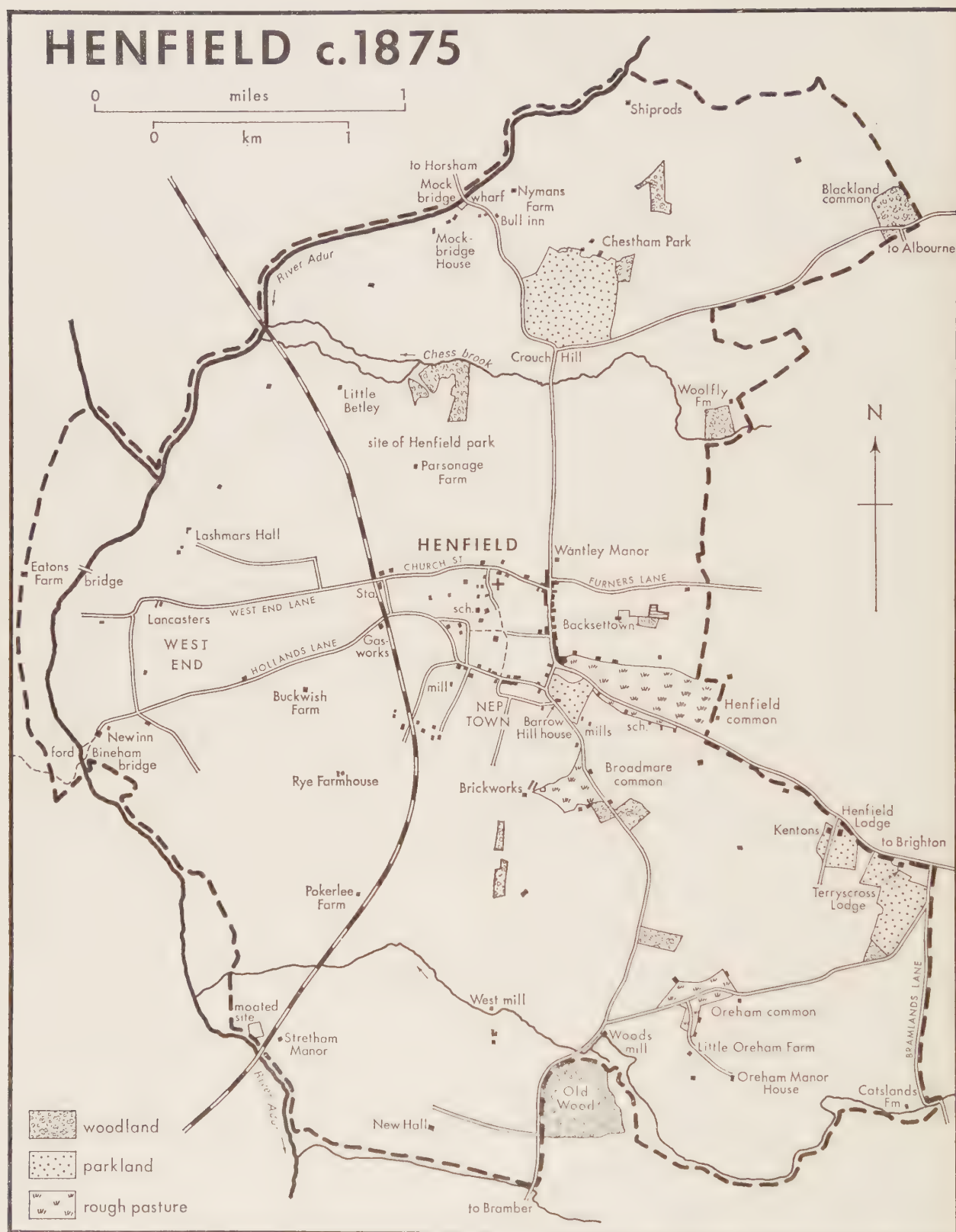
<sup>29</sup> *Public Elem. Schs.* 1906 [Cd. 3182], p. 637, H.C. (1906), lxxvi.

<sup>30</sup> *Bd. of Educ., List 21*, 1938 (H.M.S.O.).

<sup>31</sup> *W. Suss. Gaz.* 10 June 1976; W. D. Starley and M. Holt, *Albourne Village Guide* [early 1960s], 10.

<sup>32</sup> Inf. from W. Suss. C.C. educ. dept., and from Cdr. Lewis.







## HENFIELD

THE parish of Henfield<sup>33</sup> lies north of the South Downs and chiefly on the east bank of the river Adur, c. 10 miles (16 km.) from Horsham and c. 7 miles (11 km.) from Shoreham. In 1881 it contained 4,518 a. A detached part of 79 a. within Upper Beeding to the south was transferred to that parish in 1883. The parish area was given as 4,439 a. in 1891, but in 1921 and later as 4,435 a. (1,795 ha.).<sup>34</sup> The western boundary partly follows the river Adur, and the northern boundary its eastern and western arms above their confluence; the south-western boundary, however, in two places follows an earlier course of the river east of the present one. Eatons Farm west of the river lies across the western boundary. The southern boundary partly follows two tributaries of the Adur, and the south-eastern boundary partly follows roads.<sup>35</sup>

The parish lies largely on Weald clay.<sup>36</sup> In the centre a tongue of Lower Greensand, capped in some places by thin spreads of plateau gravel, forms the parallel east-west ridges on one of which stands the church; the Greensand has been quarried for sand east and south of the village, and for stone on the west, and its soil and south-facing slopes favour market gardening.<sup>37</sup> The highest land, at just over 100 ft., is at Nep Town on the south edge of the village and in the south-east; both at Nep Town and elsewhere on the Greensand ridges the slopes are steep. In the Adur valley in the west the clay is overlain by alluvium, which south-west of the village forms a wide belt where Rye farm, mentioned from 1560, occupies, as its name indicates, a former island of the clay.<sup>38</sup> There is no direct access by land between Henfield village and the chief manorial site of the parish at Stretham in the south-west except for the 19th-century railway line.<sup>39</sup>

The parish drains towards the Adur. A tributary north of the village was called Chestham river in 1647<sup>40</sup> and later the Chess brook;<sup>41</sup> in 1647 the chief tributary in the south was called Woodsmill river, and the Adur the great river.<sup>42</sup> A fishery belonging to the bishop, lord of Stretham manor, had been

conveyed before 1086 to William de Braose, lord of Bramber rape.<sup>43</sup> In 1374 two weirs were held of Stretham.<sup>44</sup> The lord of Eatons manor in Ashurst had the right to fish in the Adur in 1656.<sup>45</sup> In 1647 the eastern arm of the river was navigable to Mock bridge on the northern boundary.<sup>46</sup> The section of the western arm of the river in the parish was navigable after 1807 and probably earlier. Under an Act of 1807 a new cut was made north-west of Stretham Manor.<sup>47</sup> Winter floods were frequent in the Adur valley in the past,<sup>48</sup> and still occurred in 1984. The moated site at Stretham was apparently abandoned on that account in the later Middle Ages.<sup>49</sup> In the later 19th and earlier 20th centuries the brookland in the valley was often under water for much of the winter;<sup>50</sup> in the mid 20th century the floods might form a broad lake south-west of the village for days or weeks.<sup>51</sup> In 1907 there were angling resorts at Mock bridge and elsewhere in the parish,<sup>52</sup> and the river remained popular with anglers in 1984. The eastern arm was tidal to just above Mock bridge in 1975, as also was the section of the western arm in the parish.<sup>53</sup>

Part at least of the woodland at Stretham manor which yielded three swine in 1086 may have lain outside the parish.<sup>54</sup> A wood called Wantley, apparently south of the Chess brook, was mentioned in 1376, and Wantley wood in 1518;<sup>55</sup> the north-east part of the parish was described as well wooded in 1632.<sup>56</sup> The timber at Wantley and Chestham was said in 1830 to be some of the finest in the county.<sup>57</sup> There were only 100 a. of woods in the parish, however, in the 1840s,<sup>58</sup> and though the acreage in the north-east increased between c. 1875 and 1909,<sup>59</sup> there was still very little woodland in 1984.

Open common land was conspicuous in 1984. The largest common was Henfield common of c. 46 a.<sup>60</sup> on the Greensand immediately east of the village; it was chiefly covered by grass, with some birch woodland on the north side. In the past it accommodated one of Henfield's two fairs;<sup>61</sup> military exercises were also held there,<sup>62</sup> and both in 1984

<sup>33</sup> This article was written in 1984 and revised in 1986. Topographical details in introductory section based mainly on O.S. Maps 1/25,000, TQ 01/11 (1984 edn.); TQ 21/31 (1975 edn.); 6", Suss. XXXVII-XXXVIII, LII (1879 edn.).

<sup>34</sup> *Census*, 1881-1971; for the transfer of the detached part, O.S. Map 6", Suss. XXXVIII (1879 edn., reprinted).

<sup>35</sup> De Candole, *Henfield*, 10-11. For Eatons, *V.C.H. Suss.* vi (2), 74-82; the fmho. was said to be in Henfield in 1546: *S.R.S.* xlii. 307.

<sup>36</sup> Para. based mainly on Geol. Surv. Map 1", drift, sheet 318 (1938 edn.); White, *Geol. of Brighton and Worthling*, 72, 79.

<sup>37</sup> De Candole, *Henfield*, 1-2; below, econ. hist.

<sup>38</sup> Above, pl. facing p. 113; *P.N. Suss.* (E.P.N.S.), i. 220; cf. *ibid.* ii. 536; *S.R.S.* iii. p. 13.

<sup>39</sup> Cf. e.g. Gardner, *Suss. Map* (1778-83). The rd. described by Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 282, has not been identified.

<sup>40</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. VI/44/1, m. 2 (copy made in 1679 of parl. surv. now lost).

<sup>41</sup> De Candole, *Henfield*, *passim*.

<sup>42</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. VI/44/1, mm. 2-3.

<sup>43</sup> *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 390. <sup>44</sup> *S.R.S.* xxxi. 115, 121.

<sup>45</sup> P.R.O., CP 25(2)/604/1656 Mich. pt. 2 [no. 26].

<sup>46</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. VI/44/1, mm. 8-9; cf. Budgen, *Suss. Map* (1724).

<sup>47</sup> 47 Geo. III, Sess. 2, c. 117 (Local and Personal); W.S.R.O., QDP/W 7.

<sup>48</sup> W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 7310, no. 22; *ibid.* Wiston MS. 5379; *Rep. Com. Poor Laws*, H.C. 44, p. 164 (1834), xxxviii; de Candole, *Henfield*, 32.

<sup>49</sup> *S.A.C.* cxix. 141.

<sup>50</sup> W.S.R.O., MP 159, f. [15]; *ibid.* PH 642-3; *Henfield in the News*, comp. L. Bishop, 41; *S.C.M.* ii. 120; above, pl. facing p. 113.

<sup>51</sup> De Candole, *Henfield*, 4. <sup>52</sup> *V.C.H. Suss.* ii. 465.

<sup>53</sup> Cf. de Candole, *Henfield*, 4.

<sup>54</sup> *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 390; cf. e.g. *S.R.S.* xxxi. 124. For woodland later within Henfield park, below.

<sup>55</sup> W.S.R.O., S.A.S. MSS. S 105, 124 (TS. cat.).

<sup>56</sup> E.S.R.O., SAS/FB 59.

<sup>57</sup> Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 267.

<sup>58</sup> W.S.R.O., TD/W 157.

<sup>59</sup> O.S. Map 6", Suss. XXXVIII (1879 edn.); XXXVIII. NW. (1899, 1912 edns.).

<sup>60</sup> De Candole, *Henfield*, 165; above, pl. facing p. 17.

<sup>61</sup> Below, econ. hist.

<sup>62</sup> De Candole, *Henfield*, 165; H. F. and A. P. Squire, *Henfield Cricket*, 57-8.



and earlier various sports.<sup>63</sup> South of the village on the Weald clay lie Broadmare and Oreham commons. Both had rough grass in 1984, with some trees at Broadmare common; part of the latter, representing pits from which clay had been dug for the nearby brickworks, was then regularly under water.<sup>64</sup>

Two chief parks have existed in the parish, the medieval Henfield park and the 19th-century Chestham park; only the latter survived in 1984.

A charter of free warren in Henfield granted to the bishop of Chichester by William II was confirmed in 1155 and later.<sup>65</sup> A park, with a pale, existed by the second quarter of the 13th century, when it included woodland pasture.<sup>66</sup> Deer were mentioned in 1315,<sup>67</sup> and a parker in 1331.<sup>68</sup> The park lay north-west of the village, on land which slopes northwards to the Chess brook.<sup>69</sup> The modern Parsonage Farm evidently occupies the site of a lodge.<sup>70</sup> In 1374 the park was in three parts: Westlaund comprising 80 a. of pasture; Eastlaund in two parcels comprising 15 a., said to be full of bracken; and at least 100 a. of woodland between them, described as level, and without many brambles or thorns. There were two fishponds, and the whole area was pale, one tenant of Stretham manor apparently owing fencing service. Deer were the chief livestock, but other animals of the bishop or of others could be agisted, both then<sup>71</sup> and later; in 1429–30 income was received from pannage of swine, and in 1535 the agistment of the park was farmed to the lessee. Other income was apparently sometimes provided in the earlier 15th century by underwood and rabbits.<sup>72</sup> In 1527 at least 84 deer were apparently kept; the bishop then let the park, retaining the right to hunt there himself and to kill up to two bucks in summer and two does in winter.<sup>73</sup> The park was said to be c. 100 a. in area in 1575<sup>74</sup> and 150 a. in 1629<sup>75</sup> and 1647;<sup>76</sup> the pale was still apparently complete in the later 16th century,<sup>77</sup> and a 'lawn gate' was mentioned in 1560.<sup>78</sup> By 1630, however, there were said to be neither deer nor rabbits there, as there apparently never were again;<sup>79</sup> after sequestration in the mid 1640s the pale was rapidly depleted, and by 1647 the buildings were said to be in great decay.<sup>80</sup> By 1780 much of the area was arable.<sup>81</sup> The pale on the west side was still traceable at its southern end in 1984.

The park at Chestham north of the village was formed apparently c. 1825, when the house called Chestham Park was built, and in 1844–5 comprised 46 a. between the house and the main road on the south.<sup>82</sup> Its oak trees were particularly mentioned in 1882 and 1910.<sup>83</sup> In 1983 the park remained open pasture with some isolated trees and a tree-lined avenue leading to the house.

The Roman Greensand Way passed through the south part of the parish by way of Oreham common, crossing the river south of Stretham Manor towards higher ground on the west; the crossing was apparently by ferry,<sup>84</sup> though a ford existed at Stretham in the later 19th century or earlier 20th.<sup>85</sup> Other east–west routes used the Lower Greensand outcrop. A road from Henfield to Hurstpierpoint apparently followed the modern Fumers Lane by way of Blackstone in Woodmancote in 1469.<sup>86</sup> Church Street, its western continuation, so called by 1650,<sup>87</sup> is also old, since it forms a hollow-way north of the church; further west, as West End Lane, it led to what was presumably an early crossing of the river opposite Eatons Farm. Hollands Lane, south of West End Lane, led to another river crossing at Bineham, formerly Bredham or Bredman, bridge, mentioned from 1548.<sup>88</sup> The bridge, often referred to in the plural<sup>89</sup> evidently because it crossed two channels, was by the 1870s used for foot traffic only,<sup>90</sup> a new wooden bridge being built c. 1895.<sup>91</sup>

The north–south road followed by High Street and London Road seems also to be old. South of the village it evidently existed by 1331 when mention was made of Baldwins bridge, by which it crosses a tributary of the Adur on the southern boundary.<sup>92</sup> It may be the 'castleway' or road to Bramber castle named in 1374.<sup>93</sup> A parishioner left money for its repair in 1458.<sup>94</sup> The steep hill by which it descends the Nep Town ridge south of the village was called Barrow Hill in the 1870s<sup>95</sup> and apparently earlier;<sup>96</sup> on the crest of the ridge the road forms a deep hollow-way. It was presumably near Wantley Manor north of the village, on the northern continuation of the same road, that the prior of Lewes made an encroachment in or before 1275.<sup>97</sup> Mock bridge, by which that road crosses the eastern arm of the Adur, existed by 1296, evidently in succession to a ford, as

<sup>63</sup> Below.

<sup>64</sup> De Candole, *Henfield*, 166–7; *S.C.M.* xxviii, 553; *W.S.R.O.*, PH 636–7, 6256–7; cf. below, econ. hist.

<sup>65</sup> *S.R.S.* xlii, pp. 28, 32; *Cal. Chart. R.* 1327–41, 440.

<sup>66</sup> *P.R.O.*, SC 1/6/139, transcr. at *Rev. Historique*, clxxvi. 227 n.

<sup>67</sup> *Cal. Pat.* 1313–17, 413.

<sup>68</sup> *Ibid.* 1330–4, 54; cf. Lamb. Pal. Libr., ED 974.

<sup>69</sup> *S.R.S.* xxxi, 123; Norden, *Suss. Map* (1595); *W.S.R.O.*, TD/W 157; de Candole, *Henfield*, 79.

<sup>70</sup> Cf. the field names Great and Little Lodge fields and Lodge green recorded beside it in 1844–5: *W.S.R.O.*, TD/W 157. For the lodge, *ibid.* Ep. VI/44/1, m. 10; *S.R.S.* lii, p. 22.

<sup>71</sup> *S.R.S.* xxxi, 120, 123.

<sup>72</sup> Lamb. Pal. Libr., ED 974; *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), i, 294.

<sup>73</sup> *S.R.S.* lii, pp. 22–3; cf. *ibid.* p. 18.

<sup>74</sup> *W.S.R.O.*, Ep. VI/45/2, f. 209.

<sup>75</sup> *Cal. S.P. Dom.* 1629–31, 122.

<sup>76</sup> *W.S.R.O.*, Ep. VI/44/1, m. 10.

<sup>77</sup> Norden, *Suss. Map* (1595); cf. *W.S.R.O.*, Ep. VI/12/4, f. 14.

<sup>78</sup> *Ibid.* Ep. VI/45/2, f. 216v.; Ep. VI/56/8/1.

<sup>80</sup> *Ibid.* Ep. VI/44/1, mm. 14–15; de Candole, *Henfield*, 79.

<sup>81</sup> Gardner, *Suss. Map* (1778–83).

<sup>82</sup> De Candole, *Henfield*, 189; *W.S.R.O.*, TD/W 157; cf. *ibid.* Add. MS. 31363.

<sup>83</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1882); *Suss. in 20th Cent.* 45.

<sup>84</sup> I. Margary, *Rom. Ways in Weald* (1965 edn.), 166, 173–6; de Candole, *Henfield*, 33.

<sup>85</sup> De Candole, *Henfield*, 3.

<sup>86</sup> *W.S.R.O.*, Add. MS. 30977 (TS. cat.); cf. *S.R.S.* liv, 180; *Lytton MSS.* p. 45.

<sup>87</sup> Lamb. Pal. Libr., COMM. XIIa/2/244.

<sup>88</sup> De Candole, *Henfield*, 34–6; *V.C.H. Suss.* vi (1), 224; Gardner, *Suss. Map* (1778–83); *W.S.R.O.*, Ep. VI/12/4, ff. 94v., 218; for Bredham cf. *S.R.S.* xxxi, 114, 121. The name Bineham occurs from 1723; *W.S.R.O.*, S.A.S. MS. BA 423 (TS. cat.).

<sup>89</sup> *S.R.S.* xlii, 311; *W.S.R.O.*, Ep. VI/44/1, m. 2; *ibid.* S.A.S. MS. BA 423 (TS. cat.); S.A.S. MS. S 474 (TS. cat.).

<sup>90</sup> O.S. Map 6", *Suss.* XXXVII (1879 edn.).

<sup>91</sup> De Candole, *Henfield*, 36; *W.S.R.O.*, MP 159, f. [15].

<sup>92</sup> *S.R.S.* xxi, 131; de Candole, *Henfield*, 40–1; *Arundel Cast. MSS.* M 279, rot. 3d.; M 280, rot. 3; *W.S.R.O.*, Ep. VI/12/10, f. 84; Ep. VI/44/1, m. 3.

<sup>93</sup> *S.R.S.* xxxi, 119, 124; de Candole, *Henfield*, 30, 40.

<sup>94</sup> *S.R.S.* xlv, 115.

<sup>95</sup> O.S. Map 6", *Suss.* XXXVIII (1879 edn.).

<sup>96</sup> Budgen, *Suss. Map* (1724).

<sup>97</sup> *S.A.C.* lxxxii, 27; cf. below, manors (Wantley).



the local surname Mockford indicates.<sup>98</sup> In 1301 Sir Thomas Peverel of Ewhurst in Shermanbury, the owner, charged an annual toll of 1d. a wagon and ½d. a cart; the prior and monks of Sele in that year were exempted from tolls though the prior's tenants remained liable.<sup>99</sup> A later lord of Ewhurst in 1567 charged tenants of the manor toll for each wagon once a year, but others then paid each time they crossed the bridge.<sup>1</sup> The bridge was destroyed during the Civil War to prevent royalist troops moving eastwards; it had been rebuilt by 1647, when quarter sessions decreed that the expense should fall on the whole rape as the beneficiary of its destruction.<sup>2</sup> The existing stone structure is of 17th-century character, and has four round arches with cutwaters and refuges on both sides. There is a short stone causeway at the north end. The bridge was rebuilt in 1794 and again, by the county council, in 1930.<sup>3</sup> Chess or Chestham bridge, by which the same road crosses the Chess brook, was mentioned from 1331.<sup>4</sup> A branch road from Crouch Hill north of Chess bridge to High Cross in Albourne existed by 1606;<sup>5</sup> the name Crouch Hill was recorded in 1771.<sup>6</sup> In 1984 Mock bridge was the only road bridge over the Adur in the entire parish, though there were footbridges at Eatons<sup>7</sup> and Bineham bridges and at Stretham, and another in the north leading to Shermanbury. Another ford besides that at Stretham was mentioned in the 19th century north of Bineham bridge,<sup>8</sup> apparently on the site of a previous ferry crossing.<sup>9</sup>

The road alongside the common from Henfield to Woodmancote existed by 1724, when it formed part of a route between Bramber and Lindfield by way of Upper Beeding.<sup>10</sup> Luckett or Ludgate Lane, for the mending of which a load of stone was devised in 1545,<sup>11</sup> has not been located. A road at (*apud*) Dropping Holms, apparently the same as the modern road in Nep Town called by that name, was mentioned in 1633.<sup>12</sup> A road following the line of Bramlands Lane in the south-east corner of the parish existed in 1646.<sup>13</sup> Grinstead Lane, south of the village, was mentioned in 1703.<sup>14</sup>

The road from Mock bridge to Henfield was a turnpike between 1771 and 1877,<sup>15</sup> the branch road from Crouch Hill to High Cross in Albourne between 1777 and 1868,<sup>16</sup> and the road from Henfield to Woodmancote between 1777 and 1876.<sup>17</sup> The village thus came to lie on one of the chief roads from London to Brighton.<sup>18</sup> About 1800 a post coach called on alternate days in either direction in sum-

mer.<sup>19</sup> In the 1830s coaches passed through from Brighton to London, Oxford, and Windsor; there were also then carriers five days a week to Brighton and once a week to Lewes.<sup>20</sup> In 1845 there were several carriers a week to London. By 1855 carriers plied only to Horsham and Brighton and by 1862 there was only one to Brighton.<sup>21</sup>

A motor coach service plied between Henfield and London on certain days in summer c. 1981.<sup>22</sup>

The Horsham-Shoreham railway line, with a station west of the village, was opened in 1861,<sup>23</sup> crossing the river Adur at Stretham near the site of the Roman crossing. The line was closed in 1966,<sup>24</sup> much of its route through the parish being a foot-path in 1984.

There is evidence of Mesolithic and later activity north of Henfield common, where the east end of the Greensand ridge is marked off by a bank,<sup>25</sup> and perhaps of a Roman cemetery on Barrow Hill.<sup>26</sup> The modern Henfield village lies roughly in the centre of the parish, on the higher land provided by the Lower Greensand formation. The church, presumably on the same site as the building mentioned in 770,<sup>27</sup> occupies a knoll towards the north-west corner of the pre-19th-century settlement near the east-west road that links Eatons in Ashurst and Hurstpierpoint. The oldest buildings are to be found around the church and along High Street and London Road, the north-south route which became the centre of settlement. Apple Tree Cottage west of the church is in origin a single-aisled hall house of four bays, possibly of the 14th century;<sup>28</sup> its southernmost room, which is not aisled, seems to be slightly later in date, and always to have been two-storeyed. The central range of Henfield Place,<sup>29</sup> a little further west, was timber-framed and probably late 16th-century. A wing was added to the north end of the east side early in the 17th century; it bears a reset datestone for 1637. Another wing was added south of the main range on its west side, perhaps in the 18th century. There have been various periods of alteration since the 18th century. The south end of the George inn in High Street is a late 16th-century building with a dragon beam, and an original window at the rear. The L-shaped Backsettown, which occupies a low-lying site ¼ mile east of High Street, consists of a medieval hall range, which retains a smoke-blackened crown-post roof over the central area, and a 17th-century cross wing with a large external sandstone chimneystack; the south and west fronts were later

<sup>98</sup> S.R.S. x. 55, 165-6, 280. Mockford in Cowfold was perhaps named after a tenant originating from Henfield: O.S. Map 1/25,000, TQ 22/32 (1975 edn.); S.R.S. xxxi. 124.

<sup>99</sup> *Sele Chartulary*, p. 49. <sup>1</sup> E.S.R.O., SAS/A 588.

<sup>2</sup> S.A.C. xci. 167.

<sup>3</sup> S.A.S. lib., de Candole papers, G. D. Johnston to H. de Candole, 25 Oct. 1947; inscr. *in situ*.

<sup>4</sup> E.S.R.O., SAS/EG 70, 271 (TS. cat.); O.S. Map 6", Suss. XXXVIII (1879 edn.). The name Chestlains bridge is presumably an error: Budgen, *Suss. Map* (1724); Gardner, *Suss. Map* (1795).

<sup>5</sup> E.S.R.O., SAS/EG 83, 271 (TS. cat.).

<sup>6</sup> 11 Geo. III, c. 99 (Priv. Act); but cf. P.N. Suss. (E.P.N.S.), i. 219.

<sup>7</sup> Cf. de Candole, *Henfield*, 36; *W. Suss. Gaz.* 8 Dec. 1983.

<sup>8</sup> O.S. Map 6", Suss. XXXVII (1879 edn.); W.S.R.O., MP 159, f. [15]. <sup>9</sup> W.S.R.O., QDP/W 7.

<sup>10</sup> Budgen, *Suss. Map* (1724).

<sup>11</sup> S.R.S. xlii. 311; lviii, p. 10; W.S.R.O., Ep. VI/4/1, f. 51; Ep. VI/44/1, m. 50.

<sup>12</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. VI/12/10, f. 99. <sup>13</sup> S.R.S. liv. 108.

<sup>14</sup> W.S.R.O., Add. MSS. 1020, 1033 (TS. cat.); cf. O.S. Map 6", Suss. XXXVIII (1879 edn.).

<sup>15</sup> 11 Geo. III, c. 99 (Priv. Act); 40 & 41 Vic. c. 64.

<sup>16</sup> 17 Geo. III, c. 74 (Priv. Act); 31 & 32 Vic. c. 99.

<sup>17</sup> 17 Geo. III, c. 91 (Priv. Act); 39 & 40 Vic. c. 39.

<sup>18</sup> e.g. Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 268.

<sup>19</sup> Edwards, *Brighton Rd.* 81.

<sup>20</sup> Pigot, *Nat. Com. Dir.* (1832-4), 1035.

<sup>21</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1845 and later edns.).

<sup>22</sup> *Henfield: Official Guide* (c. 1981), 7.

<sup>23</sup> *Southern Region Rec. comp.* R. H. Clark, 52, 76.

<sup>24</sup> C. R. Clinker and J. M. Firth, *Reg. of Closed Passenger Stations and Goods Depots* (1971 edn.), 64.

<sup>25</sup> W. Suss. C.C. planning dept., arch. sites and mons. rec., TQ 21 NW 3.

<sup>26</sup> *Ibid.* TQ 21 NW 17.

<sup>27</sup> Below, church.

<sup>28</sup> S.A.C. cxvi. 158; R. T. Mason, *Framed Bldgs. of Weald* (1969 edn.), 24.

<sup>29</sup> De Candole, *Henfield*, 109-10; E. Oldmeadow, *Francis Cardinal Bourne*, i. 120-31.







recased in brick and mathematical tiles, the south front being dated 1738.<sup>30</sup>

The surname Easton (de Estetun) recorded in 1296<sup>31</sup> seems to refer to the east end of the village rather than to a separate settlement. The name East Henfield was used as an alternative name for Backsettowntown.<sup>32</sup>

Potwell, 300 yd. south of the church, has an east-west range probably of 16th-century origin with a 17th-century cross wing at the east end in which are many re-used medieval rafters. Other 16th- and 17th-century timber-framed buildings near the church include the Cat House to the north-east, a small 17th-century house of three-roomed plan with walls re-used perhaps from a 16th-century building. In High Street and London Road are several other timber-framed buildings of the 16th and 17th centuries, some with later fronts, and some set back from the modern building line; notable are Tudor House, the White Hart inn, and two buildings north of the White Hart which were perhaps once a single large house. At the junction of High Street, Brighton Road, and Barrow Hill are several lesser buildings of the same period, some of which were small-scale industrial premises.<sup>33</sup>

Several houses were given new brick fronts during the 18th century, including Backsettowntown, mentioned above. Of the same period are Seven Chimneys in Cagefoot Lane, and the three-storeyed Martyn Lodge in Church Street, which may be one of two houses described c. 1800 as 'neat', the other, adjoining the churchyard, possibly being Parsonage House.<sup>34</sup> Wantley Manor, on the northern outskirts of the village, was enlarged in the 18th century.<sup>35</sup> In 1795 there were buildings along most of the east, and part of the west, sides of High Street.<sup>36</sup> Several terraces were built in the village in the early 19th century, including a long one of c. 1820 in red brick on the west side of High Street, another north-east of the church, and three in Furners Lane off High Street to the east. In the 1830s, nevertheless, Henfield was said to consist chiefly of one street, most of whose inhabitants were tradespeople.<sup>37</sup>

A third of a mile south of Henfield church was the hamlet of Nep Town, recorded by 1647;<sup>38</sup> it occupies some of the highest land in the parish, as its name indicates.<sup>39</sup> Many buildings were shown in 1780 along the modern Nep Town Road and north and south of it.<sup>40</sup> Seventeenth- and 18th-century buildings surviving in 1984 included Wistaria Cottage and Old House at the west end and Patchings and Pendrells, both L-shaped, further east. A terrace of cottages was built in the early 19th century at the east end of the hamlet.

From the mid 19th century the village became favoured by moneyed people for retirement and residence. Eleven parishioners were described as gentry c. 1832, some living in the village itself and others outside.<sup>41</sup> By 1855 there were 15 listed as gentry, and the total numbers of those described either thus or as private residents thereafter increased to 24 in 1862, 31 in 1874, c. 46 in 1882, and c. 80 in 1895.<sup>42</sup> Red Oaks, south of the church, a stuccoed villa in classical style, was built by William Borrer shortly before 1839 as a wedding present for his daughter Fanny, wife of the Revd. Charles Dunlop, curate of Henfield.<sup>43</sup> South-east of Nep Town Borrer's own house, Barrow Hill, built before 1810, was similar in style; it was demolished after 1947.<sup>44</sup> Some older houses, for example Henfield Place,<sup>45</sup> were enlarged or restored as gentlemen's residences in the 19th century or early 20th. Backsettowntown, east of the village, was offered for sale in 1867 for conversion to a residence,<sup>46</sup> and by 1874 had attached parkland with lakes, an aviary, and an arboretum. In 1891 the pleasure grounds there were described as beautifully timbered; in 1906 there were evergreen oaks, acacias, walnut trees, and conifers.<sup>47</sup> In the 19th century and earlier 20th the owners or occupiers of those larger houses, and of Wantley Manor, Moustows Manor, and Chestham Park, dominated village society.<sup>48</sup>

There was much other building in the village after c. 1850,<sup>49</sup> the opening of the railway in 1861 encouraging development. Two or three large detached stuccoed classical-style houses were built before 1875 in Broomfield Road north of Nep Town, and similar houses, singly, in pairs, or in terraces, were put up beside the station and in Church Street, Barrow Hill, Nep Town Road, and Cagefoot Lane. Ros House and Magnolia House in High Street are further examples. Martyn Lodge in Church Street was rendered and extended at the same time. Also in Cagefoot Lane are later 19th- and earlier 20th-century detached houses, including one in Gothic style. There are a mid 19th-century terrace in Brighton Road, and a terrace of c. 1900 in Park Road west of High Street; the stuccoed South View Terrace in Nep Town was built c. 1880, and another terrace east of it in 1878.<sup>50</sup> The west side of High Street was largely filled up between c. 1870 and 1910 with houses in revived vernacular style and large commercial buildings.

Further houses were built in and north of Nep Town Road in the earlier 20th century. The Backsettowntown estate east of the village was offered for sale abortively for building in 1891<sup>51</sup> and 1906, the advantages of undulating, wooded land, good views,

<sup>30</sup> Cf. *S.C.M.* v. 159-64.

<sup>31</sup> *S.R.S.* x. 55.

<sup>32</sup> *Ibid.* 55, 165, 280; de Candole, *Henfield*, 67; *Wilberforce Archives*, ed. F. W. Steer, p. 17; *W.S.R.O.*, *S.A.S.* MSS. S 103-19, 181-4 (TS. cat.).

<sup>33</sup> De Candole, *Henfield*, 160.

<sup>34</sup> Edwards, *Brighton Rd.* 81; cf. below, manors (rectory).

<sup>35</sup> Below, manors.

<sup>36</sup> Gardner, *Suss. Map* (1795); cf. de Candole, *Henfield*, 193.

<sup>37</sup> Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 268; Horsfield, *Hist. Suss.* ii. 256.

<sup>38</sup> *W.S.R.O.*, Ep. VI/44/1, m. 39. It is not clear whether Uptown was the same: *ibid.*; de Candole, *Henfield*, 198.

<sup>39</sup> Cf. *P.N. Suss.* (E.P.N.S.), i. 189.

<sup>40</sup> Gardner, *Suss. Map* (1778-80); cf. 250 *Yrs. of Map-making in Suss.* ed. H. Margary, pl. 20.

<sup>41</sup> Pigot, *Nat. Com. Dir.* (1832-4), 1035.

<sup>42</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1855 and later edns.).

<sup>43</sup> *Country Life*, 17 May 1973, p. 1370; below, church.

<sup>44</sup> *S.C.M.* xiii. 79; M. A. Lower, *Worthies of Suss.* 71; de Candole, *Henfield*, 191; for Borrer, below.

<sup>45</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1862); above.

<sup>46</sup> *W.S.R.O.*, SP 118.

<sup>47</sup> O.S. Map, 1/2,500, *Suss.* XXXVIII. 14 (1879 edn.); O.S. *Area Bk.* (1875); *W.S.R.O.*, SP 119-20; Worthing Ref. Lib., sale cats. 1890-1, no. 55.

<sup>48</sup> e.g. de Candole, *Henfield*, 153, 186, 188-9; Lower, *Worthies of Suss.* 73; *Chich. Dioc. Kal.* (1887), 149; below, church; educ.

<sup>49</sup> Para. based mainly on O.S. Map 6", *Suss.* XXXVIII (1879 edn.); XXXVIII. SW. (1899, 1912 edns.); de Candole, *Henfield*, 198-9.

<sup>50</sup> Date on bldg.

<sup>51</sup> Worthing Ref. Lib., sale cats. 1890-1, no. 55.



and salubrious and exhilarating air being claimed for the surroundings of the village.<sup>52</sup> An artist lived in the village in 1882.<sup>53</sup> Growth was rapid after the First World War, houses and bungalows being built in London Road and along Upper and Lower Station roads as far as the railway line. Forty-three council houses were built west of the railway in the 1920s, and 40 on the Wantley Hill estate north of the village in 1936.<sup>54</sup> After 1945 the building of new houses and bungalows continued in the centre of the village between High Street and the railway. Fifty-six more council houses were built on the Wantley Hill estate in the late 1940s, and 70 north of Upper Station Road in 1949; by 1958 there were 223 in all in the parish, and by 1981 there were 346. Houses and bungalows were also built at that period north and south of Furners Lane and south-east of the village in the grounds of Barrow Hill.<sup>55</sup> In 1965 the village was said to be on the way to becoming a town.<sup>56</sup> Between c. 1978 and 1983 c. 275 new houses were built.<sup>57</sup> In 1984, nevertheless, the centre of the village west of High Street had many trees, some open space, including the Tanyard field and the large gardens attached to Potwell and to Red Oaks, and numerous footpaths; meanwhile, east of the village, the open expanse of Henfield common approached very close. In 1965 there was an above average number of old people in the parish: a fifth of the population was 65 or over, three fifths of that number being women.<sup>58</sup>

There was scattered settlement throughout the parish in the Middle Ages and later.<sup>59</sup> Various modern farm names can be associated with surnames recorded in the 13th and 14th centuries, for instance Barrowhill, Betley, Buckwish, Catslands, Nymans, and Pokerlee.<sup>60</sup> Buckwish Farm south-west of the village is a small late medieval hall house into which an upper floor and chimneystack were inserted probably in the early 17th century; substantial additions were made in the mid 20th century. Surviving isolated buildings of the 16th and 17th centuries include Rye Farmhouse in the Adur floodplain, Catslands Farm in the south-east corner, and Nymans Farm and Little Betley in the north.

The western edge of the Lower Greensand outcrop, forming a bluff above the Adur floodplain, supported much scattered medieval and later settlement. The surname Weston (Auesteton) recorded in 1378<sup>61</sup> may indicate an early inhabitant; the area was later known as West End.<sup>62</sup> The place names Bradeham (later Bredham or Bineham) and Lash-

marshall, on the south-west and north-west corners of the area respectively, were both mentioned in the 14th century.<sup>63</sup> Surviving older buildings in the area include a group of 17th-century houses at Lashmarshall, and Lancasters further south. In 1780 there were 10 or 12 houses there.<sup>64</sup> Some houses in the Bineham bridge area were demolished in the later 19th century or earlier 20th.<sup>65</sup> In 1984 West End was a cul-de-sac for traffic with many private roads, and seemed remote from the rest of the parish.

Another similar area of scattered settlement was south-west of Nep Town, also on the edge of the floodplain. There were 5 or 6 buildings there in 1780,<sup>66</sup> including Springlands Cottage, a timber-framed house apparently of c. 1600 with a three-bayed main range and east cross wing, and Dunstalls, a small late 16th-century timber-framed range of high quality which may be a fragment of a larger building. The construction of the railway in 1861 bisected the group.<sup>67</sup>

There is no evidence of a nucleated settlement at Stretham in the Middle Ages or later; the second element of the name alludes to a meadow (*hamm*) rather than a settlement (*hām*).<sup>68</sup> Later, besides Nep Town, there were hamlets at Oreham and Chestham, near Mock bridge, and at Broadmare common. The place name Oreham seems similarly to refer to a meadow rather than to a settlement,<sup>69</sup> and persons described as of Oreham in the 14th century and later seem more likely to have been inhabitants of the tithing than of a hamlet.<sup>70</sup> Beside and to the south of Oreham common in 1984 were several 17th- and 18th-century houses.<sup>71</sup> Lands and houses described in the Middle Ages and later as at Chestham, similarly, were probably usually merely within the tithing of that name.<sup>72</sup> By 1795, however, there was a hamlet, comprising a few houses west of the site of the future Chestham Park house.<sup>73</sup> About six buildings survived in the 1840s,<sup>74</sup> but by the 1870s most had gone,<sup>75</sup> evidently as unsuited to the surroundings of the new house. In 1983 one timber-framed building probably of the later 16th century survived; others had remained as outbuildings in 1947, when yet others were still remembered.<sup>76</sup> Several houses stood near Mock bridge in 1795.<sup>77</sup> Old Bull Cottage, at one time the Bull inn, was a small single-bayed hall house with a combined solar and service bay attached; it was demolished c. 1965.<sup>78</sup> The central portion of the north range of Mockbridge House has a partly smoke-blackened roof of the later 16th century, suggesting an open hall. There were lower

<sup>52</sup> W.S.R.O., SP 120.

<sup>53</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1882).

<sup>54</sup> De Candole, *Henfield*, 199; O.S. Map 6", XXXVIII. SW. (1951 edn.); W.S.R.O., MP 159, f. [13].

<sup>55</sup> O.S. Maps 6", XXXVIII. SW. (1951 edn.); 1/25,000, TQ 21/31 (1975 edn.); W.S.R.O., MP 159, f. [13]; MP 696, ff. [iv., 4]; *Horsham and Dist. Citizens' Guide*, 1981 (W. Suss. Co. Times), 73.

<sup>56</sup> W.S.R.O., MP 696, f. [iv.]; Nairn & Pevsner, *Suss.* 239; cf. *W. Suss. Gaz.* 21 Nov. 1974.

<sup>57</sup> *W. Suss. Gaz.* 6 Oct. 1983.

<sup>58</sup> W.S.R.O., MP 696, f. [24v.].

<sup>59</sup> e.g. Gardner, *Suss. Map* (1795).

<sup>60</sup> *P.N. Suss.* i. 216-20; *S.R.S.* xxxi. 104-22.

<sup>61</sup> *P.N. Suss.* i. 220.

<sup>62</sup> Gardner, *Suss. Map* (1778-83); O.S. Map 6", *Suss.* XXXVIII (1879 edn.); cf. *E.S.R.O.*, SAS/EG 323 (TS. cat.).

<sup>63</sup> *S.R.S.* x. 166; xxxi. 104, 109, 111, 114, 121; above (rds.); below, econ. hist. (agric.).

<sup>64</sup> Gardner, *Suss. Map* (1778-83); cf. *250 Yrs. of Map-*

*making in Suss.* ed. H. Margary, pl. 20; W.S.R.O., TD/W 157.

<sup>65</sup> W.S.R.O., MP 159, f. [15].

<sup>66</sup> Gardner, *Suss. Map* (1778-83); cf. W.S.R.O., TD/W 157.

<sup>67</sup> O.S. Map 6", *Suss.* XXXVIII (1879 edn.).

<sup>68</sup> *S. Saxons*, ed. P. Brandon, 84.

<sup>69</sup> *Ibid.* *S.R.S.* xxxi. 118; xlii. 308; cf. *ibid.* liv. 94; for the tithing, below, local govt.

<sup>71</sup> Cf. Gardner, *Suss. Map* (1778-83); W.S.R.O., TD/W 157.

<sup>72</sup> *S.R.S.* xiv. p. 56; xxiii. p. 14; lvi. 70; *S.A.C.* lx. 51; *S.N.Q.* i. 47; *E.S.R.O.*, SAS/EG 78, 271-2 (TS. cat.); for Chestham tithing, below, local govt.

<sup>73</sup> *250 Yrs. of Mapmaking in Suss.* pl. 16; cf. *ibid.* pl. 20.

<sup>74</sup> W.S.R.O., TD/W 157.

<sup>75</sup> O.S. Map 6", *Suss.* XXXVIII (1879 edn.).

<sup>76</sup> De Candole, *Henfield*, 189.

<sup>77</sup> Gardner, *Suss. Map* (1795).

<sup>78</sup> *W. Suss. Gaz.* 11 Mar. 1965; *Victorian and Edwardian Suss.* ed. J. S. Gray, pl. 134; below, pl. facing p. 177.



ranges at each end, both under a continuous roof in 1984, and a 17th-century rear wing. The house was remodelled in the late 18th century and early 19th, with a stuccoed north front. Malthouse nearby is a conversion from industrial buildings. More buildings were put up nearby in the 19th and 20th centuries, including estate houses to the east. At Broadmare common there were several buildings by 1845, chiefly around the eastern side, and including the 17th-century or earlier Honeysuckle Cottages.<sup>79</sup>

Scattered settlement had also begun by the 17th century around Henfield common.<sup>80</sup> At the north-west corner are two probably 17th-century houses and a row of three houses of the 17th and 18th centuries, besides later buildings including some villas of c. 1900. The house called Providence, of three bays, has mathematical tiles in its upper storey.<sup>81</sup> A few older buildings flank the south side of the common, including Holedean Farm probably of the 17th century and later.<sup>82</sup>

The turnpiking of roads through the parish presumably helped to cause the fifty-per-cent increase in the number of houses between 1811 and 1821.<sup>83</sup>

Isolated gentlemen's houses built during the 19th century included Terryscross Lodge and Kentons in the south-east, built before 1845, and the nearby Henfield Lodge, afterwards East Kentwyns, built by 1851 but later rebuilt in revived vernacular style. There was parkland attached to Terryscross Lodge and East Kentwyns in the later 19th century.<sup>84</sup> Building continued outside nucleated settlements in the 20th century, for instance along West End Lane west of the village, along the Upper Beeding road north and south-west of Woods mill, and along the road to New Hall in the south. Some isolated farm-houses, for example Pokerlee and Storwood Farms,<sup>85</sup> were destroyed in the later 19th century or the 20th.

Thirty-eight tenants of Stretham manor were enumerated in 1086, besides eleven tenants of the submanor which may later have become Oreham manor, and four of Wantley manor, where there were also two *servi*.<sup>86</sup> Fifty-five inhabitants of Henfield vill were taxed in 1327, 47 or 48 in 1332,<sup>87</sup> and 100 in 1378.<sup>88</sup> Seventy persons in the parish were assessed to the subsidy of 1524.<sup>89</sup> In 1642 the protestation was signed by 166 adult males.<sup>90</sup> There were said to be 400 adult parishioners in 1676,<sup>91</sup> and

c. 100 families in 1724.<sup>92</sup> From 1,037 in 1801 the population of the parish fell to 976 in 1811, afterwards rising steadily, despite temporary falls in the 1840s, 1850s, and 1890s, from 1,404 in 1821 to 1,867 in 1901; growth was rapid in the 1830s and 1860s, attributed on the second occasion to the opening of the railway. During the 20th century the population continued to rise, in the 1960s by 30 per cent and in the 1970s by 16 per cent, to reach 4,381 in 1981.<sup>93</sup>

One or possibly two alehouses were recorded in 1538,<sup>94</sup> and six ale retailers in 1560.<sup>95</sup> A wine tavern was licensed in 1636<sup>96</sup> and an alehouse in 1646.<sup>97</sup> There were at least two inns in the later 17th century;<sup>98</sup> in 1686 the inns of the parish could provide six beds and stabling for 12 horses.<sup>99</sup> The two chief inns of the village in the 18th and 19th centuries, both of which survived in 1984, were the George, recorded from 1729,<sup>1</sup> and the White Hart, recorded from 1764,<sup>2</sup> both in High Street. The George was a coaching stop c. 1800, when postchaises and saddle horses could be hired there;<sup>3</sup> the White Hart was the chief coaching inn in the 1830s.<sup>4</sup> Both inns were described as commercial in the mid 19th century.<sup>5</sup> The Plough inn, recorded by c. 1800, also in High Street and also surviving in 1984, may have succeeded the King of Prussia mentioned in 1764.<sup>6</sup> Other inns in the village and in Nep Town in 1984 were the former Station inn, opened c. 1861,<sup>7</sup> the Gardeners' Arms at Nep Town, opened before 1914,<sup>8</sup> and the Raven, formerly the Bell,<sup>9</sup> in High Street. In the rural part of the parish were two inns, the New inn at Bineham bridge, recorded between 1729 and 1916, which served river tradesmen,<sup>10</sup> and the Bull at Mock bridge, recorded from 1771, which survived in 1984, the original building having been replaced c. 1893 and later demolished.<sup>11</sup>

Cricket was played on Henfield common by 1764, and a Henfield cricket team, of local men and others, existed by the 1770s. Henfield cricket club was founded in 1837, also playing on the common, and was one of the chief clubs in Sussex in the mid 19th century. A pavilion was built in 1926.<sup>12</sup> The club still flourished in 1984. Other sports in the parish in the later 18th and earlier 19th centuries were foot racing on the common in 1784, cockfighting at the George inn in 1797, and bull baiting at the south end of High Street, where a maypole was also erected.<sup>13</sup>

<sup>79</sup> W.S.R.O., TD/W 157.

<sup>80</sup> Above, pl. facing p. 17.

<sup>81</sup> Cf. *S.A.S. Newsletter*, xxxviii. 303.

<sup>82</sup> Cf. Gardner, *Suss. Map* (1778–83); W.S.R.O., TD/W 157.

<sup>83</sup> *Census*, 1811–21.

<sup>84</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1845); W.S.R.O., MF 43, f. 490 and v.; *ibid.* SP 814; O.S. Map 6", *Suss.* LII (1879 edn.); LII. NW. (1899 edn.).

<sup>85</sup> De Candole, *Henfield*, 199.

<sup>86</sup> *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 390, 446.

<sup>87</sup> *S.R.S.* x. 165–6, 280; the subsidy list of 1296 does not divide up Tipnoak hund.: *ibid.* 55.

<sup>88</sup> P.R.O., E 179/189/42, rot. 16, apparently including, however, at least two outside the par., Sir Wm. Percy at Woodmancote, and Thos. Radmyld perhaps at Albourne: above, Albourne, manors; below, Woodmancote, manors.

<sup>89</sup> *S.R.S.* lvi. 70.

<sup>90</sup> *Ibid.* v. 94–6.

<sup>91</sup> *S.A.C.* xlv. 144.

<sup>92</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. I/26/3, p. 43.

<sup>93</sup> *Census*, 1801–1981.

<sup>94</sup> *L. & P. Hen. VIII*, xiii (2), p. 150.

<sup>95</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. VI/12/6, p. 22, including 5 in Chestham tithing, for the extent of which, below, local govt.

<sup>96</sup> *S.A.C.* lxxix. 66; de Candole, *Henfield*, 181.

<sup>97</sup> *S.R.S.* liv. 94.

<sup>98</sup> P.R.O., E 134/15 Chas. II East./10, m. [3]; E 134/6 Wm. & Mary Mich./15, m. [3]; W.S.R.O., S.A.S. MSS. S 412–15 (TS. cat.); *S.A.C.* xxiv. 129.

<sup>99</sup> P.R.O., WO 30/48, f. 183v.

<sup>1</sup> W.S.R.O., S.A.S. MS. S 427, f. 2; cf. H. F. and A. P. Squire, *Henfield Cricket*, 49, 65.

<sup>2</sup> Horsham Mus. MS. 1304 (MS. cat.).

<sup>3</sup> Edwards, *Brighton Rd.* 82.

<sup>4</sup> Pigot, *Nat. Com. Dir.* (1832–4), 1035.

<sup>5</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1845, 1855).

<sup>6</sup> Edwards, *Brighton Rd.* 82; Horsham Mus. MS. 1304 (MS. cat.).

<sup>7</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1862).

<sup>8</sup> W.S.R.O., Par. 100/30/3, f. 4; de Candole, *Henfield*, 181; cf. *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1905).

<sup>9</sup> Local inf.

<sup>10</sup> W.S.R.O., S.A.S. MS. S 427, f. 1; *ibid.* MP 159, f. [15]; *ibid.* TD/W 157; de Candole, *Henfield*, 35; O.S. Map 6", *Suss.* XXXVIII. SW. (1899, 1912 edns.).

<sup>11</sup> 11 Geo. III, c. 99 (Priv. Act), naming the Bull's Head; W.S.R.O., QDP/W 7; *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1845 and later edns.); *W. Suss. Gaz.* 11 Mar. 1965; *Victorian and Edwardian Suss.* ed. J. S. Gray, pl. 134.

<sup>12</sup> Squire, *Henfield Cricket*, 49–52, 61, 72, 74, 195.

<sup>13</sup> De Candole, *Henfield*, 184; *S.C.M.* xii. 54; xxvii. 88; 11 Geo. III, c. 99 (Priv. Act).



Football was played in the parish before 1913,<sup>14</sup> possibly on the common as later;<sup>15</sup> there was a club by 1921,<sup>16</sup> and there were two clubs in 1981.<sup>17</sup> There were tennis courts in Station Road in 1912, when there was also a stoolball club;<sup>18</sup> both sports were played in the 1960s or 1970s.<sup>19</sup> There was a bowls club in 1929,<sup>20</sup> a new bowling green east of the village was laid out for the Henfield bowling club in 1975.<sup>21</sup> A village sports day was held on the common on August bank holiday in 1912 and for some years before.<sup>22</sup> Use of the common for recreation was the subject in 1893 of a provisional order under the Commons Act, 1876.<sup>23</sup> Shortly after 1945 four acres at the north-east corner were converted to playing fields for football, hockey, and other sports as the village war memorial.<sup>24</sup> Open spaces used for recreation besides the common were the George meadow in High Street in the mid 19th century,<sup>25</sup> the Kings field north of Upper Station Road, given to the parish by Miss M. M. Knowles of Henfield Place in 1935,<sup>26</sup> and the former Workhouse field in Nep Town Road, given to the parish before c. 1981.<sup>27</sup>

A mechanics' institute was established at Henfield by 1855, when it had a library with newspapers and periodicals, and over 80 members, occasional lectures being held; it survived in 1866. A coffee house existed in 1887 and 1895, and a coffee tavern, later a temperance hotel and coffee house, in 1903.<sup>28</sup> There were two reading circles in the village in 1891–2.<sup>29</sup> A working men's club was mentioned in 1913.<sup>30</sup> Assembly rooms in High Street were built in 1886 by a private company, and bought by the parish council in 1920. The red brick building, of three bays with a pediment, was sold in 1974 and afterwards converted into shops.<sup>31</sup> It was replaced by a new village hall opened in the same year with an auditorium that could seat 300.<sup>32</sup> A branch library was opened in the mid 1950s,<sup>33</sup> and in 1965 occupied a room behind the assembly rooms.<sup>34</sup> A new library was opened in 1970.<sup>35</sup> The parish council ran a small museum in 1964,<sup>36</sup> which moved to the village hall ten years later.<sup>37</sup> In 1984 it was open two or three days a week throughout the year. The *Henfield Observer*, *Steyning Reporter*, and *Partridge Green Post* appeared in only three issues in 1902.<sup>38</sup>

A 'town band' flourished between c. 1890 and

1914.<sup>39</sup> An annual competitive arts festival, founded in the 1970s, was still held in 1984.<sup>40</sup> In 1965 there were c. 40 clubs and societies, including a choral society founded in 1886.<sup>41</sup>

There was a station of the county police force in London Road c. 1875, which later moved to a site near the railway station.<sup>42</sup> It survived in 1986. Henfield Place was rented between 1889 and 1891 as the first seminary of the Roman Catholic diocese of Southwark, under the direction of the future Cardinal Bourne.<sup>43</sup> Three nursing homes were recorded in the parish between 1909 and 1938.<sup>44</sup> Backsettown became in 1927 a home of rest and recuperation for professional women.<sup>45</sup> Red Oaks, which in 1945 became a nursing home, was reopened in 1973 as a home of rest for retired gardeners which could accommodate 44.<sup>46</sup> Another old people's home accommodating 50 was opened in 1963.<sup>47</sup>

Thomas Stapleton, the Catholic controversialist, was born at Henfield in 1535.<sup>48</sup> William Borrer the botanist (1781–1862) lived at Barrow Hill south of the village from 1810, and used the sandy soil of the Lower Greensand ridge to cultivate all the hardy exotic plants obtainable, of which he had amassed a collection of 6,660 species by the time he died. The grounds of the house survived in 1947, though in decay,<sup>49</sup> but were later built over. Nathaniel Woodard, founder of the Woodard schools, lived at Martyn Lodge in Church Street from 1862 until his death in 1891.<sup>50</sup> 'Michael Fairless', author of *The Roadmender*, lodged at Mockbridge House and died there in 1901.<sup>51</sup> J. B. Morton ('Beachcomber') lived at Potwell in Henfield village in the 1930s and 1940s.<sup>52</sup>

MANORS AND OTHER ESTATES. In 770 Osmund, king of Sussex, granted 15 hides in Henfield to the thegn Warbald and his wife Titburh, for the endowment of a church.<sup>53</sup> That estate evidently represented what were later Stretham manor, the rectory estate, the medieval Henfield park, and Oreham manor.

STRETHAM manor, otherwise called HENFIELD between the 11th century and the early 14th,<sup>54</sup> comprised most of the southern and central

<sup>14</sup> Squire, *Henfield Cricket*, 142.

<sup>15</sup> W.S.R.O., MP 696, f. [28].

<sup>16</sup> L. Bishop, *Henfield Remembered*, pl. 59.

<sup>17</sup> *Horsham and Dist. Citizens' Guide*, 1981 (W. Suss. Co. Times), 74.

<sup>18</sup> Bishop, op. cit. pls. 46–7.

<sup>19</sup> W.S.R.O., MP 696, f. [28]; *W. Suss. Gaz.* 21 Nov. 1974.

<sup>20</sup> Bishop, op. cit. pl. 48.

<sup>21</sup> *Henfield: Official Guide* (c. 1981), 11, wrongly reading 'west'.

<sup>22</sup> W.S.R.O., MP 159, f. [19].

<sup>23</sup> W. E. Tate, *Domesday of Eng. Enclosure Acts and Awards*, 255.

<sup>24</sup> *Henfield: Official Guide*, 1964–5, 13.

<sup>25</sup> *Henfield in the News*, comp. L. Bishop, 78; Squire, *Henfield Cricket*, 76–7.

<sup>26</sup> Char. Com. files; W.S.R.O., MP 159, f. [18v].

<sup>27</sup> W.S.R.O., TD/W 157; *Henfield: Official Guide* (c. 1981), 11.

<sup>28</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1855 and later edns.); Bishop, *Henfield Remembered*, pl. 12.

<sup>29</sup> *Henfield in the News*, 29.

<sup>30</sup> Squire, *Henfield Cricket*, 142.

<sup>31</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1895); *Henfield in the News*, 55; *W. Suss. Gaz.* 21 Nov. 1974; 4 Sept. 1975; 9 July 1981; W.S.R.O., Par. 100/51/8.

<sup>32</sup> *W. Suss. Gaz.* 21 Nov. 1974; *Henfield: Official Guide* (c. 1981), 11.

<sup>33</sup> *Educ. in W. Suss.* 1954–9 (W. Suss. C.C.), 119.

<sup>34</sup> W.S.R.O., MP 696, f. [9v].

<sup>35</sup> *W. Suss. Co. Times*, 25 Sept. 1970.

<sup>36</sup> W.S.R.O., MP 1294.

<sup>37</sup> *W. Suss. Co. Times*, 13 Dec. 1974.

<sup>38</sup> B.L., newspaper files.

<sup>39</sup> *Henfield in the News*, 48; Bishop, *Henfield Remembered*, pls. 57–8; W.S.R.O., MP 159, f. [19].

<sup>40</sup> *W. Suss. Gaz.* 25 Feb. 1982; 8 Mar. 1984.

<sup>41</sup> W.S.R.O., MP 696, ff. [2, 13v–24]; *Henfield in the News*, 41; cf. *W. Suss. Gaz.* 21 Nov. 1974.

<sup>42</sup> O.S. Maps 6", Suss. XXXVIII (1879 edn.); XXXVIII. SW. (1912 edn.); 1/25,000, TQ 21/31 (1975 edn.).

<sup>43</sup> De Candole, *Henfield*, 122; E. Oldmeadow, *Francis Cardinal Bourne*, i, 123–4, 129.

<sup>44</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1909 and later edns.).

<sup>45</sup> Char. Com. files; W.S.R.O., MP 696, f. [2].

<sup>46</sup> *Country Life*, 17 May 1973, pp. 1370–1.

<sup>47</sup> W.S.R.O., MP 696, f. [21].

<sup>48</sup> T. Fuller, *Worthies of Eng.* (1840 edn.), iii, 261; *Magna Britannia*, v (1730), 483; *S.N.Q.* xiii, 42; *D.N.B.*

<sup>49</sup> *D.N.B.*; *S.C.M.* xiii, 77–80; de Candole, *Henfield*, 191; M. A. Lower, *Worthies of Suss.* 71–3; W.S.R.O., MP 1929.

<sup>50</sup> *D.N.B.*

<sup>51</sup> De Candole, *Henfield*, 38.

<sup>52</sup> J. B. Morton, *Hilaire Belloc, a Memoir*, 152, 159; reg. of electors, 1945.

<sup>53</sup> *S.A.C.* lxxxvi, 42, 84; cf. below, church.

<sup>54</sup> *V.C.H. Suss.* i, 390; *S.R.S.* xlvii, p. 32; *S.A.C.* lxxxii, 28; *Feud. Aids*, v, 135.



parts of the parish, and also had outlying lands in Upper Beeding, Cowfold, and Slaugham.<sup>55</sup> By 1066 it belonged to the bishopric of Selsey, passing before 1086 to the successor bishopric of Chichester. The manor was said to comprise 15 hides in 1066, and 11 hides and 1 yardland in 1086.<sup>56</sup> It remained with the bishopric thereafter, except between 1643 and 1660, when the regicide Col. John Downes had it.<sup>57</sup> The demesne lands comprised c. 400 a. in 1830.<sup>58</sup> In 1870 Stretham passed to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners,<sup>59</sup> who before 1876 sold the demesne lands either to Thomas Wisden (d. 1871) or to his son Thomas Faulconer Wisden. T. F. Wisden's son Frederick was owner in 1910.<sup>60</sup> The commissioners remained lords of the manor, however, in the 20th century.<sup>61</sup>

Sites of three successive houses attached to Stretham manor are known. Beside the river, on the west side of the former railway line, are the earthworks of a moated site occupied between the 13th and earlier 15th centuries. It was presumably there that St. Richard of Chichester confirmed two deeds dated at Henfield in 1247.<sup>62</sup> Other episcopal visits, almost all made between April and September, are similarly recorded between 1281 and 1410.<sup>63</sup> In 1374 it was implied that the bishop came at least once a year.<sup>64</sup> Several visits are recorded in the years 1409 and 1410.<sup>65</sup> Access was both by water and by land; the bishop was keen in 1374 to protect a right of way by land from Amberley, using the Roman Greensand Way.<sup>66</sup> The buildings of the manor were referred to in 1374,<sup>67</sup> an outer gate in 1378,<sup>68</sup> and a chapel, possibly at first-floor level since it had steps leading up to it, between 1378 and 1410.<sup>69</sup> The sandstone water gate which straddled the southern arm of the moat may have been the outer gate mentioned; other buildings known archaeologically are a large timber-framed building in the north-west corner of the site, possibly of c. 1200, a sandstone building of c. 1250, possibly incorporating a hall and lying north of the water gate, and a timber-framed structure which succeeded the latter. The site seems to have been deserted by c. 1500,<sup>70</sup> and the south-west corner of the moat was later cut by the construction of the river embankment.

The moated site was succeeded by Stretham Manor, which lies c. 150 yd. further east, on the other side of the former railway line. It incorporates a medieval building of three bays, which shows close studding and ogee braces on its rear elevation, and which was presumably part of a larger building. In 1630 the manor house was said to be in decay,<sup>71</sup> and it was presumably soon afterwards that it was reduced in size and the surviving range reroofed and given new fittings. In the 19th century the house was used as a cottage.<sup>72</sup> A large addition was made on the west side c. 1978.<sup>73</sup> There are traces of a moat surrounding the site.<sup>74</sup>

The house called New Hall, on a low ridge south-east of Stretham Manor, was built apparently shortly before 1627.<sup>75</sup> In 1647 it was described as a new brick house with a walled courtyard, also of brick.<sup>76</sup> The courtyard, north of the house, survived in 1984. The early 17th-century house, of square plan, also survived, but with extensive alterations made in the earlier 19th century, when much of the interior was refitted, and when the five-bayed east, entrance, front was rendered and given new windows and a pedimented doorcase. The Stretham manor court was being held at the house in 1715–16.<sup>77</sup>

Henfield church formed part of Stretham, otherwise Henfield, manor in 1086.<sup>78</sup> By 1219 the RECTORY estate had become a prebend.<sup>79</sup> In 1341 it comprised a house and garden, 60 a. of arable, rents and services, and hay tithes and offerings.<sup>80</sup> About 1520, when the prebend belonged to Bishop Robert Sherburne, it was appropriated to the diocese, to endow the bishop's table.<sup>81</sup>

In 1533 the rectory was leased for 80 years to Sherburne's lawyer, Thomas Bishop (d. 1560),<sup>82</sup> being held thereafter by his descendants, from 1618 or earlier on successive leases for three lives.<sup>83</sup> Bishop's son and namesake, Secretary of State to Queen Elizabeth, was knighted in 1603 and created a baronet in 1620; at his death in 1626<sup>84</sup> the lease passed to his younger son Henry,<sup>85</sup> who at first fought for King Charles I, but was reconciled with parliament in 1647, after spending two years in Virginia.<sup>86</sup> The rectory meanwhile had been sequestered and the lease granted to John Alford, who was

<sup>55</sup> *S.R.S.* xxxi. 104–25; *W.S.R.O.*, Ep. VI/44/1, mm. 1–4, 7.

<sup>56</sup> *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 390. Three of the 'lost' hides may have become Oreham man.: below.

<sup>57</sup> *D.N.B.*; *Cal. S.P. Dom.* 1660–1, 290; de Candole, *Henfield*, 99, 106; *W.S.R.O.*, Ep. VI/45/2, f. 161; cf. below, church.

<sup>58</sup> Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 268; cf. *W.S.R.O.*, TD/W 157; *ibid.* Add. MSS. 14880–1 (TS. cat.).

<sup>59</sup> *S.A.C.* lxii. 189.

<sup>60</sup> Elwes & Robinson, *W. Suss.* 116; abstract of will and codicil of Thos. Wisden (d. 1871), in possession of Mr. B. Coleman, Wantley Man.; *W.S.R.O.*, IR 2, f. 40.

<sup>61</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1903); cf. below.

<sup>62</sup> *Sele Chartulary*, pp. 9, 31.

<sup>63</sup> *S.R.S.* viii. 15–16, 147; xi. 304, 308, 310, 312; xl. 59; xlv, pp. 238, 362 n.; *S.N.Q.* i. 47–8; *Cal. Pat.* 1317–21, 496.

<sup>64</sup> *S.R.S.* xxxi. 109, 114.

<sup>65</sup> *Ibid.* viii. 15–16, 147; xi. 304, 308, 310, 312.

<sup>66</sup> *S.R.S.* xxxi. 123; cf. *S.A.C.* lxxvi. 21.

<sup>67</sup> *S.R.S.* xxxi. 114.

<sup>68</sup> *Ibid.*; *S.R.S.* viii. 16.

<sup>69</sup> *S.A.S. Newsletter*, xv. 63; xx. 96; *Brighton and Hove Arch. Soc. Rep. and Accts. for 1976*, 7.

<sup>70</sup> *W.S.R.O.*, Ep. VI/12/10, f. 28.

<sup>71</sup> Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 267;

*Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1882). *S.A.C.* lxii. 189 wrongly says that the ho. was taken down in the 1820s, its materials being used to build two cottages.

<sup>72</sup> *W. Suss. Gaz.* 2 Feb. 1978.

<sup>73</sup> Cf. *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 477. According to de Candole, *Henfield*, 20, there was a chapel behind the ho., commemorated by the field name Chapel gdn.: cf. *S.A.S. lib.*, de Candole papers, O. H. Leeney to H. de Candole, 21 July 1943. That field name, however, belongs to the close containing the moated site: Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 267.

<sup>74</sup> *Wiston Archives*, i, p. 158.

<sup>75</sup> *W.S.R.O.*, Ep. VI/44/1, m. 9.

<sup>76</sup> *S.A.C.* xxv. 174, 176–7.

<sup>77</sup> *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 390.

<sup>78</sup> Below, church.

<sup>79</sup> *Inq. Non. (Rec. Com.)*, 355.

<sup>80</sup> *S.A.C.* lxxviii. 137–8; B.L. Add. MS. 39336, ff. 61,

67.

<sup>81</sup> *S.R.S.* lii, p. 39; *S.A.C.* xxiii. 164; H. R. Mosse, *Mon. Effigies of Suss.* (1933 edn.), 107.

<sup>82</sup> *S.R.S.* xix. 213; lviii, p. 215; B.L. Add. MS. 5698, f. 205; *W.S.R.O.*, Ep. VI/56/8/13, 18; Ep. VI/56/9/2, 4, 6, 8.

<sup>83</sup> [J. Wentworth Fitzwilliam], *Parham in Suss.* 50–1; de Candole, *Henfield*, 76; *S.R.S.* lviii, p. 162.

<sup>84</sup> De Candole, *Henfield*, 78; cf. *P.R.O.*, CP 43/205, m. 12 (V.C.H. note).

<sup>85</sup> *Cal. Cttee. for Compounding*, ii. 1518; *S.C.M.* v. 590.



apparently confirmed in it by Bishop before 1650. At that time the lands belonging to the estate comprised c. 50 a.<sup>87</sup> Restored to royal favour in 1660, Bishop served as postmaster-general between that date and 1663.<sup>88</sup> At his death in 1692 the rectory evidently passed to his nephew Sir Cecil Bishop, Bt. (d. 1705), descending thereafter from father to son through Sir Cecil (d. 1725), Sir Cecil (d. 1778), and Sir Cecil (d. 1779), to Sir Cecil Bishop, Lord Zouche (d. 1828). In 1830 it was the joint property of Lord Zouche's two daughters, Harriett Anne, Lady Zouche (d. 1870), wife of the Hon. Robert Curzon (d. 1863), and Katherine Annabella (d. 1871), wife of Sir G. R. Brooke-Pechell, Bt.;<sup>89</sup> by 1844-5, however, Curzon was described as sole tenant. At the commutation of tithes in that year the bishop received a rent charge of £868, payable to Curzon during his lease; at the same date the lands belonging to the estate comprised 61 a. chiefly north of Parsonage House and in a separate block in the south-east part of the parish.<sup>90</sup> Lady Zouche's son and heir Robert Curzon, Lord Zouche (d. 1873), was succeeded by his son and namesake,<sup>91</sup> who c. 1911 sold his interest in the rectory, apparently by then a freehold.<sup>92</sup> The ownership has not been traced further.

A house belonging to the rectory estate was mentioned in 1341<sup>93</sup> and 1560;<sup>94</sup> there was a dovecot at the earlier date. In 1647 there were a courtyard and a gatehouse.<sup>95</sup> The main north-south range of the present Parsonage House, on the west side of the building, is of brick, part diapered, on a sandstone plinth,<sup>96</sup> and has a short north cross wing with an external sandstone chimneystack. That work is probably all 16th-century, and contemporary panelling, door surrounds, and a fireplace survive. The building was said to be in great decay in 1647,<sup>97</sup> and was probably reduced in size after that date. The south wing was reconstructed, probably in the earlier 18th century, with symmetrical end chimneys, and again c. 1820. Bay windows and a timber-framed porch were added in the earlier 20th century. In 1945 there were pleasure grounds with conifers, rhododendrons, other ornamental trees and shrubs, and a sunken wild garden,<sup>98</sup> but by 1984 they had been partly

built over.

**HENFIELD PARK**, north of the village, belonged during the Middle Ages to the bishops of Chichester.<sup>99</sup> In 1526 it was leased to Sir Edward Bray, and in 1527 to Thomas West, Lord de la Warr.<sup>1</sup> After 1533<sup>2</sup> it was leased, like the rectory, to members of the Bishop and Curzon families,<sup>3</sup> except in the mid 17th century when John Alford was lessee.<sup>4</sup> In 1844-5 the estate comprised 229 a.<sup>5</sup> In the 1870s and later<sup>6</sup> the farmhouse on the estate was known as Parsonage Farm, the confusion having arisen from the Bishops' and Curzons' also leasing the rectory estate.<sup>7</sup> In 1910 Parsonage farm comprised 299 a.,<sup>8</sup> and in 1945 it had 252 a.<sup>9</sup>

The manor of **OREHAM**, a freehold tenement of Stretham manor,<sup>10</sup> may derive from the 3 hides held of Stretham in 1086 by one William.<sup>11</sup> Robert of Oreham and others held 1 knight's fee of the bishop in 1166.<sup>12</sup> In 1200 Isabel of Oreham apparently held the manor, being sued for dower in what appears to have been Woods mill, which later belonged to it. The plaintiff, Emma of Rackham, had been the wife of William Grand,<sup>13</sup> presumably an ancestor of the Robert Grant who had lands in Henfield in 1257,<sup>14</sup> and who held a court at Oreham in 1262-3.<sup>15</sup> At Robert's death in 1281 he was succeeded by his son John (d. 1301 × 1309),<sup>16</sup> and Nicholas Grant was taxed at Oreham in 1310-11<sup>17</sup> and in Henfield in 1327 and 1332.<sup>18</sup> He or a namesake was succeeded as tenant before 1374 by Richard Grant, who still held Oreham in 1399; at the former date the estate was described as 2 hides.<sup>19</sup> In 1451-2 John Grant settled the reversion of the estate, then first called a manor, on William Fagger;<sup>20</sup> Fagger still had it in 1469, but before 1477 had been succeeded by John Fagger,<sup>21</sup> who was lord in 1479.<sup>22</sup>

The manor later passed to the Covert family. William Covert was dealing with lands in Henfield in 1484-5,<sup>23</sup> and in 1533 a sixth of the manor was settled on John Covert, son and heir apparent of Richard.<sup>24</sup> He or a namesake was lord in 1553.<sup>25</sup> In 1564 John's son Richard settled the reversion of the whole manor after the death of his mother Anne Covert on his brother Edward.<sup>26</sup> At Edward's death in 1605 his son John succeeded;<sup>27</sup> he or a namesake

<sup>87</sup> S.A.C. xxxvi. 153; W.S.R.O., Ep. VI/44/1, m. 14; Lamb. Pal. Libr., COMM. XIIa/2/245. The fig. of c. 310 a. given for the lands belonging to the estate by Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 269, evidently includes Henfield park: below.

<sup>88</sup> S.C.M. v. 591-2; *Cal. S.P. Dom.* 1660-1, 252; 1663-4, 9.

<sup>89</sup> [Fitzwilliam], *Parham*, 50-1; Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 269; *V.C.H. Suss.* vi (1), 17.

<sup>90</sup> W.S.R.O., TD/W 157.

<sup>91</sup> [Fitzwilliam], *Parham*, 50-1.

<sup>92</sup> De Candole, *Henfield*, 82; S.C.M. v. 594; cf. W.S.R.O., IR 2, f. 42.

<sup>93</sup> *Inq. Non.* (Rec. Com.), 355.

<sup>94</sup> S.R.S. iii, p. 12.

<sup>95</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. VI/44/1, m. 11.

<sup>96</sup> Ibid. SP 38.

<sup>97</sup> Ibid. Ep. VI/44/1, m. 14; Lamb. Pal. Libr., COMM. XIIa/2/244.

<sup>98</sup> W.S.R.O., SP 38.

<sup>99</sup> Cf. above, intro.

<sup>1</sup> S.R.S. lii, pp. 18, 22; cf. *ibid.* lvi. 70.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid. lii, p. 42.

<sup>3</sup> e.g. S.R.S. xix. 213; lviii, pp. 162, 215; Lamb. Pal. Libr., COMM. XIIa/2/246; P.R.O., E 126/16, f. 233; W.S.R.O., Ep. VI/56/8/1-3, 5, 10; *ibid.* TD/W 157.

<sup>4</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. VI/44/1, m. 11.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid. TD/W 157.

<sup>6</sup> O.S. Map 6", Suss. XXXVIII (1879 and later edns.).

<sup>7</sup> Above.

<sup>8</sup> W.S.R.O., IR 2, f. 42.

<sup>9</sup> Ibid. SP 38.

<sup>10</sup> e.g. *ibid.* Ep. VI 4-1, f. 51.

<sup>11</sup> *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 390. The Ch. Commissioners, lords of Stretham, still held mining rights at Woods mill, formerly part of Oreham man., c. 1970: H. Smail, *Hist. of Woods Mill* (n.d.), 6; below, econ. hist. (mills).

<sup>12</sup> *Chich. Acta* (Cant. & York Soc.), pp. 97-8.

<sup>13</sup> S.R.S. ii, p. 12; below, econ. hist.

<sup>14</sup> S.R.S. xxxi. 41.

<sup>15</sup> P.R.O., JUST 1/912A, rot. 43; cf. S.R.S. xlvi, p. 349.

<sup>16</sup> *Cal. Inq. p.m.* iv, p. 36; Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 43; cf. de Candole, *Henfield*, 65.

<sup>17</sup> S.R.S. xxxi. 142.

<sup>18</sup> S.R.S. x. 166, 280.

<sup>19</sup> Ibid. xxxi. 104; xlvi, p. 249; cf. P.R.O., E 179/189/42, rot. 16. The former owner, wrongly described as Michael in S.R.S. xxxi. 104, was Nicholas: W.S.R.O., Ep. VI/1/3, f. 63.

<sup>20</sup> S.R.S. xxiii, p. 264.

<sup>21</sup> B.L. Add. MS. 39499, f. 154.

<sup>22</sup> S.R.S. xlvi, p. 252.

<sup>23</sup> Ibid. xxiii, p. 284.

<sup>24</sup> Ibid. xx. 330.

<sup>25</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. VI/4/1, f. 51.

<sup>26</sup> S.R.S. xx. 330; P.R.O., C 2/Eliz. I/C 8/25, 27.

<sup>27</sup> S.A.C. xlvii. 126-7.



was still lord in 1630,<sup>28</sup> but by 1647 the manor had passed to Walter Covert.<sup>29</sup> Edward Covert was dealing with it between 1656 and 1667;<sup>30</sup> in 1668, when he was described as of Edburton, the demesne lands comprised 160 a.<sup>31</sup> In 1670 Covert conveyed Oreham to Thomas Osborne,<sup>32</sup> who in 1683 sold it to Thomas Patching. Patching sold it to Henry Gill in two moieties, the first in 1683, and the second in 1686. In 1687 Gill sold the manor to his son-in-law Robert Smith (d. 1694), who left it to his wife Hannah. Hannah's second husband William Bingley had it in 1701,<sup>33</sup> but her daughter by her first marriage, also Hannah, had succeeded to it before 1709, when she held it jointly with her husband Thomas Smith, a London merchant. In 1717 they sold the manor to Thomas Sheppard of Petworth, who was still lord in 1719.<sup>34</sup> Thereafter the descent is lost. John Woolven was rated on Oreham manor house in 1729 and 1744.<sup>35</sup> Between 1759 and 1844-5 or later the manor descended with Springfield in Horsham in the Blunt family. Richard Woolven was tenant of the demesne lands in 1811, and in 1844-5, when they comprised 123 a., John Thorns held them.<sup>36</sup> By 1914 the freehold had passed to the executors of another member of the Thorns family, the tenant being Harold Thorns.<sup>37</sup> The ownership has not been traced further.

Little Oreham farm, presumably once part of the demesne lands<sup>38</sup> and comprising 64 a. in 1844-5 and 71 a. in 1914, belonged to William Borrer at the earlier date; Col. T. F. Wisden apparently had it in 1904, but by 1914 it was again owned with Oreham manor farm.<sup>39</sup>

There was a manor house at Oreham manor in 1605<sup>40</sup> and perhaps earlier: the chapel mentioned at the manor in 1469 may have been part of it.<sup>41</sup> In 1811 it was partly of brick, faced with tiles, and roofed with slate.<sup>42</sup> The building had gone by 1947.<sup>43</sup>

A freehold of Stretham manor called *HALLAND*, later *HOLLANDS*, belonged in the early 14th century successively to Simon at Hall and Gilbert Heath (*de la bruerie*); in 1310-11 it contained 1 hide and 1 yardland,<sup>44</sup> and in 1313-14 it comprised 168 a.<sup>45</sup> In 1374, when it was described as 1 plough-

land, Andrew Peverel the younger held it by knight service.<sup>46</sup> Thereafter, until 1405 or later, it descended with Ewhurst in Shermanbury.<sup>47</sup> By the 16th century it had passed to Thomas Bishop (d. 1560), thereafter descending with the lease of the rectory.<sup>48</sup>

The manor of *WANTLEY* was held in 1066 by Bricmar of Azor, who held it of Harold. In 1086 it was held of William de Braose by Ralph, probably Ralph de Buci.<sup>49</sup> It continued to be held of Bramber rape in 1324,<sup>50</sup> but in 1559 was said to be held in chief, as  $\frac{1}{40}$  fee.<sup>51</sup>

Philip de Wantley (fl. 1180)<sup>52</sup> was dealing with  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hides and  $\frac{1}{4}$  yardland in Wantley, apparently representing the manor, in 1199;<sup>53</sup> at his death in 1209 the land passed to his niece Beatrice de Gardino, who was dealing with  $2\frac{3}{4}$  hides in Wantley in 1229. About 1235 she gave the land to Lewes priory, to which John de Gatesden also granted land in Wantley c. 1240. Hugh de Buci c. 1250 quit-claimed to the priory all his rights of service in 18 yardlands at Wantley,<sup>54</sup> though he and his descendants seem to have retained an interest in them later.<sup>55</sup>

At the Dissolution Wantley was granted by the Crown first in 1538 to Thomas Cromwell, Lord Cromwell<sup>56</sup> (attainted 1540),<sup>57</sup> then in 1541 to Queen Anne of Cleves for her life,<sup>58</sup> and afterwards in 1544 to Richard and John Sackville, who in the following year conveyed it to Richard Michell.<sup>59</sup> Michell was succeeded in 1559 by his son Roger<sup>60</sup> (d. 1576), whose son and heir was also Roger.<sup>61</sup> The same or another Roger Michell<sup>62</sup> in 1641 conveyed the manor to Richard Kybe, apparently his mortgagee,<sup>63</sup> who in 1647 conveyed it to Thomas Boniface<sup>64</sup> (fl. 1671).<sup>65</sup> Boniface's son John<sup>66</sup> had succeeded by 1685;<sup>67</sup> at his death c. 1699<sup>68</sup> the manor passed to his niece Susan, wife of Nicholas Goffe. Nicholas was dealing with it in 1712, but died before 1718, by which date Susan had married the Revd. Ralph Healey.<sup>69</sup> He was succeeded in 1744 or 1745 by his nephews as joint heirs, John Paine and Francis Warre,<sup>70</sup> who in 1748 sold the manor to John Wood<sup>71</sup> (d. 1764 or 1765). John's son and heir Henry<sup>72</sup> had it in 1805; by 1816 he had been succeeded by his son John, of

<sup>28</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. VI/45/2, f. 213.

<sup>29</sup> Ibid. Ep. VI/44/1, m. 20.

<sup>30</sup> S.R.S. xx. 330.

<sup>31</sup> *Hickstead Pla. Archives*, ed. J. Brent, p. 38.

<sup>32</sup> S.R.S. xx. 330.

<sup>33</sup> *Lytton MSS.* pp. 41-2, 44; W.S.R.O., Ep. VI/44/1, m. 20.

<sup>34</sup> *Lytton MSS.* pp. 42-4; W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 1830.

<sup>35</sup> W.S.R.O., S.A.S. MSS. S 427, f. 3; 428, f. [2].

<sup>36</sup> *Lytton MSS.* pp. 45-6; S.R.S. li. 25; W.S.R.O., *Lytton MS.* 11, f. 8; *ibid.* TD/W 157.

<sup>37</sup> W.S.R.O., Par. 100/30/3, f. 30.

<sup>38</sup> Cf. e.g. *Hickstead Pla. Archives*, p. 38.

<sup>39</sup> W.S.R.O., Par. 100/30/3, f. 30; *ibid.* TD/W 157; S.A.C. xlvii. 126 n.

<sup>40</sup> S.A.C. xlvii. 126.

<sup>41</sup> B.L. Add. MS. 39499, f. 154.

<sup>42</sup> W.S.R.O., *Lytton MS.* 11, f. 8.

<sup>43</sup> De Candole, *Henfield*, 167.

<sup>44</sup> S.R.S. xxxi. 142; de Candole, *Henfield*, 65.

<sup>45</sup> S.R.S. xxxiii. p. 19. <sup>46</sup> Ibid. xxxi. 104.

<sup>47</sup> Below, Shermanbury, manors; *Cal. Inq. p.m.* xiv, pp. 196, 299-300; xvi, pp. 145-7; *Cal. Close*, 1374-7, 419-20; *Cal. Fine R.* 1391-9, 77; S.R.S. xlvi, pp. 296-7; P.R.O., C 136/89, no. 49.

<sup>48</sup> S.R.S. iii. p. 13; xxxi. 104; above (rectory); cf. W.S.R.O., Ep. VI/44/1, m. 19; *ibid.* MP 20.

<sup>49</sup> V.C.H. *Suss.* i. 446 and n.; cf. *Cur. Reg. R.* xiv, p. 289; S.R.S. xl. 71.

<sup>50</sup> *Cal. Pat.* 1321-4, 432.

<sup>51</sup> S.R.S. xxxiii, p. 1.

<sup>52</sup> *Pipe R.* 1180 (P.R.S. xxix), 31.

<sup>53</sup> S.R.S. ii, p. 8.

<sup>54</sup> Ibid. xl. 66-71; *Cur. Reg. R.* xiv, p. 289.

<sup>55</sup> S.R.S. vii, pp. 21-2; xl. 71; *Feud. Aids*, v. 159.

<sup>56</sup> *L. & P. Hen. VIII*, xiii (1), p. 138.

<sup>57</sup> *D.N.B.*

<sup>58</sup> *L. & P. Hen. VIII*, xvi, p. 242.

<sup>59</sup> Ibid. xix (1), pp. 634-5; xix (2), p. 86; B.L. Add. MS. 5686, f. 129.

<sup>60</sup> S.R.S. xxxiii, p. 1.

<sup>61</sup> Ibid. xiv, p. 155.

<sup>62</sup> Cf. *ibid.* p. 137; W.S.R.O., S.A.S. MS. S 417 (TS. cat.).

<sup>63</sup> B.L. Add. MS. 39504, f. 92v.; cf. S.R.S. xiv, p. 137.

<sup>64</sup> S.R.S. xx. 463.

<sup>65</sup> E.S.R.O., SAS/HA 97 (TS. cat.); cf. SAS/EG 103 (TS. cat.).

<sup>66</sup> B.L. Add. MS. 5686, f. 130.

<sup>67</sup> Deed, 1685, in possession of Mr. B. Coleman, Wantley Man.

<sup>68</sup> W.S.R.O., S.A.S. MS. S 164 (TS. cat.).

<sup>69</sup> B.L. Add. MS. 5686, f. 130; S.R.S. xx. 463; cf. *ibid.* iv. 37.

<sup>70</sup> B.L. Add. MS. 39504, f. 94.

<sup>71</sup> S.R.S. xx. 463; deed, 1748, in possession of Mr. Coleman.

<sup>72</sup> *Hickstead Pla. Archives*, p. 86.



Chestham Park.<sup>73</sup> After John's death between 1830 and 1835 his widow Lucretia<sup>74</sup> had the manor until her death in 1860;<sup>75</sup> in 1844-5 the demesne lands comprised 269 a.<sup>76</sup> Mrs. Wood's niece and heir Ellen and her husband the Revd. Richard Greene conveyed Wantley farm in 1866 to (Col.) Thomas Wisden, described in 1870 as one of the chief land-owners of the parish.<sup>77</sup> He was succeeded in 1871 by his son Lt.-Col. Thomas Faulconer Wisden (d. 1904), whose son W. J. Wisden conveyed Wantley in 1905 to J. A. Minchin. Minchin sold it in 1918 to C. W. Ellis,<sup>78</sup> and by 1929 it had passed to C. H. Maidment<sup>79</sup> (d. 1953), whose executors sold it before 1956 to the tenant farmer, Mr. Benson Coleman.<sup>80</sup> Most of the land had been sold by 1984.<sup>81</sup>

The oldest surviving part of Wantley Manor<sup>82</sup> is the centre of the timber-framed south range, which is 16th-century or earlier. The wings extending north from it at either end are probably early 17th-century, and that on the west has the initials T.B. on its northern gable, evidently for Thomas Boniface (fl. 1647-71). A further north-south range was added on the west in the 18th century, with a three-bayed façade in red mathematical tiles. Much refitting was carried out in the earlier 20th century, using woodwork and fireplaces brought from elsewhere; a new entrance hall was created at the same time in the centre of the 18th-century west range.

The manor of WOOLFLY<sup>83</sup> is presumably represented by the  $\frac{1}{2}$  hide there held by Alwin of Azor in 1066; in 1086 Ralph, presumably Ralph de Buci, held it of William de Braose,<sup>84</sup> and it continued to be held of Bramber rape in 1324<sup>85</sup> and presumably later.

Helewise, widow of Adam of Woolfly, successfully claimed dower in 1 yardland in Henfield in 1233,<sup>86</sup> and her son William had pasture rights at Wantley c. 1255.<sup>87</sup> Robert of Woolfly was mentioned locally c. 1265,<sup>88</sup> and a namesake was assessed to subsidy in Henfield in 1327.<sup>89</sup> John of Woolfly owned lands in Henfield in 1325.<sup>90</sup> In 1353-4 his daughter Isabel and her husband Henry Smith conveyed to William of Fyfield a moiety of 210 a. in Henfield and Woodman-cote, presumably Woolfly.<sup>91</sup> William died in 1361 seized of Talcourtis and Woolfly, his heir being his son and namesake<sup>92</sup> (fl. 1382).<sup>93</sup> Thereafter the

descent is fragmentary. In 1561 Elizabeth Comber, her son John Beard, and Richard Ockenden were dealing with lands called Woolfly.<sup>94</sup> John Holney (d. 1689) devised leasehold lands called Woolfly to his daughter Anne (d. 1727), wife of John Gratwicke (d. 1724).<sup>95</sup> Lands called Woolfly were said in 1768 to have formerly belonged to William Stoney.<sup>96</sup> Between 1867 and 1947 Woolfly farm followed the descent of the adjacent Park farm in Woodman-cote;<sup>97</sup> in 1947 it comprised 80 a. in the parish.<sup>98</sup> The later ownership has not been traced.

A building at Woolfly which may have been the manor house was occupied by a labourer in 1851.<sup>99</sup> Nothing of it survived in 1984.

The reputed manor of MOUSTOWS possibly originated in lands held by Ralph at Moustow (fl. 1327)<sup>1</sup> or John at Moustow (fl. 1401).<sup>2</sup> John Scrase was lord in 1560<sup>3</sup> and he or a namesake in 1615.<sup>4</sup> Richard Scrase was dealing with the manor in 1645, and Anne Badmering, widow, in 1720.<sup>5</sup> Only two references have been found to lands attached to it.<sup>6</sup> In 1847 Mrs. A. Faulconer and others conveyed the manor to Thomas Wisden (d. 1871), whose son Lt.-Col. Thomas Faulconer Wisden owned it at his death in 1904. Col. Wisden's son Frederick sold it in 1905 to his relative William West Thornton, who left it to his daughter Olive Jessie, wife of the Revd. E. I. Frost. In 1951-2 Mrs. Frost sold the manor house to Mrs. E. B. Carling, who still had it in 1984.<sup>7</sup> In the later 19th century and earlier 20th the house was often let;<sup>8</sup> among the tenants was Sir B. L. Gordon, who with his wife rented it for c. 40 years.<sup>9</sup>

Moustows Manor is a double-pile timber-framed house of the mid 18th century with a brick front. It was remodelled in the mid or late 19th century, when the front was rendered, additions were made on the north side and at the rear, and new interior fittings were inserted.

The estate called SHIPRODS was a freehold of Ewhurst manor in Shermanbury.<sup>10</sup> The surname at Shiprod was recorded from 1271.<sup>11</sup> Robert at Shiprod was assessed to the subsidy in 1327 and 1332,<sup>12</sup> Maud at Shiprod was mentioned in 1378,<sup>13</sup> and Richard Shiprod in 1401.<sup>14</sup> William Fagger died seized of the estate c. 1483;<sup>15</sup> at a date between 1486

<sup>73</sup> W.S.R.O., Add. MSS. 1025-6 (TS. cat.); E.S.R.O., SAS/N 444 (TS. cat.).

<sup>74</sup> Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 269; Horsfield, *Hist. Suss.* ii. 257.

<sup>75</sup> Abstract of title to Wantley fm. 1905, in possession of Mr. Coleman.

<sup>76</sup> W.S.R.O., TD/W 157.

<sup>77</sup> Ibid. SP 118-19; abstract of title to Wantley fm. 1905, in possession of Mr. Coleman; Lower, *Hist. Suss.* i. 231.

<sup>78</sup> Deeds in possession of Mr. Coleman.

<sup>79</sup> S.C.M. iv. 631-2.

<sup>80</sup> Deeds in possession of Mr. Coleman.

<sup>81</sup> Inf. from Mr. Coleman.

<sup>82</sup> S.C.M. iv. 631-5; S.A.S. *Newsletter*, xxxviii. 302; W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 1981.

<sup>83</sup> The estate was apparently never called a man., but the presence of tenants there in the 14th cent. indicates that it was one: below, econ. hist. (agric.).

<sup>84</sup> V.C.H. *Suss.* i. 446-7.

<sup>85</sup> *Cal. Pat.* 1321-4, 432.

<sup>86</sup> *Cur. Reg. R.* xv, p. 149.

<sup>87</sup> S.R.S. xl. 70.

<sup>88</sup> S.A.C. vi. 220; cf. S.R.S. xlvii, p. 349.

<sup>89</sup> S.R.S. x. 165.

<sup>90</sup> *Cal. Inq. p.m.* vi, p. 360.

<sup>91</sup> S.R.S. xxiii, p. 134.

<sup>92</sup> *Cal. Inq. p.m.* xi, p. 59; Talcourtis has not been located.

<sup>93</sup> *Cal. Pat.* 1381-5, 188.

<sup>94</sup> W.S.R.O., Raper MSS., deed of Woolfly, 1561.

<sup>95</sup> S.A.C. lx. 62-4.

<sup>96</sup> E.S.R.O., SAS/I 83 (TS. cat.).

<sup>97</sup> W.S.R.O., IR 2, f. 36; *ibid.* Par. 100/30/3, f. 9; *ibid.* SP 118-20.

<sup>98</sup> Ibid. SP 917.

<sup>99</sup> Ibid. MF 43, f. 498v.

<sup>1</sup> S.R.S. x. 165.

<sup>2</sup> W.S.R.O., S.A.S. MS. S 110 (TS. cat.).

<sup>3</sup> S.R.S. iii, p. 13.

<sup>4</sup> W.S.R.O., S.A.S. MS. S 417 (TS. cat.).

<sup>5</sup> S.R.S. xx. 314.

<sup>6</sup> Ibid. iii, p. 13; W.S.R.O., S.A.S. MS. S 417 (TS. cat.); cf. *ibid.* Ep. VI/44/1, m. 4.

<sup>7</sup> Inf. from Mrs. Carling; V.C.H. *Suss.* vi (2), 208; abstract of will and codicil of Thos. Wisden (d. 1871), in possession of Mr. B. Coleman, Wantley Man.

<sup>8</sup> De Candole, *Henfield*, 185; *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1874 and later edns.).

<sup>9</sup> W.S.R.O., Par. 100/30/3, f. 10; *Suss. in 20th Cent.* 208; inf. from Mrs. Carling.

<sup>10</sup> E.S.R.O., SAS/A 579; B.L. Add. MS. 5686, f. 96.

<sup>11</sup> P.N. *Suss.* (E.P.N.S.), i. 218; S.R.S. x. 55.

<sup>12</sup> S.R.S. x. 166, 280.

<sup>13</sup> S.N.Q. i. 47.

<sup>14</sup> W.S.R.O., S.A.S. MS. S 110 (TS. cat.).

<sup>15</sup> E.S.R.O., SAS/A 579.



and 1493, when it comprised 90 a. in Henfield, it apparently belonged to his son Richard.<sup>16</sup> Thereafter, like Oreham manor, it passed to the Covert family.<sup>17</sup> In the 1560s or 1570s Richard Covert had it,<sup>18</sup> and it descended thereafter with Twineham Benfield until Sir John Covert, Bt. (d. 1679), sold it to Philip Cheale.<sup>19</sup> At his death in 1716 or 1717 Cheale was succeeded by his son John (d. 1727), whose successive heirs were his sons John (d. 1731) and Philip (d. 1746). Philip's heir was his uncle, also Philip, son of Philip (d. 1716 or 1717), who was succeeded after 1755 by his sister Anne (d. 1762), wife of Robert Hoffman.<sup>20</sup> Their son and heir Robert at his death in 1768 devised Shiprods to his father. After the elder Robert's death in 1769 it passed to his widow Anne, later wife of Abraham Baley (d. 1789). At her death in 1809<sup>21</sup> it passed to her nephew Robert Hoffman Faulconer. He had died by 1830, when the estate belonged to his infant son and daughter;<sup>22</sup> the son, R. H. Faulconer, owned it in 1844–5 when the lands comprised 221 a.<sup>23</sup> About 1876 Shiprods was sold by a member of the Faulconer family to S. Copestake of Shermanbury,<sup>24</sup> who was both owner and occupier in 1910 and 1914.<sup>25</sup> By 1965 Judge L. K. A. Block was living at Shiprods, having inherited it from the family of his wife Maud Marion, née Hicks. After the deaths of both in 1980,<sup>26</sup> the property was sold in 1981 to Mr. M. Fisher.<sup>27</sup>

The north and west sides of Shiprods house are timber-framed and possibly of the 16th century. The house was remodelled c. 1700, when the angle between those two ranges was filled in to give a square plan, and new brick fronts were built on the east and south sides. An 18th-century staircase survives. The fenestration of the east, entrance, front seems to have been altered in the later 18th century. There was extensive restoration in the early 1980s, when the south front was remodelled, a 19th-century bay window was removed, and several rooms received painted decoration. Attached farm buildings include a large timber-framed barn, possibly of medieval origin.

Sir William Gratwicke of Tortington died seised in 1613 of a house and lands called *CHESTHAM*,<sup>28</sup> and his widow Margery apparently had them in 1616.<sup>29</sup> In 1637, at the division of the inheritance of Owen Gratwicke of Henfield, Chestham passed to his daughter Anne and her husband John Dennett.<sup>30</sup> John and his daughter, also Anne, conveyed it in

1670 to Thomas Dennett and John Bull, and in 1688 the last named John and Anne, then his wife, were in possession.<sup>31</sup> In 1702 they conveyed Chestham to John Norton<sup>32</sup> (d. 1736), whose son John<sup>33</sup> (d. 1752 or 1753) devised it to his nephew Henry Wood, later lord of Wantley manor.<sup>34</sup> Henry leased it to his son John,<sup>35</sup> who had succeeded him by 1816,<sup>36</sup> and who built a new house there. In 1794 the estate included Nymans farm,<sup>37</sup> as later. Between 1816 and 1860 Chestham descended with Wantley manor, Chestham Park house being the Woods' residence.<sup>38</sup> In 1861 Chestham belonged to Henry Wood Rideout, and was let for shooting.<sup>39</sup> Before 1874 it was sold by a member of the Wood family to James Scott; he sold it to John Coveney, who had devised it before 1876 to his nephew, Henry Ross. Ross was succeeded between 1887 and 1895 by his widow.<sup>40</sup> Col. G. A. Stebbing was both owner and occupier of the estate in 1914. In 1921 he sold it to his brother-in-law Edward Hicks; Mrs. Hicks, evidently Edward's widow Ethel, was one of the two chief landowners of the parish in 1930 and 1938. Her daughters sold the estate in 1945 to the impresario Prince Littler (d. 1973), whose widow sold it to Mr. K. G. Wagstaff.<sup>41</sup>

A house called Chestham was mentioned from 1613.<sup>42</sup> At the centre of the south side of the present house, Chestham Park, is a five-bayed Italianate villa of c. 1825,<sup>43</sup> with notably deep eaves. The present kitchen wing at the back is probably mid 19th-century, and a billiard room and library were added between c. 1875 and 1882,<sup>44</sup> a large conservatory being built probably at the same time. The house was extensively renovated for Prince Littler, a new entrance porch being built at the back, and many architectural features, for instance fireplaces and doors, some said to have come from Clumber (Notts.), being inserted.<sup>45</sup>

The kitchen garden west of the house is apparently early 19th-century. The gardens south-east of the house, which include glades of flowering trees and shrubs, formal paths, and a water garden, were laid out for Prince Littler by Percy Cane.<sup>46</sup>

William Borrer of Barrow Hill (d. 1862) was a principal property owner in the 19th century,<sup>47</sup> being succeeded by his son, also William (fl. 1876).<sup>48</sup>

**ECONOMIC HISTORY. AGRICULTURE.** The demesne farm of Stretham manor had two ploughteams

<sup>16</sup> P.R.O., C 1/93, no. 45.

<sup>17</sup> Above.

<sup>18</sup> E.S.R.O., SAS/A 589A; cf. *V.C.H. Suss.* vii. 190.

<sup>19</sup> E.S.R.O., SAS/EG 271 (TS. cat.); SAS/FB 59; B.L. Add. MS. 5686, f. 96; *V.C.H. Suss.* vii. 190.

<sup>20</sup> Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 271; de Candole, *Henfield*, 118–21; W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 31361; E.S.R.O., SAS/EG 343, f. 1.

<sup>21</sup> Dallaway & Cartwright, op. cit. ii (2), 271–2; E.S.R.O., SAS/EG 343, f. 1; cf. SAS/N 514, f. 1.

<sup>22</sup> Dallaway & Cartwright, op. cit. ii (2), 269; W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 31362.

<sup>23</sup> W.S.R.O., TD/W 157.

<sup>24</sup> Elwes & Robinson, *W. Suss.* 116, 284.

<sup>25</sup> W.S.R.O., IR 2, f. 17; *ibid.* Par. 100/30/3, f. 7; below Shermanbury, manors.

<sup>26</sup> W.S.R.O., MP 696, f. [33v.]; mon. in cemetery.

<sup>27</sup> Inf. from Mr. Fisher.

<sup>28</sup> *S.A.C.* lx. 37–8.

<sup>29</sup> P.R.O., C 78/311, no. 14.

<sup>30</sup> E.S.R.O., SAS/EG 92 (TS. cat.); cf. *ibid.* 94, 146–7 (TS. cat.).

<sup>31</sup> *Ibid.* 113–14, 130, 146–7 (TS. cat.).

<sup>32</sup> *Ibid.* 146–7 (TS. cat.).

<sup>33</sup> E.S.R.O., SAS/N 441 (TS. cat.).

<sup>34</sup> *Ibid.* 442 (TS. cat.); above (Wantley); cf. e.g. E.S.R.O., SAS/N 514, f. 1.

<sup>35</sup> E.S.R.O., SAS/N 443 (TS. cat.); cf. W.S.R.O., Add. MSS. 1025–6 (TS. cat.).

<sup>36</sup> E.S.R.O., SAS/N 444 (TS. cat.).

<sup>37</sup> *Ibid.* 443 (TS. cat.).

<sup>38</sup> De Candole, *Henfield*, 189.

<sup>39</sup> E.S.R.O., SAS/EG 283 (TS. cat.).

<sup>40</sup> Elwes & Robinson, *W. Suss.* 116, 284; *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1874 and later edns.).

<sup>41</sup> Inf. from Mrs. J. Freeman, née Hicks, Henfield; *Who Was Who*, 1971–80, 473; *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1922 and later edns.); W.S.R.O., MP 159, f. [14]; *ibid.* Par. 100/30/3, f. 28; deeds in possession of Mr. Wagstaff; mon. to Judge L. K. A. Block in cemetery.

<sup>42</sup> *S.A.C.* lx. 37–8; cf. E.S.R.O., SAS/EG 92 (TS. cat.); SAS/N 439 (TS. cat.).

<sup>43</sup> Cf. Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 268.

<sup>44</sup> O.S. Map 6", *Suss.* XXXVIII (1879 edn.); *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1882); inf. from Mr. Wagstaff.

<sup>45</sup> Inf. from Mr. Wagstaff.

<sup>46</sup> P. Cane, *Creative Art of Gdn. Design*, 93–5 and pls. 58–60.

<sup>47</sup> Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 269; above, intro.; below, econ. hist. (agric.).

<sup>48</sup> Elwes & Robinson, *W. Suss.* 116.



in 1086, and that of Wantley manor one team.<sup>49</sup> The Stretham demesne farm remained large in the later Middle Ages. At an unknown date the livestock to be kept there was listed as 61 cattle, c. 23 pigs, 34 geese, and 54 hens,<sup>50</sup> and in 1220 the bishop provided a stock of 43 cattle, so that a successor should not need to exact anything from the poor tenants of the manor.<sup>51</sup> In 1374 the farm had c. 350 a.<sup>52</sup> What was presumably the Woolfly manor demesne farm had over 200 a. in the 1350s.<sup>53</sup> The Stretham demesne lands were leased in the 15th century<sup>54</sup> and later. The Bynwyne family were lessees between 1496 and 1593; in 1531 John Bynwyne had a lease for 81 years.<sup>55</sup> The Wantley manor and Oreham manor demesne farms were also leased in the 16th century.<sup>56</sup> Stretham farm comprised c. 310 a. in 1647,<sup>57</sup> and in 1830, together with Newhall farm, c. 400 a.<sup>58</sup> In the 18th and 19th centuries the two were held on lease for three lives, to members successively of the D'Oyly, Hall, and Wisden families.<sup>59</sup> Oreham manor farm had 120 a. in 1668 and 1710,<sup>60</sup> and Wantley manor farm at least 133 a. in 1761;<sup>61</sup> in the 1810s the respective sizes of the two were 117 a. and c. 180 a.<sup>62</sup> Wantley farm in 1761, and both farms at the later date, were tenanted. Shiprods farm comprised 184 a. in 1738 and 223 a. in 1810.<sup>63</sup>

Twenty-three *villani* and 15 bordars held land of Stretham manor in 1086, some of which presumably lay outside the parish, as later.<sup>64</sup> In 1374 those who held land of the manor comprised tenants by knight service, tenants by socage, customary tenants, and tenants of cottages and other small parcels of land. The seven tenants by knight service included the lord of Oreham manor and the tenant of the estate called Halland, who both also owed service of fencing Aldingbourne park, and holders of land in Woodmancote, Slaugham, Albourne, and Hurstpierpoint. Of four miscellaneous tenants by socage, two owed the service of overseeing the reaping of the lord's corn at harvest. The c. 40 customary tenements, some lying in Cowfold, which owed extensive services, were generally called yardlands, half yardlands, or ferlings; a distinction was apparently made between villeins and free men holding in villeinage. The c. 80 other holdings of the manor were described as cots, cotlands, or ferlings, or as holdings of between  $\frac{1}{4}$  a. and 25 a.; most seem to have been customary, tenants again sometimes

being indicated as villeins.<sup>65</sup>

Several villeins of the manor were manumitted in the 15th and 16th centuries, two on condition of saying daily the lord's prayer and the apostles' creed for the souls of King Caedwalla and Bishop Sherburne.<sup>66</sup> In 1553 there were 10 freeholders, corresponding to the tenants by knight service and by socage of 1374, 53 copyholders, some of whom held cottages and some of whose lands were in Cowfold, and five miscellaneous tenants. Heriots were then payable, and borough English obtained on copyholds.<sup>67</sup> In 1647 there were 13 freeholders, some of whom held land in Cowfold, Slaugham, and Upper Beeding; another, the tenant of North Pokerlee farm of c. 80 a., had to keep a bull, horse, and boar for the tenants of Buckwish tithing.<sup>68</sup> The c. 80 customary tenements, of which some also lay in Cowfold, were anything between  $\frac{1}{4}$  a. and 100 a. in size; in addition there were 32 tenements of the manor described as cottages, besides five held for three lives, and three by unknown tenures.<sup>69</sup> In 1830 the total acreage of land within Stretham manor was divided between 452 a. of freehold land, 1,522 a. of copyhold, and 710 a., evidently including Stretham and Newhall farms, held for three lives.<sup>70</sup> Some tenements were still held of the manor in the early 20th century.<sup>71</sup>

At Wantley manor in 1086 there were 2 *villani*, 2 bordars, and 2 *servi*, and on what was apparently the future Oreham manor 1 *villanus* and 10 bordars.<sup>72</sup> Rents received on Wantley manor were mentioned in 1535,<sup>73</sup> and in 1615 Backsettown east of the village was held of that manor.<sup>74</sup> There were 13 tenements of Oreham manor in the 1740s, including Swains farm in Woodmancote,<sup>75</sup> and quit rents of the manor brought in £1 4s. 10½d. in 1819.<sup>76</sup> Land was also held in the 14th century apparently of Woolfly manor<sup>77</sup> and certainly of the rectory.<sup>78</sup> Two tenements were described as held of Moustows in the 16th and 17th centuries.<sup>79</sup> Much of the north-east part of the parish lay within Ewhurst manor in Shermanbury, of which land at Chestham was held in 1524, and land at Mock bridge in 1661.<sup>80</sup> In 1790 there were 12 tenements, including Shiprods,<sup>81</sup> and in 1830 the tenements comprised 463 a., all freehold.<sup>82</sup> In addition some land in the parish was held of Tottington<sup>83</sup> and Horton<sup>84</sup> manors in Upper Beeding, and of Shermanbury<sup>85</sup> and Woodmancote manors.<sup>86</sup>

<sup>49</sup> *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 390, 446.

<sup>50</sup> *S.R.S.* xlv, p. 224; *W.S.R.O.*, Ep. VI/1/1, f. 17.

<sup>51</sup> *S.R.S.* xlv, p. 61.

<sup>52</sup> *Ibid.* xxxi, pp. 124–5.

<sup>53</sup> *Ibid.* xxiii, p. 134.

<sup>54</sup> Lamb. Pal. Libr., ED 974; *P.R.O.*, SC 6/1131/14.

<sup>55</sup> *S.R.S.* lii, pp. 35–6, 101–2; lviii, p. 141; *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), i. 294; *P.R.O.*, C 2/Eliz. I/B 10/56.

<sup>56</sup> *Valor Eccl.* i. 330; *W.S.R.O.*, Ep. VI/12/6, p. 123.

<sup>57</sup> *W.S.R.O.*, Ep. VI/44/1, m. 10.

<sup>58</sup> Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 268.

<sup>59</sup> *W.S.R.O.*, Ep. VI/56/11/2–4, 6, 13; *ibid.* S.A.S. MS. B 773 (TS. cat.); *E.S.R.O.*, SAS/ND 58, 216 (TS. cat.); *B.L. Add. MS.* 5698, f. 205; Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 268.

<sup>60</sup> *Hickstead Pla. Archives*, ed. J. Brent, p. 38; *W.S.R.O.*, Add. MS. 1830.

<sup>61</sup> *W.S.R.O.*, S.A.S. MS. S 317.

<sup>62</sup> *Ibid.* Add. MS. 1981; *ibid.* Lytton MS. 11, f. 8; *ibid.* S.A.S. MS. N 444 (TS. cat.).

<sup>63</sup> *Ibid.* Add. MSS. 31361–2.

<sup>64</sup> *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 390; cf. below.

<sup>65</sup> *S.R.S.* xxxi. 104–22.

<sup>66</sup> *Ibid.* xlv, p. 184; lii, pp. 6, 15, 44, 49–50, 56.

<sup>67</sup> *W.S.R.O.*, Ep. VI/4/1, ff. 51–5.

<sup>68</sup> *Ibid.* Ep. VI/44/1, mm. 18–22; for the condition, cf. *ibid.* Ep. VI/12/6, pp. 240–1.

<sup>69</sup> *W.S.R.O.*, Ep. VI/44/1, mm. 15–18, 23–50.

<sup>70</sup> Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 267.

<sup>71</sup> *W.S.R.O.*, Ep. VI/42/7.

<sup>72</sup> *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 390, 446.

<sup>73</sup> *Valor Eccl.* i. 330.

<sup>74</sup> *W.S.R.O.*, S.A.S. MS. S 417 (TS. cat.); for the identification of E. Henfield and Backsettown, *Wilberforce Archives*, ed. F. W. Steer, p. 17.

<sup>75</sup> *W.S.R.O.*, Lytton MS. 399.

<sup>76</sup> 59 Geo. III, c. 44 (Private).

<sup>77</sup> *Cal. Inq. p.m.* vi, p. 360; xi, p. 59; *S.R.S.* xxiii, p. 134.

<sup>78</sup> *Inq. Non.* (Rec. Com.), 355.

<sup>79</sup> *W.S.R.O.*, S.A.S. MS. S 417 (TS. cat.); *S.R.S.* iii, p. 13.

<sup>80</sup> *S.N.Q.* i. 47–8, wrongly identifying Wantley man.; *E.S.R.O.*, SAS/A 590; SAS/A 195 (TS. cat.); SAS/EG 75 (TS. cat.).

<sup>81</sup> *E.S.R.O.*, SAS/N 514, f. 1.

<sup>82</sup> Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 267.

<sup>83</sup> *P.R.O.*, C 2/Jas. I/L 18/43.

<sup>84</sup> Dallaway & Cartwright, *op. cit.* 267.

<sup>85</sup> *E.S.R.O.*, SAS/N 442 (TS. cat.).

<sup>86</sup> Dallaway & Cartwright, *op. cit.* 267.



In 1844-5 the parish was dominated by large estates, of which the four largest were those of the bishop's lessees Thomas Wisden of New Hall (c. 530 a.) and Robert Curzon (507 a.), Mrs. Wood of Chestham Park (c. 715 a.), and William Borrer of Barrow Hill (c. 560 a.). Newhall farm of 408 a. was the largest in the parish, followed by Wantley farm (269 a.), Shiprods (221 a.), and Henfield park (229 a.); there were eight other farms over 100 a.<sup>87</sup> In 1909 there were 3 holdings over 300 a. in size, another 16 over 50 a., and 23 under 50 a.; 2,973 a. were rented, compared with 611 a. in owner occupation.<sup>88</sup> By 1975 the proportion between owned and rented land had been reversed, with the former nearly three times the area of the latter. Fifty holdings were then listed, all of less than 50 ha. except seven; two of the seven were over 100 ha., one being Nymans farm.<sup>89</sup>

The name Henfield, meaning 'the high open land' or 'open land characterized by rocks', seems to describe a cultivated area surrounded by country which was covered with wood or heath in Saxon times.<sup>90</sup> The place names Wantley and Woolfly, both recorded in the late 11th century, suggest clearings in forest or heathland; Woolfly, lying on the eastern edge of the parish, perhaps being named from wolves which still inhabited it.<sup>91</sup> Arable land in 1086 included 20 ploughlands at Stretham manor and 2 ploughlands at Wantley;<sup>92</sup> the land in the parish thus used presumably corresponded roughly to the areas used for arable in 1780: in the south-west, including Stretham and Newhall farms; south and south-east of the village, including Oreham farm; and north and west of the village.<sup>93</sup> Assarting was apparently being carried on c. 1219,<sup>94</sup> and the name Shiprods, recorded by 1271, also suggests it.<sup>95</sup>

Land lying in Berelond and in the Dene was mentioned in 1391,<sup>96</sup> and land in the common field called the Deane or Denne in the mid 17th century.<sup>97</sup> Other field names suggesting open fields or furlongs were also recorded in the 14th century, including Eastfield, described as on the southern boundary of the parish, and another field adjoining it on the east.<sup>98</sup> Sites of common fields may be indicated by the parallel closes running east-west depicted in the later 19th century north of Woods mill,<sup>99</sup> and by a field name Common field recorded at West End in the 1840s.<sup>1</sup> An exchange between two tenants of 2 a. in Bromefield for 2 a. elsewhere in 1560 may repre-

sent the continuing practice of inclosure by agreement.<sup>2</sup> In 1630 there were said to be no common fields within Stretham manor.<sup>3</sup>

Meadow and pasture, both several and common, have always been important in the parish. In 1086 Stretham manor had 40 a. of several meadow, and Woolfly and Wantley manors 10 a. each.<sup>4</sup> The several meadow of Stretham presumably included the meadow of Oreham mentioned later and the various demesne meadows, totalling over 76 a., mentioned in 1374, among which were Puttockwish, Lawwish, Newish in Westmead, Eastmead, Saltwish, and Bradeham.<sup>5</sup> In 1388 the Stretham demesne meadows were more highly valued than those on other episcopal estates.<sup>6</sup> In 1575 they comprised 40 a. suitable for horses and 'dry bullocks', and 71 a. suitable when dry for pigs, horses, and colts.<sup>7</sup> Small parcels of several meadow at Wantley, presumably along the Chess brook, seem to have been highly prized during the Middle Ages.<sup>8</sup> Several meadow was also recorded in the 14th century at what was apparently Woolfly manor and on the estate called Halland.<sup>9</sup> Smaller tenements too might have several meadow or marshland; one tenement in 1572 comprised 22 a. of arable and 10 a. of marsh.<sup>10</sup>

Common meadow belonging to Stretham manor lay in the south and west:<sup>11</sup> Southwish, between Woods mill and West mill, recorded from 1400;<sup>12</sup> Dagbrook, below Nep Town on the south, recorded from 1602,<sup>13</sup> and neighbouring Mans meadow, recorded from 1629;<sup>14</sup> Lashmarsh, north of West End, recorded from 1374,<sup>15</sup> of which the final element (*healh*) describes a meadow in the bend of a river;<sup>16</sup> and Newbrook, west of the river Adur opposite the New inn;<sup>17</sup> besides other meadows not located, including Northbrook, recorded from 1391<sup>18</sup> and described as 40 a. in 1553, Freshbrook, described as 30 a. in 1553,<sup>19</sup> and the Hooks recorded from 1562.<sup>20</sup> Freshbrook was ordered in 1564 to be divided, presumably permanently, into four, five, or six fenced or ditched parcels.<sup>21</sup> Lewes priory's pasture at Wantley, where William son of Adam of Woolfly gave up his right to pasture six oxen c. 1255,<sup>22</sup> perhaps included meadow along the Chess brook north of Wantley, where there was common meadow later: Littlewish east of Chess bridge, recorded from 1331;<sup>23</sup> Widebrook or Whitebrook, recorded from the same date;<sup>24</sup> and, below Chess

<sup>87</sup> W.S.R.O., TD/W 157.

<sup>88</sup> P.R.O., MAF 68/2371.

<sup>89</sup> M.A.F.F., agric. statistics, 1975; for Nymans fm., N.M.R., sale cat. of Chestham Park estate, 1976.

<sup>90</sup> *P.N. Suss.* (E.P.N.S.), i. 216; cf. *ibid.* ii. 342; *S. Saxons*, ed. P. Brandon, 142; cf. *ibid.* 145; M. Gelling, *Place-Names in the Landscape*, 287.

<sup>91</sup> *P.N. Suss.* i. 219; *S. Saxons*, ed. Brandon, 147.

<sup>92</sup> *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 390, 446.

<sup>93</sup> Gardner, *Suss. Map* (1778-83).

<sup>94</sup> Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 270.

<sup>95</sup> *P.N. Suss.* i. 218-19; cf. *ibid.* ii. 378.

<sup>96</sup> W.S.R.O., S.A.S. MS. S 106 (TS. cat.).

<sup>97</sup> *Ibid.* MP 2287 (deeds, 1653, 1655); E.S.R.O., SAS/EG 111 (TS. cat.).

<sup>98</sup> *S.R.S.* xxxi. 124, 131; for Baldwins bridge, which locates the field, above, intro. The view that the Stretham man. arable was managed in two com. fields in 1388, as suggested at *S.A.C.* lxxviii. 197-8, seems untenable.

<sup>99</sup> O.S. Map 6", *Suss.* LII (1879 edn.).

<sup>1</sup> W.S.R.O., TD/W 157.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* Ep. VI/12/6, p. 49.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.* Ep. VI/45/2, f. 213v.

<sup>4</sup> *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 390, 446.

<sup>5</sup> *S.R.S.* xxxi. 80, 107, 121, 125.

<sup>6</sup> *S.A.C.* lxxviii. 201.

<sup>7</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. VI/45/2, f. 209.

<sup>8</sup> *Ibid.* Add. MS. 30937 (TS. cat.); *ibid.* S.A.S. MS. S 275 (TS. cat.).

<sup>9</sup> *S.R.S.* xxiii, pp. 19, 134.

<sup>10</sup> *Ibid.* xxxi. 104-22; P.R.O., C 3/77/99.

<sup>11</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. VI/44/1, m. 23; Ep. VI/45/2, f. 213v.; *ibid.* TD/W 157.

<sup>12</sup> E.S.R.O., SAS/EG 72 (TS. cat.).

<sup>13</sup> *Wilberforce Archives*, ed. Steer, p. 16.

<sup>14</sup> W.S.R.O., S.A.S. MS. S 136 (TS. cat.); de Candole, *Henfield*, 105.

<sup>15</sup> *S.R.S.* xxxi. 109; cf. *ibid.* x. 166, 280; W.S.R.O., Ep. VI/12/6, p. 240; O.S. Map 6", *Suss.* XXXVIII (1879 edn.).

<sup>16</sup> *Eng. P.N. Elements* (E.P.N.S.), i. 223.

<sup>17</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. VI/44/1, m. 23; de Candole, *Henfield*, 105; E.S.R.O., DAN 1032.

<sup>18</sup> W.S.R.O., S.A.S. MS. S 106 (TS. cat.).

<sup>19</sup> *Ibid.* Ep. VI/4/1, f. 56.

<sup>20</sup> *Ibid.* Ep. VI/12/6, p. 124.

<sup>21</sup> *Ibid.* p. 242.

<sup>22</sup> *S.R.S.* xl. 70.

<sup>23</sup> E.S.R.O., SAS/EG 70-1, 271 (TS. cat.).

<sup>24</sup> *Ibid.* 70, 83 (TS. cat.).



bridge, Shoreham mead, recorded from 1600,<sup>25</sup> Chestham mead, recorded from 1561,<sup>26</sup> Lower Chestham brook, and Westbrook, recorded from 1606.<sup>27</sup> Wantley mead, mentioned in 1720,<sup>28</sup> presumably lay nearby, and Woolfly mead, mentioned from 1518,<sup>29</sup> evidently higher up the same stream; both were common meadows. Bars common and Grays common, west of Rye Farmhouse, were named in the 1840s.<sup>30</sup>

While under hay the meadows were evidently treated as several land, holdings or 'lots' ranging in size from  $\frac{1}{2}$  a. to 8 a.<sup>31</sup> Location might vary from year to year: a parcel of meadow was described in 1626 as lying one year in Littlewish and the next year in Whitebrook.<sup>32</sup> Exchanges of lands called Lashmarsh, presumably parcels of common meadow, made between six copyholders of Stretham manor in 1549, may represent either the permanent consolidation of holdings, or annual adjustments of the kind described.<sup>33</sup> The parcels could be inclosed by temporary fences.<sup>34</sup> By c. 1600 Chestham mead and two other common meadows had come to be divided almost entirely between two owners,<sup>35</sup> and in the 1840s the common meadows between Chess bridge and the river Adur similarly all belonged to Mrs. Wood of Chestham Park and Sir Timothy Shelley. At the same period Dagbrook and Southwish remained divided between various owners.<sup>36</sup> The first cut of grass on a parcel of meadow was sometimes sold or leased.<sup>37</sup> For the rest of the year the common meadows were used as Lammas land. Tenants of Stretham could put any kind of cattle into Southwish and Dagbrook in 1630.<sup>38</sup> On other meadows cattle only were sometimes specified,<sup>39</sup> sheep and geese being excluded from Northbrook in 1554.<sup>40</sup>

Stretham manor in 1374 had 35 a. of demesne pasture other than meadow, besides parkland pasture;<sup>41</sup> in 1575 there were 200 a. of several pasture, including woodland, and 100 a. of parkland there.<sup>42</sup> What was presumably the Woolfly manor demesne farm included 120 a. of pasture in the 1350s.<sup>43</sup> In the later 15th century Shiprods apparently consisted entirely of 80 a. of pasture and 10 a. of meadow.<sup>44</sup> There was a parcel of pasture of c. 20 a. belonging to the rectory called the Parsons

breach in 1527 and later.<sup>45</sup>

Of common pasture other than meadow, the three commons attached to Stretham manor all survived as open space in 1984.<sup>46</sup> The largest, Henfield common, lay between the village and the eastern boundary, where it adjoined Bilsborough common in Woodmancote.<sup>47</sup> It may be the 'heath' given as the location of a dwelling in 1391,<sup>48</sup> and seems likely to be the common of Henfield mentioned in 1515.<sup>49</sup> The name Henfield common was used by 1562.<sup>50</sup> It had 46 a. in the 1840s,<sup>51</sup> and 43 a. in 1963;<sup>52</sup> an order was made for its regulation in 1893.<sup>53</sup> Oreham common in the south was mentioned in 1553, when it had 10 a.;<sup>54</sup> in 1963, when it had 12 a., it was described as derelict.<sup>55</sup> South-east of Nep Town beside the Upper Beeding road lay Broadmare common, also mentioned from 1553.<sup>56</sup> In the 1840s it comprised 12 a.,<sup>57</sup> and in 1963, when it had 11 a. of marsh and scrub, it too was said to be derelict.<sup>58</sup> Tenants of Stretham manor were said in the later 16th and earlier 17th centuries to have pasture rights on the commons for horses, bullocks, geese, sheep, and other cattle without stinting.<sup>59</sup> There had been stinting for sheep at Oreham common, however, in 1562,<sup>60</sup> and a complaint of overstocking on part of the manor commons was made in 1634.<sup>61</sup> In 1546 tenants were prohibited from leasing their pasture rights.<sup>62</sup> Peat could be dug without charge by the lord and by copyholders in 1630,<sup>63</sup> but in 1647 copyholders were said to have lately paid 4d. for every thousand of peat dug.<sup>64</sup> Encroachments on Henfield common were presented in 1562.<sup>65</sup> Common rights were still being exercised on Oreham common in 1811.<sup>66</sup> Henfield common continued to be cropped by sheep c. 1900.<sup>67</sup> In the late 1960s there were still two commoners at each of Broadmare and Oreham commons, and grazing rights were also claimed on Henfield common by two owners of adjacent properties.<sup>68</sup>

Other common land lay in the north outside Stretham manor. Mockbridge green near the river Adur apparently belonged to Ewhurst manor,<sup>69</sup> and was mentioned from 1600.<sup>70</sup> Piecemeal inclosure was going on c. 1661, when one tenement had pasture there for two 'hogs', i.e. apparently young sheep.<sup>71</sup> In the 1840s the common had only 3 a.;<sup>72</sup> by 1875

<sup>25</sup> E.S.R.O., SAS/EG 271 (TS. cat.); W.S.R.O., TD/W 157.

<sup>26</sup> *Wiston Archives*, i, p. 207; W.S.R.O., TD/W 157.

<sup>27</sup> W.S.R.O., TD/W 157; E.S.R.O., SAS/EG 83 (TS. cat.).

<sup>28</sup> *Wilberforce Archives*, ed. Steer, p. 18.

<sup>29</sup> W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 17174 (TS. cat.); *ibid.* S.A.S. MS. S 124 (TS. cat.); E.S.R.O., SAS/I 183 (TS. cat.).

<sup>30</sup> W.S.R.O., TD/W 157.

<sup>31</sup> E.S.R.O., SAS/EG 70, 83, 168 (TS. cat.); W.S.R.O., Ep. VI/44/1, mm. 35, 38; *ibid.* S.A.S. MSS. S 136, 283, 423; *ibid.* Wilberforce MS. 242; *Wiston Archives*, i, p. 207.

<sup>32</sup> E.S.R.O., SAS/EG 86 (TS. cat.).

<sup>33</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. VI/12/4, ff. 234v.-235; cf. *ibid.* f. 330v.; Ep. VI/12/6, p. 124.

<sup>34</sup> *Ibid.* Ep. VI/12/6, p. 254; Ep. VI/45/2, f. 213v.

<sup>35</sup> *Ibid.* S.A.S. MS. S 283. <sup>36</sup> *Ibid.* TD/W 157.

<sup>37</sup> E.S.R.O., SAS/EG 106 (TS. cat.); SAS/I 183 (TS. cat.); SAS/N 528 (TS. cat.).

<sup>38</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. VI/45/2, f. 213v.

<sup>39</sup> E.S.R.O., SAS/EG 82, 100, 119 (TS. cat.).

<sup>40</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. VI/12/5, f. 33v. <sup>41</sup> S.R.S. xxxi. 123.

<sup>42</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. VI/45/2, f. 209; cf. above, intro.

<sup>43</sup> S.R.S. xxiii, p. 134.

<sup>44</sup> P.R.O., C 1/93, no. 45.

<sup>45</sup> S.R.S. lii, pp. 38-9; W.S.R.O., Ep. VI/44/1, m. 12.

<sup>46</sup> Cf. de Candole, *Henfield*, 165-7.

<sup>47</sup> Below, Woodmancote, econ. hist.

<sup>48</sup> W.S.R.O., S.A.S. MS. S 106 (TS. cat.); cf. the surname at Heath mentioned in 1327; S.R.S. x. 166.

<sup>49</sup> W.S.R.O., S.A.S. MS. S 122 (TS. cat.).

<sup>50</sup> *Ibid.* Ep. VI/12/6, p. 147.

<sup>51</sup> *Ibid.* TD/W 157.

<sup>52</sup> W. G. Hoskins and L. D. Stamp, *Com. Lands of Eng. and Wales*, 326.

<sup>53</sup> Above, intro.

<sup>54</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. VI/4/1, f. 56.

<sup>55</sup> Hoskins and Stamp, *Com. Lands*, 326.

<sup>56</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. VI/4/1, f. 56.

<sup>57</sup> *Ibid.* TD/W 157.

<sup>58</sup> Hoskins and Stamp, *Com. Lands*, 326.

<sup>59</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. VI/45/2, ff. 209, 213v.

<sup>60</sup> *Ibid.* Ep. VI/12/6, p. 123.

<sup>61</sup> *Ibid.* Ep. VI/12/10, f. 127.

<sup>62</sup> *Ibid.* Ep. VI/12/4, f. 14.

<sup>63</sup> *Ibid.* Ep. VI/45/2, f. 216v.

<sup>64</sup> *Ibid.* Ep. VI/44/1, m. 59.

<sup>65</sup> *Ibid.* Ep. VI/12/6, p. 147.

<sup>66</sup> *Ibid.* Lytton MS. 11, f. 8.

<sup>67</sup> L. Bishop, *Henfield Remembered*, pl. 60.

<sup>68</sup> W. Suss. C.C. regs. of com. land and village greens.

<sup>69</sup> E.S.R.O., SAS/A 195 (TS. cat.).

<sup>70</sup> *Ibid.* SAS/EG 86, 271 (TS. cat.).

<sup>71</sup> *Ibid.* SAS/A 195 (TS. cat.); cf. *W. Suss. Gaz.* 11 Mar. 1965.

<sup>72</sup> W.S.R.O., TD/W 157.



all had been inclosed,<sup>73</sup> except for a small area over which common rights were said to be still exercised in 1965.<sup>74</sup> In the north-east lay Blackland common, formerly Woolfly common, recorded from 1561.<sup>75</sup> It had been partially inclosed before 1745;<sup>76</sup> some land remained uninclosed in the earlier 19th century,<sup>77</sup> but all had been inclosed by 1845.<sup>78</sup>

Arable farming seems to have predominated in the parish in 1340, when the ninth of sheaves was worth more than 16 times those of fleeces and lambs; nearly a quarter of the sheaves, and half the fleeces and lambs, were on Stretham manor.<sup>79</sup> Crops grown at Stretham in 1374 were wheat, barley, oats, peas, beans, and vetches.<sup>80</sup> In 1388, of 105 a. sown on the demesne farm there, 30 a. raised wheat, 26 a. barley, 30 a. oats, and the rest peas, beans, and vetches; the large acreage of oats may have been on the lighter Hythe beds soils. Livestock kept at the same time included 74 cattle, 80 sheep, and 24 pigs.<sup>81</sup> Wheat, oats, peas, and tares were grown in the parish in 1674, when one parishioner kept cattle and a flock of 33 sheep.<sup>82</sup> At Wantley farm in 1761 wheat, barley, and oats were grown, and c. 275 sheep kept.<sup>83</sup> A hop garden was mentioned at the rectory in 1647,<sup>84</sup> and field names also indicate hop growing elsewhere in the parish.<sup>85</sup> In the later 18th century arable land was said to produce 22 bu. of wheat an acre.<sup>86</sup> About 1810 Wantley and Shiprods farms were chiefly arable,<sup>87</sup> though at Oreham manor farm there seems to have been a predominance of pasture.<sup>88</sup>

In 1844 arable in the parish exceeded pasture,<sup>89</sup> and in 1875 there were 1,739 a. of arable, growing chiefly wheat and oats and including 472 a. of green crops, and 1,565 a. of permanent pasture, 975 cattle, 2,224 sheep, and 306 pigs being listed.<sup>90</sup> Thereafter the balance changed. There had been a cowkeeper in the parish in 1862, and in the later 19th century sheep were bred, and bullocks fattened, more and more; there was a cattle dealer in 1887 and 1895.<sup>91</sup> H. T. West (d. 1907) of Terryscross Lodge in the south-east corner bred Sussex stock and had other agricultural interests.<sup>92</sup> From the earlier 20th century dairying became more important, being introduced by farmers from the West Country.<sup>93</sup> By 1909 the acreage of arable had been reduced to 895 a., while that of permanent pasture had risen to 2,380 a.;

only 468 sheep were listed, with 310 pigs, but the number of cattle had risen to 1,099.<sup>94</sup> Henfield's extensive riverside pasture was described as its 'special treasure' in 1947.<sup>95</sup> Wantley farm was a dairy farm by 1924,<sup>96</sup> and still had a herd of Friesians in 1983. There were Guernsey herds at Chestham in 1958<sup>97</sup> and at Shiprods farm in 1965.<sup>98</sup> On the Chestham Park estate in 1976 both arable farming and dairying were carried on.<sup>99</sup> Among estates returned in the parish in 1975 there was nearly four times as much grassland as arable; six holdings specialized in dairying, and five in livestock rearing, of which four had mainly cattle, 1,992 cattle, 1,467 pigs, and 661 sheep being listed.<sup>1</sup> At Nymans farm in 1984 there were both a Guernsey milking herd and beef cattle, but Parsonage farm was chiefly arable.<sup>2</sup> Farms at West End were more backward than elsewhere in the parish in the later 19th century and earlier 20th, for instance in the adoption of tractors.<sup>3</sup> Poultry keeping was also introduced in the 20th century. A fowl breeder was recorded in 1905, and three poultry farmers in the 1930s.<sup>4</sup> Poultry keeping grew greatly after the First World War,<sup>5</sup> and in 1975 there were 13,225 head listed, almost all egg-layers.<sup>6</sup>

MARKET GARDENING. Since the mid 19th century the fertile soil of the Lower Greensand ridges and the good local climatic conditions have encouraged market gardening.<sup>7</sup> There were market gardeners south-west of Nep Town in 1851.<sup>8</sup> By 1874 six were listed in the parish; by 1903 there were nine market gardeners or nurserymen, and by 1909 twelve.<sup>9</sup> The acreage of market-garden land was estimated at 45 a. in 1866.<sup>10</sup> By the later 19th century Henfield was the main market-garden area for Brighton,<sup>11</sup> and in 1905 London too was supplied.<sup>12</sup> The industry greatly expanded after the First World War.<sup>13</sup> In 1947 market gardening and vegetable growing were called Henfield's characteristic industry,<sup>14</sup> and they remained an important employer of labour in 1984. Seventeen general horticultural holdings were returned in the parish in 1975.<sup>15</sup> One long-lived firm was that of Greenfields, recorded between 1862 and 1938.<sup>16</sup> Besides the area south-west of Nep Town, where market gardens and glasshouses remained in

<sup>73</sup> O.S. Map 6", Suss. XXXVIII (1879 edn.).

<sup>74</sup> *W. Suss. Gaz.* 11 Mar. 1965; cf. Horsham Mus. MS. SP 88. No com. rights were claimed in 1969; *W. Suss. C.C. reg.* of village greens.

<sup>75</sup> W.S.R.O., Raper MSS., deed of Woolfly, 1561.

<sup>76</sup> E.S.R.O., SAS/EG 177 (TS. cat.).

<sup>77</sup> Gardner, *Suss. Map* (1795); W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 31362; Horsham Mus. MS. 2824.

<sup>78</sup> W.S.R.O., TD/W 157.

<sup>79</sup> *Inq. Non.* (Rec. Com.), 355.

<sup>80</sup> *S.R.S.* xxxi. 106.

<sup>81</sup> *S.A.C.* lxxviii. 200, 203-4, 208.

<sup>82</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. 1/29/100/1; cf. E.S.R.O., W/INV/529,

<sup>83</sup> 71.

<sup>84</sup> W.S.R.O., S.A.S. MS. S 317.

<sup>85</sup> *Ibid.* Ep. VI/44/1, m. 12.

<sup>86</sup> De Candole, *Henfield*, 159.

<sup>87</sup> Young, *Agric. of Suss.* 92.

<sup>88</sup> W.S.R.O., Add. MSS. 1981, 31362.

<sup>89</sup> *Ibid.* Lytton MS. 11, f. 8.

<sup>90</sup> P.R.O., MAF 68/433.

<sup>91</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1862 and later edns.).

<sup>92</sup> *Suss. Historical, Biographical, and Pictorial* (publ. A. North, 1907).

<sup>93</sup> W.S.R.O., MP 159, f. [9v.]; *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1903 and later edns.).

<sup>94</sup> P.R.O., MAF 68/2371; cf. W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 31363; *ibid.* SP 38, 418.

<sup>95</sup> De Candole, *Henfield*, 39, 157-8.

<sup>96</sup> W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 27055 (TS. cat.); *ibid.* MP 159, f. [9v.].

<sup>97</sup> *Ibid.* MP 159, f. [14].

<sup>98</sup> *Ibid.* MP 696, f. [38].

<sup>99</sup> N.M.R., sale cat. of Chestham Park estate, 1976.

<sup>1</sup> M.A.F.F., agric. statistics, 1975.

<sup>2</sup> Inf. from the estate manager, Blyth Model Dairies Ltd., and from the managing dir., Wealdland Farmers Ltd.

<sup>3</sup> W.S.R.O., MP 159, f. [15].

<sup>4</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1905 and later edns.).

<sup>5</sup> W.S.R.O., MP 159, f. [12].

<sup>6</sup> M.A.F.F., agric. statistics, 1975.

<sup>7</sup> W.S.R.O., MP 696, f. [4]; White, *Geol. of Brighton and Worthing*, 93.

<sup>8</sup> W.S.R.O., MF 43, f. 485 and v.

<sup>9</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1862 and later edns.).

<sup>10</sup> P.R.O., IR 18/10362.

<sup>11</sup> R. Webber, *Mkt. Gardening: the Hist. of Commercial Flower, Fruit, and Veg. Growing*, 156; cf. W.S.R.O., MP 159, ff. [12, 15]; MP 696, f. [4].

<sup>12</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1905).

<sup>13</sup> W.S.R.O., MP 159, f. [12].

<sup>14</sup> De Candole, *Henfield*, 2.

<sup>15</sup> M.A.F.F., agric. statistics, 1975.

<sup>16</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1862 and later edns.).



1984, the industry was carried on at West End from 1896, and later east of the village to north and south of Furners Lane. Some smaller sites in the south end of the parish were in use in the 1970s<sup>17</sup> and 1980s.

Fruit growing became important from the later 19th century. There were 2 a. of orchards in 1875,<sup>18</sup> and perhaps other plantations by 1899.<sup>19</sup> In 1909 there were 27 a. of orchards, growing chiefly apples, and 7 a. of small fruit, chiefly currants and gooseberries.<sup>20</sup> In the 1920s and 1930s many kinds of fruit were grown, with apples still dominant.<sup>21</sup> The largest fruit farmer in 1965 was Eric Whittome, whose Gill Orchards comprised 78 a. in Henfield and Woodmanote, chiefly devoted to apples and pears, which were mostly marketed through Fargro of Worthing.<sup>22</sup> Flowers were also an important crop during the 20th century. The Henfield Violet Nurseries were founded c. 1903 as a general nursery, but became a more specialized business supplying violets, carnations, and lavender worldwide. Among the firm's patrons were Queen Mary and many members of the aristocracy. In 1913 there was a staff of professional gardeners, and women pupils were taken. By 1929 the premises covered 4½ a.<sup>23</sup> The firm survived in 1958.<sup>24</sup> Flowers were also grown at West End by 1912, and in 1958 a large area there was given over to flower growing.<sup>25</sup>

A horticultural and floricultural society was founded between 1862 and 1872 to encourage the cottage labourer.<sup>26</sup> The Henfield and district chrysanthemum society held annual shows from 1884, and survived in 1958. A village produce association was started in 1948, and had c. 250 members in 1958;<sup>27</sup> it survived in 1984.

**MILLS.** The mill recorded on Wantley manor in 1086 may have been that which previously belonged to Stretham manor.<sup>28</sup> No more is heard of it. The mill mentioned in 1200 at Oreham<sup>29</sup> was probably on the same site as Woods mill, near the southern boundary, which later descended with Oreham manor.<sup>30</sup> It may be the water mill held of Stretham by Ralph at Mill, a neif, in 1374.<sup>31</sup> The name Woods mill was recorded in 1538.<sup>32</sup> The present four-storeyed, weatherboarded mill is 18th-century; the wheel was apparently renewed in 1854, the date in-

scribed on the sluice gate of the mill pond,<sup>33</sup> and steam power was added by 1895.<sup>34</sup> The mill house to the south is 18th-century. The mill was still working in 1927,<sup>35</sup> but by the 1940s the machinery had been adapted to drive an electric generator. In the 1930s the premises were used for a time as a tea garden. In 1966 the mill and grounds were made over to the Sussex Naturalists Trust, later the Sussex Trust for Nature Conservation, as its headquarters.<sup>36</sup> The mill was opened to the public in 1968,<sup>37</sup> the machinery being restored.<sup>38</sup>

The water mill called West mill, below Woods mill to the west, was mentioned in 1553;<sup>39</sup> in 1561 it was alternatively called New mill.<sup>40</sup> In the mid 19th century it was worked by the same man as Woods mill<sup>41</sup> and was used for grinding animal feed;<sup>42</sup> c. 1875 it was described as woollen mill.<sup>43</sup> It apparently ceased operation before 1896;<sup>44</sup> by 1939 the building had been demolished,<sup>45</sup> though the mill pond remained in 1947.<sup>46</sup> Two other water mills were recorded on Stretham manor in 1374. One, at Buckwish south-west of Henfield village, was presumably below the old mill pond shown east of Buckwish Farm in the 1840s,<sup>47</sup> though there is no later record of it. The other, held by William Ede, otherwise Wickley,<sup>48</sup> may have been in or near the field west-north-west of Stretham moated site called Mill brook at the same date.<sup>49</sup>

The bishop of Chichester conveyed acroft on which to build a windmill to a miller of Henfield in 1546,<sup>50</sup> and the mill had apparently been built by 1575.<sup>51</sup> It may have been the mill which seems to have stood next to the house called Canons in Hollands Lane west of the village in 1612,<sup>52</sup> and which may also have been the windmill held freehold of Stretham manor in 1647.<sup>53</sup> Two other windmills later occupied the high ridge on the south edge of the village. That at Nep Town existed by 1724;<sup>54</sup> in 1798 it was apparently called Henfield windmill.<sup>55</sup> It was disused between c. 1875 and 1896,<sup>56</sup> and blown down in 1908.<sup>57</sup> The other, on Barrow Hill, was built apparently between 1813 and 1825, and in 1844-5 and later was called New mill.<sup>58</sup> It ceased working c. 1890, and the building, after being used as an observatory,<sup>59</sup> was pulled down in 1953.<sup>60</sup> There were two closes called Windmill field at

<sup>17</sup> O.S. Maps 6", Suss. XXXVIII. SW. (1899 and later edns.); 1/25,000, TQ 11 (1958 edn.); TQ 21/31 (1975 edn.).

<sup>18</sup> P.R.O., MAF 68/433.

<sup>19</sup> *Jnl. of Royal Agric. Soc.* 3rd ser. x. 83.

<sup>20</sup> P.R.O., MAF 68/2371; cf. O.S. Map 6", Suss. XXXVIII. SW. (1912 edn.).

<sup>21</sup> W.S.R.O., MP 159, f. [12].

<sup>22</sup> *Ibid.* MP 696, ff. [34, 37v.].

<sup>23</sup> W.S.R.O., Add. MSS. 14611-22 (TS. cat.); de Candole, *Henfield*, 159; L. Bishop, *Henfield Remembered*, pls. 54-6; *S.C.M.* iii. 60-1; *The Ladies' Field*, 4 Oct. 1913, p. 246.

<sup>24</sup> W.S.R.O., MP 159, f. [9].

<sup>25</sup> *Ibid.* f. [12].

<sup>26</sup> W.S.R.O., Par. 16/7/1, f. 124.

<sup>27</sup> *Ibid.* MP 159, f. [11 and v.].

<sup>28</sup> *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 390, 446.

<sup>29</sup> *S.R.S.* ii, p. 12.

<sup>30</sup> *S.A.C.* xlvii. 127; *Lytton MSS.* p. 44.

<sup>31</sup> *S.R.S.* xxxi. 119.

<sup>32</sup> *L. & P. Hen. VIII*, xiii (2), p. 150.

<sup>33</sup> *S.C.M.* xxx. 315-16.

<sup>34</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1895 and later edns.).

<sup>35</sup> *Worthing Herald*, 23 Apr. 1976.

<sup>36</sup> *Brighton Evening Argus*, 2 Feb. 1973; 23 Mar. 1977.

<sup>37</sup> *Ibid.* 10 June 1968.

<sup>38</sup> H. Smail, *Hist. of Woods Mill* (n.d.), 3.

<sup>39</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. VI/4/1, f. 53. Westmill mentioned c. 1226 is unlikely to have been the mill in Henfield: *P.N. Suss.* (E.P.N.S.), i. 220; *Royal Letters, Hen. III* (Rolls Ser.), i. 311.

<sup>40</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. VI/12/6, p. 60.

<sup>41</sup> *Ibid.* Add. MSS. 10781-5 (TS. cat.).

<sup>42</sup> Smail, *Hist. of Woods Mill*, 15.

<sup>43</sup> O.S. Map 6", Suss. LII (1879 edn.).

<sup>44</sup> *Ibid.* LII. NW. (1899 edn.).

<sup>45</sup> N.M.R., photo.

<sup>46</sup> De Candole, *Henfield*, 163.

<sup>47</sup> *S.R.S.* xxxi. 115; W.S.R.O., TD/W 157; cf. de Candole, *Henfield*, 29.

<sup>48</sup> *S.R.S.* xxxi. 105.

<sup>49</sup> W.S.R.O., TD/W 157.

<sup>50</sup> *S.R.S.* lviii, p. 10.

<sup>51</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. VI/45/2, f. 209v.

<sup>52</sup> *Ibid.* Par. 100/1/1/1, f. 150; de Candole, *Henfield*, 91.

<sup>53</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. VI/44/1, m. 59.

<sup>54</sup> Budgen, *Suss. Map* (1724).

<sup>55</sup> *S.C.M.* xxviii. 94-5.

<sup>56</sup> O.S. Map 6", Suss. XXXVIII (1879 edn.); XXXVIII. SW. (1899 edn.).

<sup>57</sup> De Candole, *Henfield*, 164; cf. *S.C.M.* ii. 120.

<sup>58</sup> W.S.R.O., MP 159, f. [16]; *ibid.* TD/W 157; 250 Yrs. of *Mapmaking in Suss.* ed. H. Margary, pls. 20, 27.

<sup>59</sup> *S.C.M.* iv. 739; cf. O.S. Map 6", Suss. XXXVIII. SW. (1899, 1912 edns.).

<sup>60</sup> *S.C.M.* xxviii. 48.



Shiprods farm in the north-east corner of the parish in the 1840s,<sup>61</sup> and the farmer of Shiprods in 1851 was described as also a miller employing eight men.<sup>62</sup>

Two steam mills were built before 1875 and ceased working between 1896 and 1909. One, near the windmill on Barrow Hill, survived in 1984 as part of a house. The other, near the railway station, by 1947 had become a chemist's factory,<sup>63</sup> and by 1983 the headquarters of a removal firm.

**RIVER TRAFFIC.** Two chief wharves existed in the parish between the later 17th century and the 19th, besides lesser ones near New Hall and south-west of the railway station.<sup>64</sup> Eatons wharf, by Eatons bridge, was mentioned in 1680, when it belonged to John Gratwicke, lord of Eatons manor in Ashurst;<sup>65</sup> it descended with that manor later.<sup>66</sup> Timber was loaded there for the naval dockyards and elsewhere,<sup>67</sup> and coal and boulders were unloaded.<sup>68</sup> The wharves at Mock bridge were on both sides of the river.<sup>69</sup> Timber was loaded there too; chalk was being landed c. 1700, and coal, malt, and other goods later.<sup>70</sup>

The river gave employment to many parishioners, for instance the wharfinger recorded at Eatons wharf c. 1732<sup>71</sup> and bargemen mentioned between the 1830s and 1860s.<sup>72</sup>

**FAIRS AND MARKET.** There were two yearly fairs in the later 16th and 17th centuries, on the feasts of St. George (23 April) and St. Margaret (20 July);<sup>73</sup> the former was held on the common and apparently in High Street, and the latter at Pillory green, possibly what was later called the George meadow on the west side of High Street.<sup>74</sup> There is no contemporary record of a market, yet in 1624 and again in 1644 subscriptions were promised for building a market house.<sup>75</sup> The two fairs survived in the earlier 19th century as pedlary fairs, their dates modified by the change in the calendar;<sup>76</sup> St. George's fair was

then called Toy fair. Later Whit Monday was the great fair day, when booths lined both sides of High Street, and toys and sweetmeats were sold.<sup>77</sup> A Friday market had been established by custom before 1830, first in the yard of the White Hart inn, and later behind the police station in London Road.<sup>78</sup> In 1849 it was said to be for corn.<sup>79</sup> In the later 19th and 20th centuries a fortnightly auction fatstock market was held in the White Hart yard; between c. 1908 and 1914 the auctioneer was H. J. Burt of Steyning.<sup>80</sup>

**OTHER TRADE AND INDUSTRY.** Surnames recorded in the 14th century which may indicate tradesmen were Baker, Carpenter, and Souter (shoemaker).<sup>81</sup> Two smiths were mentioned, in 1374 and 1438; the former, a neif of Stretham manor, rendered 100 horseshoes and 600 nails a year besides other services.<sup>82</sup> A mercer, chandler, or merchant of Henfield and Salisbury (Wilts.) was mentioned in 1510,<sup>83</sup> and in 1524 a tailor, a weaver, and a 'Dutchman' who may have been a tradesman were listed in the parish.<sup>84</sup>

Between the mid 16th century and the earlier 19th, besides the usual tradesmen to be found in a large village, there were others less usual. There was generally at least one mercer or shopkeeper.<sup>85</sup> The clothing trades were represented by tailors,<sup>86</sup> weavers, of whom there were three in 1694,<sup>87</sup> a clothworker,<sup>88</sup> and a shearman.<sup>89</sup> A tallow chandler was recorded in 1685,<sup>90</sup> and a cooper<sup>91</sup> and a timber merchant who owned barges and boats in the earlier 18th century.<sup>92</sup> A maltster was recorded at Mock bridge from 1598, presumably on the site later occupied by the house called Malthouse.<sup>93</sup> Tanners were often mentioned.<sup>94</sup> There were four in 1560<sup>95</sup> and several in the earlier 17th century,<sup>96</sup> and in the 18th century the Hayne family had a tanyard perhaps on the site between High Street and the church which was so used in the 19th century.<sup>97</sup>

<sup>61</sup> W.S.R.O., TD/W 157.

<sup>62</sup> Ibid. MF 43, f. 500.

<sup>63</sup> O.S. Map 6', Suss. XXXVIII (1879 and later edns.); de Candole, *Henfield*, 165.

<sup>64</sup> W.S.R.O., TD/W 157; de Candole, *Henfield*, 39. The wharf recorded at Bineham bridge seems to have been the one in the extreme NE. of Steyning par. described elsewhere: *V.C.H. Suss.* vi (1), 234; W.S.R.O., MP 159, f. [15].

<sup>65</sup> *V.C.H. Suss.* vi (2), 76; W.S.R.O., Wiston MS. 5379; cf. *ibid.* QDP/W 7, 115; Budgen, *Suss. Map* (1724).

<sup>66</sup> W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 27266; E.S.R.O., DAN 1033, p. 92.

<sup>67</sup> W.S.R.O., Add. MSS. 19579, f. 5; 27266; *ibid.* Wiston MS. 5379; *Magna Britannia*, v (1730), 506.

<sup>68</sup> De Candole, *Henfield*, 37; W.S.R.O., S.A.S. MS. S 148.

<sup>69</sup> W.S.R.O., QDP/W 6-7; *ibid.* TD/W 157.

<sup>70</sup> *Ibid.* S.A.S. MS. S 148; de Candole, *Henfield*, 38; *Henfield in the News*, comp. L. Bishop, 78.

<sup>71</sup> W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 556, f. 6.

<sup>72</sup> *Brighton Rly. Bill, Mins. of Evidence*, H.L. 195, p. 650 (1836), xxxiv; W.S.R.O., MF 43, ff. 483, 517; de Candole, *Henfield*, 161.

<sup>73</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. VI/45/2, ff. 211, 216v.

<sup>74</sup> *Ibid.* Ep. VI/44/1, m. 58; de Candole, *Henfield*, 183; cf. above, intro.

<sup>75</sup> W.S.R.O., Par. 100/1/1/1, f. 170 and v.; de Candole, *Henfield*, 180-1.

<sup>76</sup> G. A. Walpoole, *New Brit. Traveller* (1784), 51; Young, *Agric. of Suss.* 427-8; Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 268; Lewis, *Topog. Dict. Eng.* (1849). The fair on 5 July mentioned in 1792 is not otherwise heard of: *Rep. Com. Mkt. Rights* [C. 5550], p. 209, H.C. (1888), liii.

<sup>77</sup> De Candole, *Henfield*, 183-4.

<sup>78</sup> Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 268; de Candole, *Henfield*, 183.

<sup>79</sup> Lewis, *Topog. Dict. Eng.* (1849).

<sup>80</sup> W.S.R.O., MP 159, f. [6v.]; Worthing Ref. Libr., sale cats. 1890-1, no. 55.

<sup>81</sup> *S.R.S.* x. 165, 280; xxxi. 109, 118; W.S.R.O., S.A.S. MS. S 277 (TS. cat.); cf. P. H. Reaney, *Dict. Brit. Surnames* (1976 edn.), 327.

<sup>82</sup> *S.R.S.* xxxi. 119-20; W.S.R.O., S.A.S. MS. S 114 (TS. cat.).

<sup>83</sup> *L. & P. Hen. VIII*, i (1), p. 262.

<sup>84</sup> *S.R.S.* lvi. 70.

<sup>85</sup> P.R.O., REQ 2/401/78, rot. [1]; E.S.R.O., SAS/ND 224 (TS. cat.); W.S.R.O., Par. 100/1/1/1, f. 2; *S.R.S.* xxii. 115; xxviii. 71, 94; *S.A.C.* xxiv. 129; *Wiston Archives*, i, p. 29.

<sup>86</sup> *S.R.S.* xxii. 109; *Wiston Archives*, i, p. 223; ii, p. 13.

<sup>87</sup> P.R.O., E 134/6 Wm. & Mary Mich./15, m. [3]; *S.A.C.* ii. 121.

<sup>88</sup> P.R.O., E 134/28 & 29 Chas. II Hil./20, rot. [3].

<sup>89</sup> W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 1020 (TS. cat.).

<sup>90</sup> *Wiston Archives*, ii, p. 10.

<sup>91</sup> *S.R.S.* xxviii. 48.

<sup>92</sup> *Danny Archives*, ed. J. Wooldridge, p. 50.

<sup>93</sup> E.S.R.O., SAS/EG 80 (TS. cat.); cf. W.S.R.O., Par. 100/8/1; *ibid.* S.A.S. MS. S 427, f. 1; *Wilberforce Archives*, ed. F. W. Steer, pp. 18-19; above, intro.

<sup>94</sup> *V.C.H. Suss.* ii. 260.

<sup>95</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. VI/12/6, pp. 21-2.

<sup>96</sup> De Candole, *Henfield*, 162; *S.R.S.* v. 95; liv. 108, 118.

<sup>97</sup> W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 10752 (TS. cat.); *ibid.* Par. 100/33; *ibid.* S.A.S. MS. OR 181 (TS. cat.); S.A.S. MS. S 427, f. 4; Horsham Mus. MS. 2254 (MS. cat.); cf. *ibid.* 1302A (MS. cat.); below.



Extractive industries during the same period were brickmaking and stone quarrying. A building called the brickhouse was held of Moustows manor in 1560, and may therefore have been in or close to the village.<sup>98</sup> Three bricklayers, i.e. brickworkers, were listed in 1677,<sup>99</sup> and other brickworkers during the 18th century.<sup>1</sup> There was a kiln on Broadmare common in 1735.<sup>2</sup> A sandstone quarry existed on the copyhold tenement called Buckwish west of Henfield village in 1630; other tenants of Stretham manor had the immemorial right to dig stone there, paying 2d. a load to the tenant.<sup>3</sup> In 1647 the latter could also sell stone to freeholders or others.<sup>4</sup> The quarry may be that north of West End Lane which was used later.<sup>5</sup>

Among makers of equipment and machinery were the millwright,<sup>6</sup> the ploughmaker,<sup>7</sup> and the cartwright<sup>8</sup> recorded in the earlier 18th century.<sup>9</sup> The 18th century also saw the appearance of professional men: a doctor in 1729,<sup>10</sup> surgeons from 1748,<sup>11</sup> and an attorney by c. 1800.<sup>12</sup> There may have been a land surveyor in 1785.<sup>13</sup> Between 1811 and 1831 the proportion of families in work supported by predominantly non-agricultural employment varied between 37 and 44 per cent.<sup>14</sup> In the early 1830s there were listed in the parish 2 tailors, 5 boot- and shoemakers, and 3 drapers; 2 butchers and 2 grocers; 2 shopkeepers; 3 carpenters, 2 blacksmiths, and a wheelwright; a tanner, a fellmonger, and a saddler and harness maker; 2 bricklayers; a watch and clock maker; a coal merchant; and 3 surgeons.<sup>15</sup>

After c. 1850 the village continued to provide a wide range of goods and services. Among the less usual trades were those of seedsman, corndealer, hairdresser, stationer, gunsmith, cricket bat maker, furniture dealer, Berlin wool dealer, gaiter maker, straw bonnet maker, blind manufacturer, upholsterer, house furnisher, florist, wine merchant, photographer, and music teacher.<sup>16</sup> There was a printer in 1895 and 1915. The business of Samuel Tobitt, grocer and draper, existed by 1862.<sup>17</sup> It survived in 1984 as a supermarket, when there was another supermarket in the village besides. In the same period there were always at least two medical men in the village; there was a vet by 1874, and a dentist by 1930. A single firm of solicitors flourished under various combinations of the names Coppard, Wade, Griffith, Smith, and Riley, from 1862 until the mid 20th century. There was an insurance agent in 1895,

two firms of auctioneers and valuers in the early 20th century, and an estate agent by 1913. The Steyning Building Society had an office in 1895. There was a bank by 1903.<sup>18</sup> In 1983 there were three banks and three estate agents.

Industries previously recorded in the village meanwhile continued. Before 1844 a tanyard occupied large premises south-east of the church between Church Street and Cagefoot Lane; there were two groups of tanpits and several ancillary buildings. The buildings are said to have been demolished in that year. A pond belonging to the tanyard at the south end of the site<sup>19</sup> survived in 1984, when much of the rest of the site remained open land.<sup>20</sup> There was an ironmonger in 1845. The firm of Neal and Cooper, iron- and brassfounders and millwrights, founded in Nep Town before 1839 by James Neal later occupied a site in High Street. In 1874 the firm was described additionally as engineers and agents for the hire of agricultural machinery, and in 1882 it was said to have an important ironworks. It continued in 1905 as the business of Robert Fowler.<sup>21</sup> In the earlier 20th century there were cycle makers and dealers, motor engineers, and a firm of coach builders in the parish.<sup>22</sup> There were two garages in High Street in 1984.

Outside the village both brickmaking and sand and stone quarrying continued in the 19th and 20th centuries. The brickyard at Broadmare common covered 1 a. in the 1840s,<sup>23</sup> and its buildings had grown larger by 1875, but it ceased working before 1896.<sup>24</sup> It was possibly the brickworks used by Messrs. Vinalls of Nep Town in 1874.<sup>25</sup> A pond and an 18th- or 19th-century house survived from the brickyard in 1984. A large brickworks in the south part of the parish beside the Upper Beeding road was opened in 1934 and closed in 1969; worked by Henfield Bricks Ltd., it generally employed 40 to 50 men, making both bricks and tiles, the bricks being sent to London and elsewhere.<sup>26</sup> The stonepit north of West End Lane was depicted c. 1875, but had possibly already ceased working, as it certainly had by 1896.<sup>27</sup> There was a sandpit at Nep Town beside the Upper Beeding road in the 1840s.<sup>28</sup> Sand quarrying on a larger scale was begun west of Nep Town, apparently in the 1870s; the site later belonged to Brighton corporation.<sup>29</sup> In 1896 it was linked with the railway line by a tramway. By 1946 extraction had moved east of Windmill Lane.<sup>30</sup> Both sites were

<sup>98</sup> S.R.S. iii, p. 13.

<sup>99</sup> P.R.O., E 134/28 & 29 Chas. II Hil./20, rott. [4-6].

<sup>1</sup> S.R.S. xxviii. 202; *Wiston Archives*, i, p. 48; W.S.R.O., Par. 100/33; E.S.R.O., W/INV/1619.

<sup>2</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. VI/42/2, p. 65.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid. Ep. VI/45/2, f. 215v.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid. Ep. VI/44/1, mm. 52, 55.

<sup>5</sup> De Candole, *Henfield*, 177; below.

<sup>6</sup> S.R.S. xxviii. 77.

<sup>7</sup> W.S.R.O., Par. 100/33.

<sup>8</sup> Ibid. S.A.S. MS. OR 180 (TS. cat.).

<sup>9</sup> The boatbuilding activity recorded near Bineham bridge c. 1680 was presumably carried on in Steyning par.: W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 556, ff. 3-4; *V.C.H. Sussex*, vi (1), 234.

<sup>10</sup> W.S.R.O., S.A.S. MS. S 427, f. [4].

<sup>11</sup> S.R.S. xxviii. 12, 83; E.S.R.O., SAS/PS 141; Horsham Mus. MS. 2141 (MS. cat.); W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 12996 (TS. cat.).

<sup>12</sup> Edwards, *Brighton Rd.* 81.

<sup>13</sup> *Wiston Archives*, i, p. 96.

<sup>14</sup> *Census*, 1811-31.

<sup>15</sup> Pigot, *Nat. Com. Dir.* (1832-4), 1035.

<sup>16</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Sussex* (1845 and later edns.); de Candole, *Henfield*, 160-2, 194-6.

<sup>17</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Sussex* (1862 and later edns.).

<sup>18</sup> Ibid. (1845 and later edns.).

<sup>19</sup> W.S.R.O., PD 2093; *ibid.* TD/W 157; de Candole, *Henfield*, 161-2.

<sup>20</sup> The field name Tanyard field recorded S. of Terry's Cross in the SE. corner of the par. in the 1840s presumably indicates another tanyard site outside the village: W.S.R.O., TD/W 157.

<sup>21</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Sussex* (1845 and later edns.); de Candole, *Henfield*, 195; L. Bishop, *Henfield Remembered*, pl. 23; M. Brunnarius, *Windmills of Sussex*, 149, 151.

<sup>22</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Sussex* (1903 and later edns.).

<sup>23</sup> W.S.R.O., TD/W 157.

<sup>24</sup> O.S. Map 6", *Suss.* XXXVIII (1879 edn.); XXXVIII. SW. (1899 edn.).

<sup>25</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Sussex* (1874).  
<sup>26</sup> *Brighton Evening Argus*, 21 Aug. 1969; *Kelly's Dir. Sussex* (1938); W.S.R.O., MP 159, f. [8v.]; MP 696, f. [35]; for the site, O.S. Map 1/25,000, TQ 21/31 (1975 edn.).

<sup>27</sup> O.S. Map 6", XXXVIII (1879 edn.); XXXVIII. SW. (1899 edn.).

<sup>28</sup> W.S.R.O., TD/W 157.

<sup>29</sup> *Henfield in the News*, comp. L. Bishop, 78.

<sup>30</sup> O.S. Map 6", *Suss.* XXXVIII. SW. (1899 and later edns.); *S.C.M.* ii. 120



overgrown or being reclaimed in 1984. Another sand-pit north of Henfield common was opened before 1891, evidently by the owner of Backsettow. <sup>31</sup> It seems to have ceased operation not long afterwards. <sup>32</sup> Sand and sandstone were also said in 1924 to have been quarried at Broadmare common. <sup>33</sup>

There were other tradesmen in the parish outside the village centre. At Nep Town in addition to the business of James Neal there were a glazier in 1822, <sup>34</sup> several tradesmen in 1851, <sup>35</sup> a shopkeeper and a builder and contractor in 1882, a grocer, who was later also described as a draper and wine merchant, in 1887, and an ironmonger, wheelwright, and blacksmith in 1895. <sup>36</sup> In 1983 there were a firm of builders and a general stores, the former smithy being occupied by a tool hire firm. At Broadmare common, besides the brickworks, were a sweep and a glazier in the mid 19th century, <sup>37</sup> and several basket makers in 1851 and later. <sup>38</sup> The malthouse at Mock bridge continued to function until after 1900. Also at Mock bridge there were a smithy, <sup>39</sup> and a brewery and coal merchant's business between 1874 and c. 1920. <sup>40</sup>

In the 20th century there were tea gardens at the Bull inn by Mock bridge and at Woods mill. <sup>41</sup> Tourists were also catered for in the village itself by a temperance hotel between 1907 and 1918, refreshment rooms in the 1930s, <sup>42</sup> and two cafés and a restaurant c. 1981. <sup>43</sup> In 1983 there were camping sites at West End and in the north-east corner of the parish at Blackland common. In 1965 the main local occupations besides farming and market gardening were said to be building and shopkeeping; there were then nearly 40 shops in the village, besides two doctors and an optician. <sup>44</sup> The only large local businesses c. 1975 were the builders at Nep Town and two haulage firms; parishioners then chiefly depended on neighbouring towns for employment. <sup>45</sup> There was a light industrial estate in West End Lane in 1984.

**LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND PUBLIC SERVICES.** The parish was divided into the tithings of Oreham, Chestham, Buckwish, and Intithing, whose boundaries can be deduced from the names of farms included in each in 1751. Intithing, as its name suggests, was the home tithing, including the church, the rectory estate, Henfield park, and the village centre west of High Street; it extended north to in-

clude Little Betley, and south as far as Bineham bridge. The eastern side of High Street lay within Chestham tithing, which also included the north and north-east parts of the parish. The south end of the parish, including Stretham, lay within Oreham tithing, which extended as far north as Rye Farmhouse and possibly West End, while Buckwish tithing extended east from Buckwish and Pokerlee Farms along the south side of the village to Kentons near the Henfield-Woodmancote boundary. <sup>46</sup> There was a headborough for each tithing in the 1370s and later, and an aletaster for each in 1560. <sup>47</sup>

A court baron of Stretham manor was held thrice weekly in the later 14th century. <sup>48</sup> There are court rolls for many years between 1527 and 1640, <sup>49</sup> and for the period 1660 to 1935. <sup>50</sup> Between the 16th century and the early 18th the court was apparently usually held twice yearly, but in the later 17th, 18th, and earlier 19th centuries sometimes three or four times a year. The court was held in Henfield village in 1630, <sup>51</sup> as it had apparently also been in 1546. <sup>52</sup> In 1647 one court met first in the village, afterwards adjourning to Stretham. <sup>53</sup> Moustows manor house in High Street may, from its name, have been the village location. <sup>54</sup> In 1715-16 courts were held at New Hall. <sup>55</sup> Besides business concerning tenancies, the courts dealt with the repair of roads, fences, ditches, and buildings, including on one occasion the manor house, <sup>56</sup> and regulated common rights, making bylaws about them in the mid 16th century. <sup>57</sup> A plea of novel disseisin was heard in 1564. <sup>58</sup> Some business was treated out of court by 1735.

A hayward, a beadle, a reeve, and a swineherd were recorded at Stretham manor in 1374, the first two being chosen apparently in rotation according to the tenure of certain lands. The reeve and the hayward owed no labour services during their period of office, and received various perquisites. <sup>59</sup> Officers recorded between the 16th century and the 18th were: a bailiff or bailiffs, one of whom received a fee of 23s. 4d. in 1535; <sup>60</sup> a reeve or beadle; <sup>61</sup> a water bailiff, whose fee in 1595 was 13s. 4d.; <sup>62</sup> and a *curimannus*, of unknown function, mentioned in 1552. <sup>63</sup> In 1561, unusually, there were four reeves, two for each of the common meadows called Northbrook and Freshbrook. <sup>64</sup> Between 1675 and 1742 the copyholders of the manor in Cowfold supplied the reeve one year in three. <sup>65</sup>

<sup>31</sup> Worthing Ref. Libr., sale cats. 1890-1, no. 55.  
<sup>32</sup> O.S. Map 6", Suss. XXXVIII. SW. (1899 and later edns.); *S.A.C.* lxvi. 179.  
<sup>33</sup> White, *Geol. of Brighton and Worthing*, 20.  
<sup>34</sup> De Candole, *Henfield*, 161.  
<sup>35</sup> W.S.R.O., MF 43, ff. 479 sqq., 530.  
<sup>36</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1882 and later edns.).  
<sup>37</sup> Allen Davey, *Henfield Folk 55 Yrs. Ago* (1896), 5 (copy in Henfield Mus.).  
<sup>38</sup> *Ibid.* 22; W.S.R.O., MF 43, ff. 491v.-492; *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1895); de Candole, *Henfield*, 161.  
<sup>39</sup> *W. Suss. Gaz.* 11 Mar. 1965; de Candole, *Henfield*, 159.  
<sup>40</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1874 and later edns.); de Candole, *Henfield*, 38; 'The Tramp', *Roadmender's Country* (Southern Rly., 1924), 55; O.S. Map 6", Suss. XXXVIII. SW. (1899 and later edns.).  
<sup>41</sup> *W. Suss. Gaz.* 11 Mar. 1965; above (mills); cf. *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1934, 1938).  
<sup>42</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1907 and later edns.).  
<sup>43</sup> *Henfield: Official Guide* (c. 1981), 9.  
<sup>44</sup> W.S.R.O., MP 696, ff. [1v., 24v.].  
<sup>45</sup> *Henfield Village Plan* (Horsham D.C.), 5, 22.  
<sup>46</sup> W.S.R.O., S.A.S. MSS. S 378, 380; for the identification of Intithing, *P.N. Suss.* (E.P.N.S.), i. 215 n.

<sup>47</sup> *S.R.S.* xlvi, p. 260; W.S.R.O., Ep. VI/12/6, pp. 21-2; E.S.R.O., QCR/2/1/EW 2-3.  
<sup>48</sup> *S.R.S.* xxxi. 105; *S.N.Q.* ii. 82.  
<sup>49</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. VI/12/2, ff. 1-92; Ep. VI/12/3, ff. 20v.-22v.; Ep. VI/12/4-7, 9-10.  
<sup>50</sup> *Ibid.* Ep. VI/41/1-28; Ep. VI/42/1-7; Ep. VI/45/2, ff. 161-204.  
<sup>51</sup> *Ibid.* Ep. VI/45/2, f. 217.  
<sup>52</sup> *S.R.S.* lviii, p. 10.  
<sup>53</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. VI/44/1, m. 1.  
<sup>54</sup> *S.N.Q.* vii. 123-4.  
<sup>55</sup> *S.A.C.* xxv. 174, 176-7.  
<sup>56</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. VI/12/10, f. 28.  
<sup>57</sup> *Ibid.* Ep. VI/12/4, f. 14; Ep. VI/12/5, f. 33v.; cf. above, econ. hist.  
<sup>58</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. VI/12/6, p. 240.  
<sup>59</sup> *S.R.S.* xxxi. 104, 118-20, 122.  
<sup>60</sup> *Ibid.* lii, p. 21; *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), i. 294; W.S.R.O., Ep. VI/12/6, p. 300; Ep. VI/44/1, mm. 58, 60-1; Ep. VI/45/2, f. 217.  
<sup>61</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. VI/12/4, ff. 64, 114v.; Ep. VI/12/10, f. 224; Ep. VI/42/1, p. 194; Ep. VI/42/2, p. 466.  
<sup>62</sup> *Ibid.* Ep. VI/12/8, f. 3.  
<sup>63</sup> *Ibid.* Ep. VI/12/4, f. 332; cf. *V.C.H. Suss.* vi (1), 90.  
<sup>64</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. VI/12/6, p. 60.  
<sup>65</sup> *Ibid.* Ep. VI/42/1, front endpaper.



A manor pound was mentioned in the 1370s<sup>66</sup> and in 1647,<sup>67</sup> and a pillory in the 14th century<sup>68</sup> and possibly in 1608.<sup>69</sup> The pillory may have stood on the west side of High Street; in the 19th century the pound, whipping post, and stocks were all together there, the stocks being removed c. 1867.<sup>70</sup>

A court evidently of Oreham manor was mentioned in 1262–3,<sup>71</sup> and a court perhaps of Wantley manor in 1535;<sup>72</sup> neither is heard of again.

Churchwardens, usually two in number, were recorded from 1521. There were three collectors for the poor in 1638–9, but afterwards apparently always two overseers.<sup>73</sup> Two waywardens were mentioned in the 1640s and in 1717. A parish constable was recorded between 1646 and 1717. The clerk received wages in 1685.<sup>74</sup> A rate for church repair was levied in 1627.<sup>75</sup>

Methods of poor relief used between the 17th century and the earlier 19th were apprenticing,<sup>76</sup> boarding out,<sup>77</sup> the payment of weekly doles and of rent, and the provision of clothing<sup>78</sup> and medical care;<sup>79</sup> a doctor received a salary of 5 guineas in 1782.<sup>80</sup> In addition a workhouse was built in 1736–7, perhaps replacing a previous one; the building, on the south side of Nep Town Road, partly survived in 1984 as cottages.<sup>81</sup> The poor were apparently usually farmed;<sup>82</sup> in 1794 the master could hire out the able-bodied. In 1742 there were 16 inmates of the workhouse, of whom only three were men. Spinning was apparently carried on in the later 18th century.<sup>83</sup> In 1833 there were usually between 30 and 40 inmates, all of them young, old, or infirm; the then governor, an ex-sergeant of artillery, enforced rigid discipline.<sup>84</sup> About 1831 there were generally 30 or 40 parishioners receiving relief, work on the roads sometimes being provided. In the following year the labour rate was introduced, to objections from small tradesmen and householders and from one marshland farmer whose farm was often flooded in winter.<sup>85</sup>

The parish joined Steyning union in 1835.<sup>86</sup> Two inspectors under the Lighting and Watching Act, 1833, were appointed between 1865 and 1911 for

Henfield village, and further inspectors after 1889 for Nep Town. They received at first £75 a year from the overseers, their only important expenditure being on gas street lighting.<sup>87</sup> The parish council after 1894 also concerned itself with public services: street lighting, the fire brigade, and the cemetery.<sup>88</sup> In 1920 a committee was formed to watch over housing developments.<sup>89</sup> From the same date the council managed the assembly rooms in High Street, by 1935 open spaces in the parish, and by 1964 the museum.<sup>90</sup> The parish had passed in 1894 to Steyning West rural district;<sup>91</sup> in 1974 it joined Horsham district.

Water was drawn before the 20th century from wells, springs, and ponds, for instance those at Backsettown and Parsonage Farm.<sup>92</sup> By 1913 the Steyning and District Waterworks Co. was supplying the parish,<sup>93</sup> and in 1964 there was a piped supply in all residential areas.<sup>94</sup> There was a sewage disposal works south-west of the railway station in 1946,<sup>95</sup> and another north of the village by 1975,<sup>96</sup> main drainage having been installed between 1958 and 1964.<sup>97</sup>

There was a thrice-weekly post from Steyning by 1791,<sup>98</sup> and c. 1832 a daily collection and delivery.<sup>99</sup>

The Henfield Gas and Coke Co. was formed in 1864 with gasworks south of the railway station,<sup>1</sup> and from 1866 supplied gas for street lighting, at first in the village only, and after 1889 also at Nep Town.<sup>2</sup> Between 1930 and 1934 the company was taken over by the Hassocks and District Gas Co.,<sup>3</sup> which in 1936 was empowered to supply the whole parish.<sup>4</sup> The gasworks closed before 1946,<sup>5</sup> and in 1983 a dairy and a firm of contract packers occupied the site. Electricity was supplied from Steyning in 1938.<sup>6</sup> In 1964 all residential areas received both gas and electricity.<sup>7</sup>

A cemetery north of the village, approached by a lychgate from Church Street, was opened in 1885, under a burial board.<sup>8</sup> By 1905 it was managed by the parish council. It was extended in 1907.<sup>9</sup>

A voluntary fire brigade, under the parish council, was formed in 1904, with a horse-drawn fire engine

<sup>66</sup> S.R.S. xxxi. 114.

<sup>67</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. VI/44/1, m. 61.

<sup>68</sup> S.R.S. xlvii, p. 266; below, Wyndham half-hund.

<sup>69</sup> W.S.R.O., Par. 100/1/1/1, f. 166; cf. ibid. Ep. VI/44/1, m. 17.

<sup>70</sup> Ibid. TD/W 157; de Candole, *Henfield*, 193; L. Bishop, *Henfield Remembered*, pl. 5; cf. above, econ. hist. (fairs and mkt.).

<sup>71</sup> P.R.O., JUST 1/912A, rot. 43.

<sup>72</sup> *Valor Eccl.* i. 331.

<sup>73</sup> *Chwdns. of Henfield, Suss. A.D. 1521–1960* (copy in W.S.R.O. libr.); S.R.S. v. 95; W.S.R.O., Par. 100/1/1/1, f. 167v.; Par. 100/1/1/2, f. 9; Par. 100/12/1; Par. 100/37/1; ibid. S.A.S. MS. S 127 (TS. cat.); B.L. Add. MS. 39336, f. 63.

<sup>74</sup> W.S.R.O., Par. 100/1/1/2, f. 8v.; Par. 100/9/1; Par. 100/12/1.

<sup>75</sup> Ibid. Par. 100/8/1.

<sup>76</sup> Ibid. Par. 100/33; de Candole, *Henfield*, 129–30.

<sup>77</sup> W.S.R.O., Par. 100/31/1; Par. 100/37/1, ff. [1v.–2]; S.R.S. liv. 156; de Candole, *Henfield*, 128.

<sup>78</sup> W.S.R.O., Par. 100/31/1; de Candole, *Henfield*, 127–8, 136.

<sup>79</sup> De Candole, *Henfield*, 127–8; W.S.R.O., Par. 100/37/5.

<sup>80</sup> De Candole, *Henfield*, 136.

<sup>81</sup> Ibid. 133–6; W.S.R.O., Par. 100/37/1, ff. [1, 7v.]; ibid. TD/W 157.

<sup>82</sup> W.S.R.O., Par. 100/37/8 (TS. cat.); Par. 100/37/2; *Rep. Com. Poor Laws*, H.C. 44, p. 528 (1834), xxviii.

<sup>83</sup> W.S.R.O., Par. 100/37/1, f. [2]; de Candole, *Henfield*, 135–6.

<sup>84</sup> *Rep. Com. Poor Laws*, H.C. 44, p. 528 (1834), xxviii.

<sup>85</sup> Ibid. H.C. 44, pp. 161–6 (1834), xxxviii.

<sup>86</sup> *Suss. Poor Law Rec.* 14.

<sup>87</sup> W.S.R.O., Par. 100/43/1–2; cf. below.

<sup>88</sup> W.S.R.O., Par. 100/51/2–7; below.

<sup>89</sup> W.S.R.O., Par. 100/54/3, f. 60.

<sup>90</sup> Above, intro.

<sup>91</sup> W.S.R.O., WOC/CC 6/1, ff. 87–9.

<sup>92</sup> De Candole, *Henfield*, 2; cf. S.C.M. xiv. 188; F. H. Edmunds, *Wells and Springs of Suss.* 33.

<sup>93</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1913); cf. Edmunds, *Wells and Springs*, 33.

<sup>94</sup> *Henfield: Official Guide*, 1964–5, 11.

<sup>95</sup> O.S. Map 6", Suss. XXXVIII. SW. (1951 edn.).

<sup>96</sup> Ibid. 1/25,000, TQ 21/31 (1975 edn.).

<sup>97</sup> W.S.R.O., RD/HO 12/2; *Henfield: Official Guide*, 1964–5, 11.

<sup>98</sup> J. Greenwood, *Posts of Suss., Chich. Branch*, 51, 74.

<sup>99</sup> Pigot, *Nat. Com. Dir.* (1832–4), 1035.

<sup>1</sup> *Henfield in the News*, comp. L. Bishop, 23; O.S. Map 6", Suss. XXVIII (1879 edn.).

<sup>2</sup> W.S.R.O., Par. 100/43/1, ff. 3, 5v.; Par. 100/43/2.

<sup>3</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1930); W.S.R.O., QDP/W 315.

<sup>4</sup> Hassocks & Dist. Gas Order, 1936.

<sup>5</sup> O.S. Map 6", Suss. XXXVIII. SW. (1951 edn.).

<sup>6</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1938).

<sup>7</sup> *Henfield: Official Guide*, 1964–5, 11.

<sup>8</sup> *Chich. Dioc. Kal.* (1886), 137; *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1895); W.S.R.O., Par. 100/55.

<sup>9</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1905, 1913); W.S.R.O., Par. 100/54/3, ff. 1–27; O.S. Map 6", Suss. XXXVIII. SW. (1899, 1912 edns.).



which was replaced before 1937 by a motor vehicle. In 1948 the brigade was taken over by the county council;<sup>10</sup> c. 1981, when it was still part-time, it had 12 men.<sup>11</sup> The fire station in 1984 stood in Barrow Hill.

A health centre west of High Street existed by 1969.<sup>12</sup>

**CHURCH.** A church was founded in or before 770 by the thegn Warbald and his wife Titburh; the theory that it was a minster seems doubtful.<sup>13</sup> In or before 1219 the rectory was converted to a prebend in Chichester cathedral,<sup>14</sup> which c. 1520 was appropriated to the bishopric.<sup>15</sup> A vicarage was ordained in 1219.<sup>16</sup> In 1978 it was united with the benefices of Shermanbury and Woodmancote, the parishes remaining distinct.<sup>17</sup>

The advowson of the vicarage was exercised by the prebendary until c. 1520.<sup>18</sup> Thereafter the bishop collated, except in 1657 and 1658 when Col. John Downes presented.<sup>19</sup> In 1978 the bishop was made patron of the new united benefice.<sup>20</sup>

The 15 hides with which the church was endowed in 770 were later divided to form the manor and rectory estates.<sup>21</sup> At or after the conversion of the rectory to a prebend, the vicarage was endowed in 1219 with small tithes, offerings, legacies, the tithe of assarts, and, unusually, corn tithes.<sup>22</sup> The corn tithes, however, seem later to have belonged to the rectory, except those arising on the part of Eatons farm which lay in Henfield.<sup>23</sup> In addition, a portion of tithes in Lancing was attached to Henfield church by 1219, passing afterwards to the vicarage. In 1607 the portion included wool and a lamb. Before 1830 it was sold to the owner of the lands to redeem land tax, the residue of the purchase money being invested.<sup>24</sup> The vicarial tithes from Henfield park were commuted before 1678; the vicar at first received instead a quarter of wheat and a load of hay a year, and had the right to keep a horse on Parsonage farm, but by 1830 a modus of £6 was being received.<sup>25</sup> A modus of 10s. was received from Oreham manor farm in 1844.<sup>26</sup> The vicarage was valued at £5 in 1291,<sup>27</sup> and at £16 9s. 9½d. net in 1535.<sup>28</sup> An extra

£50 a year was settled on it from the rectory estate in 1646; in the following year that sum was not being fully paid,<sup>29</sup> and no more is heard of it. The living was said to be worth over £50 in 1724<sup>30</sup> and c. £200 by 1803.<sup>31</sup> About 1830 average net income was £280.<sup>32</sup> An augmentation of the interest on £2,000 was settled in 1837, by Mrs. Wood of Chestham Park and William Borrer of Barrow Hill, on the resident officiating minister, whether vicar or curate.<sup>33</sup> At the commutation of tithes in 1844–5 the vicar received a rent charge of £412.<sup>34</sup>

A vicarage house was mentioned in 1481<sup>35</sup> and 1529;<sup>36</sup> in 1636 it apparently occupied the site of the modern vicarage south-west of the church.<sup>37</sup> In 1724 it was said to be large but in good order. There was no other glebe either then or later.<sup>38</sup> A new vicarage house was built c. 1806 and altered or enlarged c. 1850;<sup>39</sup> it is of two storeys and three bays, faced with stucco in classical style. After the union of benefices in 1978 a house for an assistant priest was bought in Furners Lane.<sup>40</sup>

Hugh Rolf, vicar in 1529, was the last warden of Wyndham hospital and treasurer of Chichester cathedral.<sup>41</sup> A later 16th-century vicar, Thomas Day, brother of Bishop George Day, was precentor of the cathedral.<sup>42</sup> Both Day and his successor were apparently non-resident,<sup>43</sup> but William Belcher, vicar 1590–1621, was resident at least until 1605.<sup>44</sup> Other vicars in the later 17th, later 18th, and earlier 19th centuries were also absentees, living on their other benefices and serving through curates, who were often the incumbents of neighbouring parishes; Richard Tireman, vicar 1779–84, was another treasurer of Chichester cathedral.<sup>45</sup> Thomas Milles, however, vicar 1705–62, did reside, and his regular performance of duty was remembered in the parish in 1818;<sup>46</sup> in 1724 he held two services every Sunday, one with a sermon and the other followed by catechism, and celebrated communion monthly and at the greater festivals for c. 30 communicants.<sup>47</sup>

By 1808 only one Sunday service was being held, alternately in morning and evening, and communion was celebrated only eight times a year.<sup>48</sup> Ten years later the inhabitants petitioned the bishop for two regular services on Sundays, appealing to ancient

<sup>10</sup> W.S.R.O., MP 696, f. [23v.]; L. Bishop, *Henfield Remembered*, pls. 20, 22.

<sup>11</sup> *Henfield: Official Guide* (c. 1981), 10; cf. W.S.R.O., MP 159, f. [5].

<sup>12</sup> W.S.R.O., WDC/AR 16/100/1.

<sup>13</sup> S.A.C. lxxxvi. 78, 83–5.

<sup>14</sup> S.N.Q. ix. 38; cf. below.

<sup>15</sup> Above, manors.

<sup>16</sup> Below.

<sup>17</sup> Inf. from Chich. Dioc. Regy.

<sup>18</sup> Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 270; B.L. Add. MS. 39336, ff. 60–1.

<sup>19</sup> B.L. Add. MS. 39336, ff. 62–6.

<sup>20</sup> Inf. from Chich. Dioc. Regy.

<sup>21</sup> S.A.C. lxxxvi. 84; above, manors.

<sup>22</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. I/1/6, f. 115, transl. at Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 269–70; for the date, S.N.Q. ix. 37–40.

<sup>23</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. II/17/91; *ibid.* TD/W 157; P.R.O., E 126/16, ff. 233, 248; B.L. Add. MS. 5698, f. 205; Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 269.

<sup>24</sup> Dallaway & Cartwright, *op. cit.* 45, 269–70; *V.C.H. Suss.* vi (1), 50; W.S.R.O., Ep. II/17/91; *ibid.* Par. 100/1/1/1, f. 6; B.L. Add. MS. 5698, f. 205.

<sup>25</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. II/17/93; *ibid.* TD/W 157; P.R.O., E 126/16, f. 233; E 134/6 Wm. & Mary Mich. 15, m. [3]; Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 269.

<sup>26</sup> W.S.R.O., TD/W 157.

<sup>27</sup> *Tax. Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), 136.

<sup>28</sup> *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), i. 333.

<sup>29</sup> S.A.C. xxxvi. 153.

<sup>30</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. I/26/3, p. 43.

<sup>31</sup> B.L. Add. MS. 39460, f. 60.

<sup>32</sup> *Rep. Com. Eccl. Revenues*, 277.

<sup>33</sup> De Candole, *Henfield*, 152; Lewis, *Topog. Dict. Eng.* (1849); TS. copy of deed at ch.

<sup>34</sup> W.S.R.O., TD/W 157.

<sup>35</sup> S.R.S. xlvi, p. 252.

<sup>36</sup> *Ibid.* lii, p. 28.

<sup>37</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. II/17/91.

<sup>38</sup> *Ibid.* Ep. I/26/3, pp. 42–3; Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 269.

<sup>39</sup> De Candole, *Henfield*, 151; W.S.R.O., Ep. II/14A (1808); Ep. II/14A/1 (1856); Ep. II/41/65; *ibid.* Par. 100/6/1.

<sup>40</sup> Inf. from the vicar, Mr. T. Tyler.

<sup>41</sup> S.N.Q. xvii. 101; S.R.S. lii, pp. 27–8.

<sup>42</sup> De Candole, *Henfield*, 72, 92.

<sup>43</sup> S.R.S. xxxvi. 142; xlii. 311; S.A.C. lxi. 115.

<sup>44</sup> B.L. Add. MS. 39336, f. 62.

<sup>45</sup> De Candole, *Henfield*, 150–1; W.S.R.O., Ep. II/14A (1808); Ep. II/15/7, f. 43; Ep. II/15/8, f. 5v.; *Rep. Com. Eccl. Revenues*, 277.

<sup>46</sup> B.L. Add. MS. 39336, f. 64; W.S.R.O., Par. 100/11/2; de Candole, *Henfield*, 146.

<sup>47</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. I/26/3, p. 43.

<sup>48</sup> *Ibid.* Ep. II/14A (1808).



custom and stressing the growth of nonconformity in the parish; some parishioners, moreover, were attending afternoon service at neighbouring churches. Four parishioners consequently agreed to subscribe between them £16 a year to the curate to pay for a second Sunday sermon, in addition to the stipend of c. £75 he already received.<sup>49</sup> The proviso of the augmentation of the living made in 1837 was that two full services with sermon should be held each Sunday, and communion at least monthly. The augmentation coincided with the appointment as curate of Charles Dunlop, a zealous Evangelical, who revived church life in the parish; from 1849 until his death in 1851 he served as vicar.<sup>50</sup> On Census Sunday in 1851 congregations totalled 350 in the morning, 339 in the afternoon, and 117 in the evening;<sup>51</sup> in 1856 c. 38 were said to receive monthly communion.<sup>52</sup> Assistant curates continued to serve in the 1870s;<sup>53</sup> in 1875 communion was celebrated on alternate Sundays, and by 1898 weekly.<sup>54</sup> An iron mission room accommodating 60 was erected by subscription on Oreham common in 1891; in 1898 Sunday afternoon services were held there, but very badly attended. The building was demolished before 1909.<sup>55</sup> After 1913 the Evangelicalism of the 19th century was succeeded at Henfield by High Church practices: the use of linen vestments and, from c. 1940, continuous reservation.<sup>56</sup> In 1980, when both the vicar and the assistant priest of the united benefice of Henfield with Shermanbury and Woodman-cote lived in Henfield, there were confessions and two weekday communions.<sup>57</sup>

The church of *ST. PETER* (the dedication is recorded from 770)<sup>58</sup> consists of chancel with north chapel and south vestry, aisled and clerestoried nave and transepts, south porch, and battlemented west tower with pyramidal cap. It is partly of local sandstone and partly of flint with Caen stone dressings.<sup>59</sup> The present appearance of the building owes much to a restoration of 1870-1.

The nave and chancel are early 13th-century; much of the contemporary chancel arch remains, and lancet windows survived in the south chancel wall before 1870. North and south aisles, of which the four-bayed arcades survive, were added later in the 13th century. The south porch is apparently 14th-century, though resited. In the 15th century the nave was extended westwards, and the west tower built. At the same period a chapel was added on the north side of the chancel, which may be the Lady chapel mentioned in 1546;<sup>60</sup> it belonged later to the Bishops, lessees of the rectory, and was known from the name of their chief seat as the Parham chapel or

chantry.<sup>61</sup>

Two dormer windows were inserted in the north aisle in 1626, and those inserted in the south aisle may have been of the same period. By 1718 there was a gallery five rows deep on the south side of the church, and apparently one or more galleries' besides.<sup>62</sup> In 1637 the south aisle was badly out of repair.<sup>63</sup> Responsibility for repairing the chancel was said to rest on the bishop in 1687,<sup>64</sup> but more likely belonged to the lessee of the rectory.<sup>65</sup> The south aisle was replaced shortly before 1833, at the expense of William Borrer of Barrow Hill,<sup>66</sup> by a wider, two-storeyed structure with oblong windows in 16th-century style.<sup>67</sup> A ceiling was inserted in the nave, apparently in 1855.<sup>68</sup> By 1862 the interior of the church was said to be 'sadly encumbered' with pews and galleries; by then, too, the original arch or arches between the chancel and the Parham chapel had been replaced by two wooden posts.

The church was restored and largely rebuilt in 1870-1 to the designs of Slater and Carpenter. The 15th-century nave roof was opened up, and the clerestory lancet windows renewed. The chancel was lengthened eastwards by 10 ft., and a south chancel chapel added to match the Parham chapel. New north and south aisles were built, the north aisle being paid for by the Borrer family, and north and south transepts were added.<sup>69</sup> The Parham chapel was thereafter used as an organ chamber until 1922 when it was restored for worship.<sup>70</sup>

A piscina and the octagonal font which rests on five shafts are 13th-century, and the much restored chapel screen incorporates 15th-century material, perhaps from the rood screen. Most fittings, however, are of 1870-1 or later. There are monuments to members of the Bishop family, including a brass of Thomas Bishop (d. 1560), and to members of the Cheale and Hoffman families of Shiprods.

The eight bells and the plate are all 18th-century or later.<sup>71</sup> The registers begin in 1595<sup>72</sup> and include records of civil registration in the 1650s.<sup>73</sup>

**ROMAN CATHOLICISM.** Thomas Bishop (d. 1560), lessee of the rectory estate and Henfield park, left money for the maintenance of the Catholic faith at Henfield church.<sup>74</sup> In 1569 Mrs. Bishop, presumably his widow, was failing to attend church and receive communion.<sup>75</sup> Bishop's son and namesake, despite his official position, was a recusant in 1594.<sup>76</sup> His house, Parsonage House, is said to contain a hide.<sup>77</sup> There was one papist in the parish in 1724,<sup>78</sup> and one female papist in 1767.<sup>79</sup>

<sup>49</sup> W.S.R.O., Par. 100/11/2.

<sup>50</sup> De Candole, *Henfield*, 152-3.

<sup>51</sup> P.R.O., HO 129/86/2/8.

<sup>52</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. II/14A/1 (1856).

<sup>53</sup> *Chich. Dioc. Kal.* (1873), 102-3; (1878), 40.

<sup>54</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. II/14A/1 (1875, 1898).

<sup>55</sup> *Ibid.* (1898); *Chich. Dioc. Kal.* (1892), 136; O.S. Map 6", Suss. LII. NW. (1899, 1912 edns.).

<sup>56</sup> P. Jagger, *Bp. Hen. de Candole* (Leighton Buzzard, 1975), 124, 127, 130.

<sup>57</sup> Local inf. <sup>58</sup> *S.A.C.* lxxxvi. 83. In 1530 the dedic. was given as St. Peter and St. Paul: *S.R.S.* xlii. 308. Following descrip. based mainly on *S.N.Q.* vii. 86-7; de Candole, *Henfield*, facing p. 144; *S.A.S. libr.*, de Candole papers, TS. copy of Sir Stephen Glynn's ch. notes, 1862; B.L., King's Maps XLII. 46, of 1801.

<sup>59</sup> B.L. Add. MS. 39364, f. 151. <sup>60</sup> *S.R.S.* xlii. 308.

<sup>61</sup> De Candole, *Henfield*, 77; W.S.R.O., Ep. I/26/3, p. 42.

<sup>62</sup> W.S.R.O., Par. 100/11/1, f. 2.

<sup>63</sup> *Ibid.* Ep. II/15/1, p. 14. <sup>64</sup> *Ibid.* Ep. II/15/7, f. 5v.

<sup>65</sup> e.g. *ibid.* Ep. I/26/3, p. 42.

<sup>66</sup> *Ibid.* Ep. II/26/2, pp. 205-6.

<sup>67</sup> *Illus. at L. Bishop, Henfield Remembered*, pl. 35.

<sup>68</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1862).

<sup>69</sup> *W. Suss. Gaz.* 1 Apr. 1971; B.L. Add. MS. 39364, ff. 150-2.

<sup>70</sup> *Henfield in the News*, comp. L. Bishop, 58.

<sup>71</sup> Elphick, *Bells*, 322-3; *S.A.C.* liv. 256.

<sup>72</sup> W.S.R.O., Par. 100/1.

<sup>73</sup> *Ibid.* Par. 100/11/1, ff. 7-15.

<sup>74</sup> *S.R.S.* xlii. 310.

<sup>75</sup> *V.C.H. Suss.* ii. 25.

<sup>76</sup> *Cal. S.P. Dom.* 1591-4, 510.

<sup>77</sup> *Recusant Hist.* xvi (2), 212.

<sup>78</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. I/26/3, p. 43.

<sup>79</sup> H.L.R.O., papist return (inf. from Mr. T. J. McCann, W.S.R.O.).



In the early 20th century Catholics in the parish walked to church at West Grinstead.<sup>80</sup> In 1928 a mass centre was established at Red Oaks south of the parish church, served by the Southwark diocesan travelling mission. A wooden oratory was built nearby in 1932. By 1940 there was a resident priest, and in 1968 Henfield became a separate parish. The brick church of Corpus Christi, again nearby, was opened in 1974.<sup>81</sup>

**PROTESTANT NONCONFORMITY.** John Barber or Barker was gaoled for refusing tithes as a Quaker in 1656, yet served as overseer in 1661–2.<sup>82</sup> The five nonconformists listed in 1676<sup>83</sup> and the parishioners presented in the 1670s and 1680s for absence from church may have included Quakers.<sup>84</sup> A Quaker meeting house was registered in 1705,<sup>85</sup> but no more is heard of it. A place of worship for Baptists was licensed in 1690.<sup>86</sup> Five Baptist families were mentioned in 1724.<sup>87</sup> A meeting place of the Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion was registered in 1764.<sup>88</sup>

In 1810 there were said to be no conventicles in the parish,<sup>89</sup> but in 1811 a building in the village was registered for the worship of Independents.<sup>90</sup> A new chapel was built in 1832 on the east side of High Street. It originally had only two bays and was separated from the street by the minister's house, but in 1901 or 1904 the house was demolished and the chapel extended, with a new façade of flint and red brick with stone dressings.<sup>91</sup> George Hall was resident minister for 40 years from 1832.<sup>92</sup> Congregations on Census Sunday in 1851 numbered 103 in the morning, 25 in the afternoon, and 82 in the evening,<sup>93</sup> but in 1856 the chapel was said to be not well attended. In that year and later congregations were said to be drawn chiefly from the lowest class, with in 1856 two or three shopkeepers besides.<sup>94</sup> The building could seat 150 in 1951, when there were 33 church members.<sup>95</sup> By 1965 it was called the Henfield Evangelical Free church.<sup>96</sup> The mission was said to have four out-stations in 1851.<sup>97</sup>

Five houses were licensed between 1813 and 1824 for the worship of unspecified Protestant dissenters,<sup>98</sup> and a room in 1829 for the worship of Calvinists.<sup>99</sup>

Rooms in houses in High Street were registered for worship by Baptists or Particular Baptists in 1876 and 1881, and another building in High Street for the same purpose in 1891.<sup>1</sup> A Particular Baptist minister from Mayfield often preached in Henfield at that time. Later a church was formed, and a small iron chapel erected in 1897 in Nep Town;<sup>2</sup> it was still being used, as Rehoboth Baptist chapel, in 1984, when it seated 80 and there were Sunday and Thursday services. By c. 1981 there was a resident minister.<sup>3</sup>

**EDUCATION.** Four schoolmasters were recorded between 1638 and 1707,<sup>4</sup> and in 1687 the vicar was licensed to teach. A private academy kept first by William Phillips and then by his son Matthew flourished between c. 1770 and 1806, with accommodation for 50 boarders.<sup>5</sup> The parish workhouse, meanwhile, included a room called the schoolroom in 1786.<sup>6</sup> Private schools continued to exist in Henfield during the 19th and 20th centuries.<sup>7</sup> The several non-endowed schools mentioned in 1808<sup>8</sup> were presumably private. About 1832 there were two ladies' boarding schools;<sup>9</sup> among other similar schools kept later was one at Moustows Manor in High Street.<sup>10</sup> Between 1870 and 1939 or later there was a commercial, later called a grammar, school for boys in Broomfield Road, Nep Town. A coaching establishment was recorded in the 1930s,<sup>11</sup> and in 1965 there was an independent pre-preparatory school for 30 children run on Froebel lines.<sup>12</sup>

A National school was established in 1812 in a new building on the south side of Henfield common.<sup>13</sup> Eighty boys and girls attended in 1814, supported by subscriptions and donations.<sup>14</sup> From 1819 the school taught only boys: there were 124 in that year,<sup>15</sup> 179 in 1835,<sup>16</sup> and 178 in 1846–7.<sup>17</sup> In 1867 average attendance was 60, school pence and voluntary contributions meeting most of the costs.<sup>18</sup> The building was enlarged in 1874.<sup>19</sup> Average attendance afterwards rose to 104 in 1890–1,<sup>20</sup> falling to 75 in 1938.<sup>21</sup> After 1952 the school once again took girls.<sup>22</sup> A new building was built in 1957 north of Upper Station Road;<sup>23</sup> it accommodated infants in 1965, when older children still went to the 19th-century boys'

<sup>80</sup> Inf. from Mrs. M. Holt, formerly of Henfield.

<sup>81</sup> *Dioc. of Arundel and Brighton Newsletter* (Winter 1974), 9; O.S. Map 6", TQ 21 NW. (1963 edn.); W.S.R.O., MP 159, f. [15v].

<sup>82</sup> De Candole, *Henfield*, 127, 175; W.S.R.O., Par. 100/31/2.

<sup>83</sup> S.A.C. xlv. 144.

<sup>84</sup> S.R.S. I. 40; W.S.R.O., Ep. II/15/4, f. 77v.; Ep. II/15/7, f. 5v.

<sup>85</sup> *Nat. Index of Par. Reg.* iv, SE. Eng. ed. P. T. R. Palgrave-Moore, 131.

<sup>86</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. II/25/1, f. 19; de Candole, *Henfield*, 175.

<sup>87</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. I/26/3, p. 43.

<sup>88</sup> Caplan, 'Outline of Nonconf. in Suss.' iv. 13; de Candole, *Henfield*, 176; W.S.R.O., Ep. II/25/2, p. 53.

<sup>89</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. I/41/64.

<sup>90</sup> Ibid. Ep. II/25/3, f. 5.

<sup>91</sup> Ibid. f. 23; de Candole, *Henfield*, 195; *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1905); painting of chapel in Henfield Mus.

<sup>92</sup> De Candole, *Henfield*, 176.

<sup>93</sup> P.R.O., HO 129/86/2/8.

<sup>94</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. II/14A/1 (1856, 1875).

<sup>95</sup> *Cong. Yr. Bk.* (1851), 253.

<sup>96</sup> W.S.R.O., MP 696, f. [5v].

<sup>97</sup> P.R.O., HO 129/86/2/8.

<sup>98</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. II/25/3, ff. 6, 8, 15–16.

<sup>99</sup> Ibid. QCR 1/11/W 1/68.

<sup>1</sup> G.R.O. Worship Reg. nos. 22833, 25452, 25457, 32995.

<sup>2</sup> R. F. Chambers, *Strict Baptist Chapels of Eng.* ii. 41, 67, and facing p. 31.

<sup>3</sup> Cf. *Henfield: Official Guide* (c. 1981), 23.

<sup>4</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. II/15/1, p. 47; *ibid.* Par. 100/33;

S.R.S. I. 16; S.N.Q. xiv. 272.

<sup>5</sup> De Candole, *Henfield*, 184–5; E.S.R.O., SAS/HC 798

(TS. cat.).

<sup>6</sup> W.S.R.O., Par. 100/37/2.

<sup>7</sup> e.g. Edwards, *Brighton Rd.* 82; *Kelly's Dir. Suss.*

(1845 and later edns.); de Candole, *Henfield*, 185–6.

<sup>8</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. II/14A (1808).

<sup>9</sup> Pigot, *Nat. Com. Dir.* (1832–4), 1035.

<sup>10</sup> De Candole, *Henfield*, 185.

<sup>11</sup> Ibid. 186; *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1874 and later edns.).

<sup>12</sup> W.S.R.O., MP 696, f. [6v].

<sup>13</sup> P.R.O., ED 7/123; W.S.R.O., TD/W 157.

<sup>14</sup> *Nat. Soc. Ann. Rep.* 1814, 111.

<sup>15</sup> *Educ. of Poor Digest*, 960.

<sup>16</sup> *Educ. Enq. Abstract*, 972.

<sup>17</sup> *Nat. Soc. Inquiry*, 1846–7, Suss. 8–9.

<sup>18</sup> P.R.O., ED 7/123.

<sup>19</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1882).

<sup>20</sup> *Rep. of Educ. Cttee. of Council*, 1890–1 [C. 6438–I],

p. 679, H.C. (1890–1), xxvii.

<sup>21</sup> *Bd. of Educ., List 21*, 1938 (H.M.S.O.), 402.

<sup>22</sup> Below.

<sup>23</sup> W.S.R.O., MP 159, f. [17].



school building on the common. The school was then called St. Peter's C.E. primary school.<sup>24</sup> In 1969 more than two thirds of its 350 pupils attended the new school;<sup>25</sup> the old building was closed in 1984.<sup>26</sup>

A girls' National school was opened in 1819, when 73 pupils attended. From 1834 it occupied a building south-west of the church.<sup>27</sup> In 1846-7 there were 135 pupils,<sup>28</sup> and in 1871 the school was supported chiefly by voluntary contributions and school pence. Average attendance in 1872 was 60;<sup>29</sup> thereafter it rose to 106 in 1880-1,<sup>30</sup> falling to 65 in 1938.<sup>31</sup> The school was amalgamated with the boys' school in 1952.<sup>32</sup>

An infants' National school at Nep Town was founded in 1844 by William Borrer of Barrow Hill.<sup>33</sup> In 1846-7 there were 48 boys and 48 girls,<sup>34</sup> and in 1854 the school was financed by voluntary contributions, school pence, and sermon collections.<sup>35</sup> Average attendance rose from 60 in 1875-6<sup>36</sup> to 93 in 1885-6,<sup>37</sup> then falling to 38 in 1910 and rising again to 49 in 1938.<sup>38</sup> The school was closed before 1965.<sup>39</sup>

There was an evening school for 30 boys in 1846-7, financed by fees.<sup>40</sup> In 1965 some older girls went to the convent school in Upper Beeding, other boys and girls going to secondary schools in Steyning, Brighton, Crawley, Horsham, and Shoreham.<sup>41</sup> In 1981 most older children went to Steyning grammar school.<sup>42</sup>

**CHARITIES FOR THE POOR.** Thomas Cannon by will dated 1612 devised £10, and Margery More before 1619 a rent charge of 10s.; neither charity is heard of later.<sup>43</sup>

Elizabeth Gresham, sister of Henry Bishop the lessee of the rectory estate, in 1661 gave 7 a. near Woods mill, part of the income of which was to be distributed in cloth. Additional land was bought in the early 18th century,<sup>44</sup> and in 1724 the income was £4 10s. a year.<sup>45</sup> In the 1830s it was £5 6s. 10d., cloth being distributed to 50 or 60 people.<sup>46</sup> The income was £20 6s. 11d. in 1867-8<sup>47</sup> and £29 in 1974.<sup>48</sup> Distribution was still in kind in 1947.<sup>49</sup>

## WOODMANCOTE

WOODMANCOTE lies north of the South Downs and south-east of Henfield.<sup>50</sup> In 1881 it comprised 2,239 a. and in 1971 it had 905 ha. (2,236 a.).<sup>51</sup> In 1985 some land in the south-east was transferred to Albourne and Poynings parishes.<sup>52</sup> Woodmancote ancient parish, with which this article deals, was roughly rectangular in shape and c. 2½ miles long by 1½ mile wide. Much of the southern boundary and part of the eastern boundary followed roads; another part of the southern boundary followed a stream. The north end of the western boundary near Woolfly Farm in Henfield was irregular, as was the eastern boundary with Albourne at Wick Farmhouse, which was bisected by the boundary; in 1267 Wick manor was apparently said to be in Albourne,<sup>53</sup> though later it seems always to have been described as in Woodmancote.<sup>54</sup> The place name Eaton Thorn, previously Heathen Thorn, on the northern boundary, may allude to an

Anglo-Saxon boundary marker.<sup>55</sup>

The centre and much of the southern part of the parish, including the sites of settlement at Woodmancote Place, Blackstone, Bilsborough, Wick Farmhouse, and Nutknowle Farm, lie on the Lower Greensand. The rest of the parish, including the settlement sites at Morley and Park farms, lies on clay, which is overlain by some alluvium near Park Farm.<sup>56</sup> Two streams which drain north and west to the river Adur meet in the north-western corner. The sandstone knoll which is the site of Blackstone hamlet lies between them; the more easterly forms a pond south of Wick Farmhouse. In the south the Henfield-Brighton road follows a ridge of sandstone; the highest land, at just over 160 ft., is there, near the indicatively named Nutknowle Farm.<sup>57</sup>

There was woodland yielding 13 swine at Woodmancote manor in 1086,<sup>58</sup> and 12 a. of woodland were listed at Wick manor in 1318.<sup>59</sup> In 1434 there

<sup>24</sup> W.S.R.O., MP 696, f. [6v.].

<sup>25</sup> *Brighton Evening Argus*, 8 Oct. 1969.

<sup>26</sup> *W. Suss. Gaz.* 26 July 1984.

<sup>27</sup> P.R.O., ED 7/123; *Educ. of Poor Digest*, 960; W.S.R.O., TD/W 157; O.S. Map 6", Suss. XXXVIII (1879 edn.).

<sup>28</sup> *Nat. Soc. Inquiry*, 1846-7, Suss. 8-9.

<sup>29</sup> P.R.O., ED 7/123.

<sup>30</sup> *Rep. of Educ. Cttee. of Council*, 1880-1 [C. 2498-I], p. 692, H.C. (1881), xxxii.

<sup>31</sup> *Bd. of Educ., List 21*, 1938, 402.

<sup>32</sup> W.S.R.O., MP 159, f. [17].

<sup>33</sup> P.R.O., ED 7/123; date on bldg.; W.S.R.O., TD/W 157; de Candole, *Henfield*, 186.

<sup>34</sup> *Nat. Soc. Inquiry*, 1846-7, Suss. 8-9.

<sup>35</sup> P.R.O., ED 7/123.

<sup>36</sup> *Rep. of Educ. Cttee. of Council*, 1875-6 [C. 1513-I], p. 640, H.C. (1876), xxiii.

<sup>37</sup> *Ibid.* 1885-6 [C. 4849-I], p. 601, H.C. (1886), xxiv.

<sup>38</sup> *Bd. of Educ., List 21*, 1910, 483; 1938, 402.

<sup>39</sup> Above.

<sup>40</sup> *Nat. Soc. Inquiry*, 1846-7, Suss. 8-9.

<sup>41</sup> W.S.R.O., MP 696, f. [6v.].

<sup>42</sup> *Horsham and Dist. Citizens' Guide*, 1981 (W. Suss. Co. Times), 73.

<sup>43</sup> De Candole, *Henfield*, 90; W.S.R.O., Par. 100/1/1/1, f. 150; Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 273.

<sup>44</sup> De Candole, *Henfield*, 83-4; 30th *Rep. Com. Char.* 641; W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 1018 (TS. cat.); cf. *ibid.* TD/W 157.

<sup>45</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. I/26/3, p. 43.

<sup>46</sup> 30th *Rep. Com. Char.* 641-2.

<sup>47</sup> *Char. Digest Suss.* H.C. 433 (20) (1867-8), lii (2).

<sup>48</sup> *Char. Com. files.*

<sup>49</sup> De Candole, *Henfield*, 84.

<sup>50</sup> This article was written in 1984 and revised in 1986. Topographical details in introductory section based mainly on O.S. Maps 1/25,000, TQ 21/31 (1975 edn.); 6", Suss. XXXVIII, LII (1879 edn.). Map, above, p. 122.

<sup>51</sup> *Census*, 1881, 1971.

<sup>52</sup> Inf. from the secretariat, W. Suss. C.C.

<sup>53</sup> *Cal. Chart. R.* 1257-1300, 82.

<sup>54</sup> Cf. *Woodmancote Reg.* 112.

<sup>55</sup> *P.N. Northants.* (E.P.N.S.), p. xlviii.

<sup>56</sup> *Geol. Surv. Map 1"*, drift, sheet 318 (1938 edn.). The first element of the name Morley denotes marshland: *S. Saxons*, ed. P. Brandon, 66.

<sup>57</sup> *P.N. Suss.* (E.P.N.S.), i. 221.

<sup>58</sup> *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 446.

<sup>59</sup> P.R.O., C 134/62, no. 2.



were 8 a. of woodland at Woodmancote manor and a wood of 20 a. called Morley bushes at Morley manor.<sup>60</sup> About 1840 there were c. 300 a. of woods in the parish, chiefly in the south,<sup>61</sup> as later. There was a park of 80 a. in 1434 at Morley manor,<sup>62</sup> which had presumably existed earlier, since a parker was mentioned in 1422.<sup>63</sup> In 1639 it comprised 103 a. lying south of the modern Park Farm, which occupies the site of a lodge, on rising ground.<sup>64</sup> The park was mentioned as a road destination in the later 17th century,<sup>65</sup> but the date of disparking is not clear. A close west of Wick Farmhouse was called 'Warren' in 1768 and later;<sup>66</sup> free warren had been claimed at Wick manor in 1279 by John de Warenne, earl of Surrey,<sup>67</sup> and had been granted over the demesne lands of Wick manor and over Nutknowle farm to Robert of Ardern in 1327.<sup>68</sup> There were parks in the 19th century and earlier 20th at Woodmancote Place,<sup>69</sup> and at Bramlands in the south-west corner of the parish.<sup>70</sup>

The church and Woodmancote Place, the chief manor house, lie close to the parish boundary in the south-west, on land that falls away northwards from the Henfield-Brighton road. The final element of the place name Woodmancote indicates a settlement,<sup>71</sup> but the only buildings in the parish recorded nearby are the two successive rectory houses,<sup>72</sup> the school, and the house called Rectory Cottage in 1984, which was converted in the 20th century from the 19th-century outbuildings and stables of the earlier of the two rectories.<sup>73</sup> The place name in any case had the early variant form Woodmansthorn.<sup>74</sup>

Nucleated settlements, however, grew up at Bilsborough and Blackstone in the centre of the parish. A tithing of Bilsborough was apparently mentioned in 1262-3,<sup>75</sup> and a deed was dated at Bilsborough in 1345.<sup>76</sup> Persons described as of Bilsborough c. 1300 or later<sup>77</sup> may merely have resided within the tithing, but by the earlier 17th century there were several houses forming a hamlet, for in 1626 Edward Scrase, the occupier of one of them, was said to have pulled down three others.<sup>78</sup> By 1675 his house too had gone, as many others were also said to have done,<sup>79</sup> though three families may still have lived at Bilsborough then.<sup>80</sup> In 1780 four or five houses remained,<sup>81</sup> including the house called Bilsborough,<sup>82</sup> and Little Bilsborough and Holders nearby, both of the 17th

century or earlier. All three survived in 1984. Several new houses were built to the north-east in the mid 20th century.<sup>83</sup>

A tithing of Blackstone was mentioned in 1262-3.<sup>84</sup> Some of those described as of Blackstone from the mid 16th century<sup>85</sup> may merely have been resident within the tithing, but a hamlet was recorded in 1595,<sup>86</sup> and the place name Blackstone Street mentioned in 1558-9 indicates a nucleated settlement.<sup>87</sup> At least eight families were apparently living there in the early 1670s.<sup>88</sup> In 1724 there were buildings on both sides of the Henfield-Hurstpierpoint road,<sup>89</sup> several of which, including Old Timbers, Yeomans Hall, Stockmans, and Blackstone House, survived in 1984. Yeomans Hall is a four-bayed late medieval house of three-roomed plan in which the dais beam and part of the roof survive. It was remodelled in the early 17th century, when a chimneystack and upper floor were put into the hall, the service end was enlarged by outshuts, and a new parlour wing was added. Blackstone House has a probably mid 18th-century front of five bays and two storeys with end chimneys; there is a reset panel with the date 1674. A terrace of cottages at the west end of the hamlet is 18th- or 19th-century, and two others, one slatehung and the other weatherboarded, were built at the east end in the mid 19th century.<sup>90</sup> Further buildings were put up in the later 19th century and the 20th, including some council houses at the north-east edge.

The settlement at Wick was called a hamlet in 1315<sup>91</sup> but not later. A resident at Cuckolds Green  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile north-east of the church was mentioned in 1716,<sup>92</sup> the green itself having been recorded in 1684.<sup>93</sup> Two houses were depicted there in 1780.<sup>94</sup> In 1984 there were a few scattered buildings including one small timber-framed cottage.

Other pre-19th-century buildings in the parish not mentioned elsewhere include the timber-framed Eaton Thorn in the north, Holmbush, formerly Little Holmbush Farm, in the south-east, and Swains Farm in the west.<sup>95</sup>

The turnpiking of the Henfield-Brighton road and of the road from Crouch Hill in Henfield to High Cross in Albourne<sup>96</sup> had resulted in 1813 in ribbon development,<sup>97</sup> which continued later. Many detached houses and bungalows were built along the

<sup>60</sup> Ibid. C 139/65, no. 39.

<sup>61</sup> W.S.R.O., TD/W 167.

<sup>62</sup> P.R.O., C 139/65, no. 39.

<sup>63</sup> Cal. Pat. 1416-22, 358.

<sup>64</sup> B.L. Add. MS. 57311, ff. 3v-4.

<sup>65</sup> W.S.R.O., Add. MSS. 17002 (TS. cat.), 31032.

<sup>66</sup> Ibid. Add. MS. 17101; *ibid.* TD/W 167.

<sup>67</sup> *Plac. de Quo Warr.* (Rec. Com.), 750.

<sup>68</sup> Cal. Chart. R. 1327-41, 25.

<sup>69</sup> Below, manors.

<sup>71</sup> P.N. Suss. i. 220.

<sup>72</sup> Below, church.

<sup>73</sup> Cf. Gardner, *Suss. Map* (1778-83); W. Suss. C.C. planning dept., arch. sites and mons. rec., TQ 21 NW 13.

<sup>74</sup> P.N. Suss. i. 220.

<sup>75</sup> P.R.O., JUST 1/912A, rot. 43; cf. above, Tipnoak hund.

<sup>76</sup> W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 30974 (TS. cat.).

<sup>77</sup> B.L. Add. Ch. 13304 (MS. cal.); W.S.R.O., MP 30 (deed, 1575); S.R.S. xlv. 411; *Woodmancote Reg.* 19-21.

<sup>78</sup> *Woodmancote Reg.* 117.

<sup>79</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. II/17/148.

<sup>80</sup> *Woodmancote Reg.* 23-5.

<sup>81</sup> Gardner, *Suss. Map* (1778-83); cf. W.S.R.O., TD/W 167.

<sup>82</sup> Below, manors.

<sup>83</sup> O.S. Map 6", TQ 21 NW. (1963 edn.).

<sup>84</sup> P.R.O., JUST 1/912A, rot. 43; cf. S.N.Q. ii. 82; S.R.S. xlv, p. 260.

<sup>85</sup> *Hickstead Pla. Archives*, ed. J. Brent, pp. 9, 32; *Woodmancote Reg.* 19-23; S.R.S. xlv. 411-12; E.S.R.O., SAS/EG 82 (TS. cat.).

<sup>86</sup> Norden, *Suss. Map* (1595).

<sup>87</sup> K.A.O., U 269/E 341, f. 43; cf. W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 17002 (TS. cat.); S.R.S. liv. 108; Budgen, *Suss. Map* (1724); *Woodmancote Reg.* 47.

<sup>88</sup> *Woodmancote Reg.* 23-5.

<sup>89</sup> Budgen, *Suss. Map* (1724); cf. Gardner, *Suss. Map* (1778-83).

<sup>90</sup> W.S.R.O., TD/W 167; O.S. Map 6", Suss. XXXVIII (1879 edn.).

<sup>91</sup> Cal. Inq. p.m. v, p. 387.

<sup>92</sup> S.A.C. xxv. 175.

<sup>93</sup> W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 31066. It seems likely to be the Broadstreet green mentioned in 1698: *ibid.* 31074; cf. below.

<sup>94</sup> Gardner, *Suss. Map* (1778-83).

<sup>95</sup> Cf. below, manors. For Holmbush, W.S.R.O., Wiston MS. 5603.

<sup>96</sup> Below.

<sup>97</sup> 250 Yrs. of Mapmaking in Suss. ed. H. Margary, pl. 20.



former road in the 1920s and 1930s.<sup>98</sup> Most were in traditional architectural styles, but Dragons on the south side was an important example of the 'Modern Movement'; its concrete exterior had, however, been weatherboarded by 1965.<sup>99</sup> New houses and bungalows were also built in the 20th century in Bramlands Lane further south.<sup>1</sup> Larger houses of the 19th century and earlier 20th included Bramlands itself, an apparently early 19th-century villa, incorporating earlier work, for which a park had been laid out by 1875.<sup>2</sup>

Twenty persons were listed at Woodmancote manor in 1086, another at an unidentified submanor of Woodmancote, and two more at Morley manor.<sup>3</sup> Twenty-seven inhabitants were taxed in 1524,<sup>4</sup> and in 1603 there were 110 communicants.<sup>5</sup> Fifty-four adult males took the protestation in 1642,<sup>6</sup> and 80 adults were listed in 1676.<sup>7</sup> In 1724 there were c. 30 families.<sup>8</sup> From 231 in 1801 the population rose, rapidly in the 1810s and 1820s, to 378 in 1841. Between 1851 and 1921 it fluctuated between 300 and 350, afterwards rising from 332 in 1921 to 462 in 1951. By 1981 it had fallen to 436.<sup>9</sup>

The Roman Greensand Way passed through the southern part of the parish; remains of the *agger* were found near Terry's Cross in the south-west corner.<sup>10</sup> The chief east-west road between the 15th and 17th centuries was that which followed the sandstone outcrop through the centre of the parish; it was called the Henfield-Hurstpierpoint road in 1469,<sup>11</sup> but in 1984 it was only a track. A branch road led north from Blackstone towards High Cross in Albourne.<sup>12</sup> Blackstone bridge, between Blackstone and High Cross,<sup>13</sup> was mentioned from 1288.<sup>14</sup>

A road from Woodmancote Place northwards to Park Farm by way of Bilsborough was mentioned in 1581 and later,<sup>15</sup> and mostly survived, as a track, in 1984. Another north-south road further east led from Blackstone by way of Cuckolds Green to Terry's Cross, mentioned in 1647.<sup>16</sup> In 1628 it was called the broad street leading from Blackstone to Shoreham.<sup>17</sup> The modern Henfield-Brighton road existed in the parish in the 17th century.<sup>18</sup> In 1724

the west part, together with the road from Terry's Cross to Blackstone and High Cross, was part of a route from Bramber to Lindfield.<sup>19</sup>

The Henfield-Brighton road was a turnpike between 1777 and 1876, together with the branch road from Poynings common to High Cross which forms part of the eastern boundary of the parish.<sup>20</sup> The road from Crouch Hill in Henfield to High Cross, which runs along part of the northern boundary, was a turnpike between 1777 and 1868.<sup>21</sup>

The Holmbush inn on the Brighton road in the south-east corner of the parish flourished between c. 1800 and 1845.<sup>22</sup> The Wheatsheaf, on the Crouch Hill to High Cross road, existed by c. 1840<sup>23</sup> and was still an inn in 1984.

There was a reading room in the parish between 1913 and 1938.<sup>24</sup> The former school south-east of the church became the parish hall in 1957,<sup>25</sup> and was still so used in 1984. A playing field at Blackstone was opened c. 1981.<sup>26</sup> In 1983 there were cricket, football, and stoolball clubs in the parish.<sup>27</sup>

Piped water was supplied from Steyning by 1928, supplementing wells, some deep, which gave a poor yield.<sup>28</sup> By 1974 there was a reservoir north-west of Bilsborough.<sup>29</sup> Main drains were laid at Blackstone c. 1962,<sup>30</sup> a sewage works being constructed north-east of the hamlet.<sup>31</sup> The Hassocks and District Gas Co. was empowered to supply gas in 1936,<sup>32</sup> and electricity was available in 1938.<sup>33</sup>

Two parishioners were martyred under Mary I in 1556.<sup>34</sup>

**MANORS AND OTHER ESTATES.** The manor of *WOODMANCOTE* was held in 1066 by Countess Guda, and in 1086 of William de Braose by William son of Rannulf,<sup>35</sup> who also held Southwick.<sup>36</sup> It continued thereafter to be held of Bramber rape,<sup>37</sup> the lordship apparently descending with Southwick until the earlier 15th century.<sup>38</sup>

Simon le Count seems to have held the manor in the 1220s.<sup>39</sup> William Hastentoft and his wife Isabel (fl. 1258-67)<sup>40</sup> were succeeded before 1291 by their son Thomas<sup>41</sup> (d. by 1298),<sup>42</sup> whose heirs were his

<sup>98</sup> O.S. Map 6", Suss. LII. NE. (1952 edn.); *ibid.* TQ 21 SW. (1962 edn.).

<sup>99</sup> Nairn & Pevsner, *Suss.* 384-5.

<sup>1</sup> O.S. Map 6", TQ 21 SW. (1962 edn.).

<sup>2</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1882); O.S. Map 6", Suss. LII (1879 and later edns.).

<sup>3</sup> *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 446-7.

<sup>4</sup> *S.R.S.* lvi. 71.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.* iv. 17.

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.* v. 17-18.

<sup>7</sup> *S.A.C.* xlv. 145.

<sup>8</sup> *W.S.R.O.*, Ep. I/26/3, p. 59.

<sup>9</sup> *Census*, 1801-1981.

<sup>10</sup> *S.A.C.* lxxvi. 8, 20-1, 33.

<sup>11</sup> *W.S.R.O.*, Add. MS. 30977 (TS. cat.); cf. *ibid.* 17002 (TS. cat.), 31094; *S.R.S.* liv. 180.

<sup>12</sup> e.g. *W.S.R.O.*, Ep. VI/12/9, f. iv. For Blackstone com. mentioned there, below, econ. hist.

<sup>13</sup> Budgen, *Suss. Map* (1724).

<sup>14</sup> *P.R.O.*, JUST 1/924, rot. 64; cf. *K.A.O.*, U 269/E 341, f. 43; *W.S.R.O.*, Add. MS. 31056; *ibid.* Ep. VI/12/9, f. iv.

<sup>15</sup> *W.S.R.O.*, Add. MSS. 17002 (TS. cat.), 31032, 31043; *B.L.* Add. MS. 57311, f. 2v.

<sup>16</sup> *W.S.R.O.*, Ep. VI/44/1, m. 4.

<sup>17</sup> *Ibid.* Add. MS. 31055; cf. *ibid.* 31066; *S.R.S.* liv. 108.

<sup>18</sup> *B.L.* Add. MS. 57311, f. 2v.; *W.S.R.O.*, Ep. II/17/148.

<sup>19</sup> Budgen, *Suss. Map* (1724).

<sup>20</sup> 17 Geo. III, c. 91 (Priv. Act); 39 & 40 Vic. c. 39.

<sup>21</sup> 17 Geo. III, c. 74 (Priv. Act); 31 & 32 Vic. c. 99.

<sup>22</sup> Edwards, *Brighton Rd.* 82; *Wiston Archives*, i, pp. 280-1; *W.S.R.O.*, TD/W 167; *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1845), s.v. Henfield.

<sup>23</sup> *W.S.R.O.*, TD/W 167.

<sup>24</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1913 and later edns.).

<sup>25</sup> *W. Suss. Gaz.* 21 Aug. 1980.

<sup>26</sup> Char. Com. files.

<sup>27</sup> *Horsham and Dist. Citizens' Guide*, 1983 (*W. Suss. Co. Times*), 104.

<sup>28</sup> F. H. Edmunds, *Wells and Springs of Suss.* 33.

<sup>29</sup> O.S. Map 1/25,000, TQ 21/31 (1975 edn.).

<sup>30</sup> *W.S.R.O.*, RD/HO 12/2.

<sup>31</sup> O.S. Map 1/25,000, TQ 21/31 (1975 edn.).

<sup>32</sup> Hassocks and Dist. Gas Order, 1936.

<sup>33</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1938).

<sup>34</sup> *Suss. Martyrs*, ed. M. A. Lower, 10.

<sup>35</sup> *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 446.

<sup>36</sup> *Ibid.* vi (1), 176.

<sup>37</sup> e.g. *Cal. Close*, 1288-96, 179; *Cal. Inq. p.m.* xi, p. 144; *P.R.O.*, C 139/65, no. 39.

<sup>38</sup> *V.C.H. Suss.* vi (1), 176.

<sup>39</sup> Below, church. Rest of para. based mainly on *V.C.H. Suss.* vi (1), 176; *Year Bk.* 15 Edw. III (Rolls Ser.), pp. 401-3.

<sup>40</sup> *S.R.S.* vii, p. 61.

<sup>41</sup> *Cal. Close*, 1288-96, 179. He was evidently the same as Thos. of Hautington, mentioned at *V.C.H. Suss.* vi (1), 176.

<sup>42</sup> *S.R.S.* vii, pp. 170-1.





View from Blackstone in Woodmancote,  
looking north, with St. Leonard's Forest in the background



St. Leonard's Forest, above Hawkins pond,  
with heathland, afforestation, and reclaimed land





IFIELD, LATER CRAWLEY NEW TOWN: EWHURST PLACE FROM THE NORTH-EAST  
with the moat



SHERMANBURY: THE GATEHOUSE AT EWHURST MANOR FROM THE NORTH-EAST



sisters Nichole, Lucy, and Olive. After Lucy's death without issue her share seems to have passed to Nichole, who in 1298 acknowledged the third share in the estate to belong to Olive and her husband William of Northo.<sup>43</sup> By 1325, however, Nichole, then widow of John of Hartridge, had the entire manor herself.<sup>44</sup> John Percy, husband of her daughter Elizabeth, died seised of it in 1339, his heir being his son William.<sup>45</sup> Elizabeth and her second husband William Burton held the manor in 1341; Roland Daneys and John of Sittingbourne, described as lords of Woodmancote<sup>46</sup> in the same year, were perhaps trustees. Sir William Percy was taxed in Tipnoak hundred in 1378,<sup>47</sup> and at his death without issue in 1407 the manor passed to William Fillol (d. 1416), who was succeeded by his son John (d. 1467). John's son and heir Sir William died in 1527,<sup>48</sup> and under a partition of 1530-1 between his daughters and coheirs Woodmancote passed to Catherine, wife of Sir Edward Seymour, later duke of Somerset (attainted 1552);<sup>49</sup> he conveyed it in 1531 to Richard Bellingham<sup>50</sup> (d. 1550 × 1552).<sup>51</sup>

George Goring, husband of Richard's widow Mary, was described as lord c. 1560.<sup>52</sup> Mary's son Sir Edward Bellingham<sup>53</sup> (d. 1605) was succeeded by his son and namesake<sup>54</sup> (d. 1637), who was succeeded by his niece or cousin Cecily, wife of Thomas West.<sup>55</sup> West was in dispute with Thomas Bellingham over the demesne lands of the manor in 1638<sup>56</sup> and died in the same year;<sup>57</sup> Cecily and her second husband Henry Rolt were dealing with the manor in 1657,<sup>58</sup> but though Cecily lived until 1669, it had passed by 1658 to her son Henry West<sup>59</sup> (d. 1674), whose heir was his son Jacob<sup>60</sup> (fl. 1680).<sup>61</sup>

In 1693 Walter West, a London merchant, sold the manor to Thomas Dennett<sup>62</sup> (d. 1705), from whom it passed in the direct line to Thomas (d. 1723), John (d. 1761), Charles (d. 1774), John (d. 1840), and John L. W. Dennett (fl. 1887).<sup>63</sup> The Dennetts seem always to have lived on the estate,<sup>64</sup> Thomas (d. 1723) and John (d. 1840) serving as high sheriff.<sup>65</sup> About 1840 the estate comprised 402 a.,<sup>66</sup> and in 1862 J. L. W. Dennett was one of the chief landowners of the parish.<sup>67</sup> The estate later passed to Arthur Smith of Bilsborough (d. 1888 × 1892), whose executors had it in 1895 and 1918.<sup>68</sup> Between 1922

and 1938 Lt.-Col. R. W. McKergow was lord of the manor,<sup>69</sup> and in 1946-7 the estate belonged to Thomas Dennett,<sup>70</sup> possibly a relation of the former owners. The later history has not been traced.

A manor house at Woodmancote was mentioned in 1339 and 1434.<sup>71</sup> At the centre of the north side of the present building, called Woodmancote Place,<sup>72</sup> is a one-storeyed sandstone range with a cross passage entered by late medieval doorways. Early in the 17th century a timber-framed upper floor was added, and the house may then have had a conventional three-roomed plan, with the parlour at the south end.<sup>73</sup> About 1700 the parlour was rebuilt as part of a new five-bayed range running eastwards, with quoins, end chimneys, and dormer windows.<sup>74</sup> In 1723 there were a hall, two parlours, and at least four chambers, besides offices.<sup>75</sup> About 1920 the house was refaced and extended eastwards in matching style, and also extended to west and north in revived vernacular style, part timber-framed and part tilehung. On the north side of the house survives a walled court with early 18th-century entrance piers. A barn to the north-west has a late medieval crown-post roof.

There was a park c. 1875 and later, with two ponds north of the house. In the later 19th century the house was approached through the park from the south,<sup>76</sup> but by 1928 from the west.<sup>77</sup> The gardens round the house were laid out c. 1923 by J. Cheal and Sons of Crawley.<sup>78</sup>

The manor of MORLEY was held in 1066 by Alward from Azor. In 1086, when it was described as  $\frac{1}{2}$  hide, it was held of William de Braose, like Woodmancote, by William son of Rannulf.<sup>79</sup> Thereafter it descended with Woodmancote until 1672 or later.<sup>80</sup> There was a park by 1434.<sup>81</sup> James Hurst and Philip Gratwicke were taxed on parts of the Morley estate in 1678.<sup>82</sup>

In the 18th century and earlier 19th Morley farm and Park (or Morley Park) farm seem to have remained in one ownership. Morley Park farm, of 166 a., was settled in 1768 on the marriage of John Plumer and Eleanor, daughter of Richard Morton.<sup>83</sup> Thomas Coppard was described as lord of Morley Park manor in 1793,<sup>84</sup> and in 1818 he or a namesake was living at Park Farm.<sup>85</sup>

<sup>43</sup> Ibid.

<sup>44</sup> *Cal. Inq. p.m.* vi, p. 360, naming Nicholas instead of Nichole; cf. *V.C.H. Suss.* vii. 147. In 1341 Nichole's heirs claimed that the man. had been her portion of her brother's inheritance from the beginning: *Year Bk.* 15 Edw. III (Rolls Ser.), p. 402.

<sup>45</sup> *Cal. Inq. p.m.* viii, pp. 165-6.

<sup>46</sup> B.L. Harl. Roll N. 26; cf. *S.R.S.* xxiii, p. 100.

<sup>47</sup> P.R.O., E 179/189/42, rot. 16; cf. *Cal. Pat.* 1388-92, 201.

<sup>48</sup> *S.R.S.* xlv. 411; Hutchins, *Hist. Dorset*, iv (1870), 315; P.R.O., C 139/65, no. 39. Ric. Banbury was said to be lord in 1412: *Feud. Aids*, vi. 525.

<sup>49</sup> *Complete Peerage*, s.v. Somerset; *L.J.* i, p. clxxx.

<sup>50</sup> P.R.O., CP 54/400, nos. 3-6.

<sup>51</sup> Berry, *Suss. Geneal.* annot. Comber, 191.

<sup>52</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. VI/12/6, p. 317; *V.C.H. Suss.* vii. 6.

<sup>53</sup> Cf. W.S.R.O., S.A.S. MS. S 417 (TS. cat.); *S.A.C.*

liv. 19.

<sup>54</sup> *S.R.S.* xxxiii, p. 52.

<sup>55</sup> Ibid. xiv, p. 24; P.R.O., C 142/566, no. 36.

<sup>56</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. II/15/1, p. 37.

<sup>57</sup> *Woodmancote Reg.* 63.

<sup>58</sup> *S.R.S.* xx. 500.

<sup>59</sup> *Woodmancote Reg.* 69; W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 30941.

<sup>60</sup> *Woodmancote Reg.* 29, 70.

<sup>61</sup> E.S.R.O., SAS/Acc 1046 (man. ct. mins.).

<sup>62</sup> W.S.R.O., Add. MSS. 30969-70.

<sup>63</sup> Comber, *Suss. Geneal. Horsham*, 79-83; *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1887).

<sup>64</sup> e.g. *Hickstead Pla. Archives*, ed. J. Brent, 4; *Wiston Archives*, ii, pp. 21-2; *S.A.C.* lxxii. 220; Edwards, *Brighton Rd.* 82; *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1845 and later edns.).

<sup>65</sup> Comber, *Suss. Geneal. Horsham*, 81-2.

<sup>66</sup> W.S.R.O., TD/W 167.

<sup>67</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1862).

<sup>68</sup> Ibid. (1895 and later edns.); below (Bilsborough).

<sup>69</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1922 and later edns.).

<sup>70</sup> W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 20103.

<sup>71</sup> P.R.O., C 135/59, no. 27; C 139/65, no. 39.

<sup>72</sup> For the bldg., *S.C.M.* ii. 230-4.

<sup>73</sup> Illus. at B.L. Add. MS. 57311, f. 2v.

<sup>74</sup> Photo. in possession of Mrs. M. Baker, Woodmancote

Pla.

<sup>75</sup> E.S.R.O., W/INV/1561.

<sup>76</sup> O.S. Map 6", *Suss.* XXXVIII, LII (1879 and later

edns.).

<sup>77</sup> *S.C.M.* ii. 230.

<sup>78</sup> Plan of gdns. in possession of Mrs. Baker.

<sup>79</sup> *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 447.

<sup>80</sup> W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 30942.

<sup>81</sup> Above, intro.

<sup>82</sup> W.S.R.O., S.A.S. MS. S 139.

<sup>83</sup> E.S.R.O., SAS/I 183 (TS. cat.).

<sup>84</sup> *S.R.S.* li. 41.

<sup>85</sup> E.S.R.O., SAS/EG 192 (TS. cat.); Steph. Kennard

was said to be lord of Morley man. in 1799: *S.R.S.* li. 60.



By c. 1840, however, the two estates had been separated. Thomas Coppard then had Morley farm, of 134 a., but Park farm, of 184 a., belonged to Mrs. Lucretia Wood of Chestham Park in Henfield,<sup>86</sup> passing by 1867 to Arthur Smith of Bilsborough (d. 1888 × 1892), whose executors had it in 1906.<sup>87</sup> R. W. McKergow was owner in 1910. In 1920 he sold it,<sup>88</sup> and by 1923 it had passed to A. M. Lamb,<sup>89</sup> one of the chief landowners in the parish in 1938,<sup>90</sup> who offered it for sale in 1947 when it comprised 196 a. in Woodmancote and 80 a. in Henfield.<sup>91</sup> Morley farm in 1910 apparently belonged to Lawrence Smith.<sup>92</sup> The later history of the two estates has not been traced.

A manor house at Morley was mentioned in 1434.<sup>93</sup> The present building is a mid 17th-century timber-framed house of three-roomed plan with a later rear outshot; it was encased in brick in the 19th century.

The timber framing of the main east-west range of Park Farm is probably early 17th-century. The short southern wing is probably of the 18th century, when the house was much repaired with brick and hung tiles. The date 1726 on the west side, with the initials EH for Edward Hill, occupier c. 1729,<sup>94</sup> may date some of the work. In 1729 there were at least four chambers and a garret.<sup>95</sup> Two large wings on the north side, forming an open courtyard, were added after the First World War in vernacular style by Fowlers of Cowfold.<sup>96</sup>

The manor of *WICK* was held of Lewes rape in 1279 and later.<sup>97</sup> William de la Mare held land at Wick before 1189.<sup>98</sup> In 1267 Stephen Marshal of Wick granted Wick manor to Robert Aguillon in exchange for a rent charge from Perching manor in Fulking,<sup>99</sup> and William Aguillon was dealing with lands in Woodmancote, possibly the same, in 1282.<sup>1</sup> In 1315 John de la Mare of Garsington (Oxon.) died seised of Sands manor, possibly Perching Sands in Fulking, together with the hamlet of Wick;<sup>2</sup> the de la Mare family in the 13th century had been lords of the manor of Sands.<sup>3</sup> After 1315 the two manors descended together, being known from the 16th century as the single manor of *WICKENSANDS*.<sup>4</sup>

John de la Mare's sister and heir Isabel, widow of Thomas of Maiden hatch,<sup>5</sup> died seised of both manors in 1318, leaving as heirs her daughters Joan, Sibyl, Isabel, and Margaret.<sup>6</sup> Margaret and her husband William of Tendring were dealing with the two manors in 1319–20,<sup>7</sup> but by 1339–40 her share and those of Sibyl and Isabel had evidently passed to Joan and her husband Richard Laxman.<sup>8</sup> William Laxman, perhaps Richard's son, died in 1374, devising the two manors to Lewes priory,<sup>9</sup> which, however, does not seem to have received them. William Percy, Robert Poynings, and Hugh Quecche were said in 1402 to have lately taken possession.<sup>10</sup> By 1434 the manors belonged to the same or another Robert Poynings (d. 1446), who was succeeded by his granddaughter Eleanor and her husband Henry Percy,<sup>11</sup> from 1455 earl of Northumberland (d. 1461).<sup>12</sup>

At Eleanor's death in 1484 she was succeeded by her son Henry Percy, earl of Northumberland<sup>13</sup> (d. 1489), whose son and namesake<sup>14</sup> (d. 1527) was succeeded by his son, another namesake,<sup>15</sup> who was dealing with the manors in 1532.<sup>16</sup> By 1547 John Sackville had Wickensands manor, so called;<sup>17</sup> at his death in 1557 he was succeeded by his son Sir Richard<sup>18</sup> (d. 1566), whose son<sup>19</sup> Sir Thomas Sackville, Lord Buckhurst, granted it in 1590 to the lessee Thomas Beard.<sup>20</sup> In 1558–9 the demesne lands had comprised 284 a.<sup>21</sup> Beard was succeeded in 1599 by his son and namesake,<sup>22</sup> who had the manor in 1615.<sup>23</sup>

The name Thomas Beard of Wick occurs frequently in the 17th century.<sup>24</sup> Thomas Beard, called the elder, was lord in 1685,<sup>25</sup> but it was presumably Thomas Beard the younger who sold the manor in 1700 to John Ellis, who in turn sold it in 1705 to Edward Burt. The latter in 1719 made it over to his son, also Edward, who was living at Wick Farmhouse in 1723, and who was succeeded by his son, another Edward, between 1737 and 1754. The last named Edward sold the manor in 1760 to Merrik Burrell,<sup>26</sup> after which it descended in the Burrell family until 1910 or later with West Grinstead.<sup>27</sup> In 1768 the estate comprised 363 a.,<sup>28</sup> and in 1830

<sup>86</sup> W.S.R.O., TD/W 167.

<sup>87</sup> Ibid. SP 118–20; below (Bilsborough).

<sup>88</sup> W.S.R.O., IR 2, f. 78; ibid. SP 917.

<sup>89</sup> Ibid. Add. MS. 20103.

<sup>90</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1938).

<sup>91</sup> W.S.R.O., SP 917.

<sup>92</sup> Ibid. IR 2, f. 78.

<sup>93</sup> P.R.O., C 139/65, no. 39.

<sup>94</sup> E.S.R.O., W/INV/2123.

<sup>95</sup> Ibid.

<sup>96</sup> Inf. from Mr. J. Burnet, Park Fm. The ho. is illus. at W.S.R.O., SP 917, and Horsham Mus. MS. 2824.

<sup>97</sup> *Plac. de Quo Warr.* (Rec. Com.), 750–1; *V.C.H. Suss.* vii. 2; *Cal. Inq. p.m.* v, p. 387; vi, p. 99.

<sup>98</sup> *Cur. Reg. R.* ii. 184, 283.

<sup>99</sup> *Cal. Chart. R.* 1257–1300, 82.

<sup>1</sup> *S.R.S.* vii, p. 128.

<sup>2</sup> *Cal. Inq. p.m.* v, p. 387; *Plac. de Quo Warr.* (Rec. Com.), 750; *S.R.S.* x. 175. A possible alternative location for Sands is Poynings: *Cal. Pat.* 1266–72, 176; *Wiston Archives*, i, p. 206; *S.R.S.* x. 40. There were also lands in Woodmancote called the Sands or the Little Sands 'by south', which formed part of Wickensands man. in the 16th cent.: K.A.O., U 269/E 341, f. 42v.; *Wiston Archives*, i, p. 278; cf. W.S.R.O., Burrell MSS., box XIII, cal. of deeds, p. 112.

<sup>3</sup> W. Farrer, *Honors and Kts.' Fees*, iii. 368–9; *S.R.S.* xl. 62.

<sup>4</sup> Below.

<sup>5</sup> *Cal. Inq. p.m.* v, p. 387.

<sup>6</sup> Ibid. vi, pp. 98–9.

<sup>7</sup> *S.R.S.* xxiii, p. 44.

<sup>8</sup> Ibid. p. 93.

<sup>9</sup> *S.A.C.* xxv. 146–9.

<sup>10</sup> P.R.O., CP 40/564, m. 229d.

<sup>11</sup> Ibid. C 139/126, no. 24; cf. *Cal. Close*, 1429–35, 363.

<sup>12</sup> *Complete Peerage*, ix. 716–17.

<sup>13</sup> P.R.O., C 141/2, no. 26.

<sup>14</sup> *Cal. Inq. p.m. Hen. VII*, i, p. 231.

<sup>15</sup> *Complete Peerage*, ix. 718–21; *Cal. Close*, 1500–9, p. 342; *S.R.S.* xx. 347.

<sup>16</sup> P.R.O., CP 40/1073, rot. 444 (V.C.H. note).

<sup>17</sup> K.A.O., U 269/E 341, f. 42v.

<sup>18</sup> P.R.O., C 142/115, no. 49.

<sup>19</sup> *S.R.S.* xxxiii, p. 7.

<sup>20</sup> W.S.R.O., Burrell MSS., box XIII, cal. of deeds, p. 111. Wm. Beard of Wick (d. c. 1543) had possibly also been a lessee, as John Beard (fl. 1547–58) certainly was: *S.R.S.* xlv. 411; K.A.O., U 269/E 341, f. 42v.

<sup>21</sup> K.A.O., U 269/E 341, f. 42v.

<sup>22</sup> *S.R.S.* xiv, p. 20.

<sup>23</sup> *S.A.C.* xliii. 10–11.

<sup>24</sup> W.S.R.O., S.A.S. MSS. S 284–5 (TS. cat.); ibid. Ep. II/17/147; *Woodmancote Reg.* 31, 112; *Danny Archives*, ed. J. Wooldridge, pp. 75–9; *Wiston Archives*, i, pp. 2, 279.

<sup>25</sup> *Wiston Archives*, i, p. 283; cf. W.S.R.O., Burrell MSS., box XIII, cal. of deeds, pp. 112–13.

<sup>26</sup> W.S.R.O., Burrell MSS., box XIII, cal. of deeds, pp. 119–21, 124–6, 131–3.

<sup>27</sup> *V.C.H. Suss.* vi (2), 90; *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1862, 1895); cf. W.S.R.O., IR 1, f. 3; IR 2, f. 78.

<sup>28</sup> W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 17101.



nearly 600 a.<sup>29</sup> Sir Percy Burrell in 1862 was one of the chief landowners in the parish.<sup>30</sup> In 1920 Wick farm comprised 321 a. including c. 55 a. in Albourne;<sup>31</sup> it was bought in that year by East Sussex county council, which divided it into small farms and holdings. In 1984 the land belonged to West Sussex county council.<sup>32</sup>

A house on Wick manor was described as ruinous in 1318,<sup>33</sup> but in 1374 evidently had a chapel.<sup>34</sup> Part of an early 17th-century farmhouse, presumably that at which Thomas Beard was taxed on five hearths in 1665,<sup>35</sup> survives within the south front of a double-pile red brick house of c. 1710. The house is of six bays and two storeys, a third storey depicted in 1768<sup>36</sup> having been removed. There is a staircase of c. 1710 and an 18th-century front doorcase with fluted pilasters and a segmental pediment. Traces of terraced gardens survived to the north-west in 1984, but a lake depicted in 1768 north-west of the house<sup>37</sup> had gone by c. 1840.<sup>38</sup>

**HOLMBUSH FARM** in the south-east corner of the parish, originally part of the demesne lands of Wickensands manor, comprised 100 a. in 1680 and 110 a. in Woodmancote and Edburton in 1787. In 1698 Thomas Beard of Wick conveyed it to Elizabeth Stone (d. after 1704), whose daughter and heir Catherine, widow of Thomas Beard, was succeeded by her son Ralph (fl. 1740). In 1787 Ralph's four daughters and heirs sold it to Charles Goring, after which it descended with Wiston<sup>39</sup> until it was sold in 1944.<sup>40</sup>

Holmbush Farm is a four-bayed house of the later 16th century, the shorter central bay which now contains the brick chimneystack having probably been designed for a smoke bay.

The tithing of Blackstone belonged in 1316 to the bishop of Chichester.<sup>41</sup> John Beard was owner or occupier of lands called **BLACKSTONE** in the 1560s.<sup>42</sup> From the later 17th century what was apparently the same estate belonged to a junior branch of the Dennett family of Woodmancote manor, passing from father to son through John (d. 1686), John (fl. 1690–1705), John (fl. 1757), and John (fl. 1759).<sup>43</sup> Another John Dennett had part of the estate in 1830, part having passed before 1811 to William Borrer.<sup>44</sup> Borrer's part was conveyed in 1861 by John and Sarah Anne Borrer to Arthur Smith of Bilsborough, whose executors were dealing with it in 1893.<sup>45</sup> Lawrence Smith owned land at Blackstone in 1910.<sup>46</sup> In 1938 Capt. A. G. Miller of Blackstone was one of

the chief landowners of the parish.<sup>47</sup>

A house at Blackstone which was empty and almost ruined in 1679 was then said to have been the manor house.<sup>48</sup>

Robert of Arden was granted free warren at **NUTKNOWLE** in 1327,<sup>49</sup> and died seised of the lands in 1331–2.<sup>50</sup> Joan Gratwicke (fl. 1542) apparently owned the estate,<sup>51</sup> James Gratwicke had lands at Nutknowle in the early 1560s,<sup>52</sup> and in 1588 John Gratwicke conveyed the estate to John Bynwyne of Henfield.<sup>53</sup> In the 17th and earlier 18th centuries it belonged to members of the Hill or Hills family, including Edward (fl. 1626), John (d. c. 1643), Edward (fl. 1645, d. 1662), John (fl. 1669–71), John (fl. 1714, d. 1727),<sup>54</sup> and John (fl. 1732).<sup>55</sup> In the later 18th century it belonged to James Lloyd, who exchanged it with William Borrer of Pakyns in Hurstpierpoint. From him it passed before c. 1840 to his grandson John Hamlin Borrer (d. before 1873). About 1840 the estate comprised 165 a.<sup>56</sup> A Mrs. Blackburne owned it in 1910.<sup>57</sup> In 1923 and apparently in 1946 C. D. Tracey was owner.<sup>58</sup>

Nutknowle Farm includes a timber-framed house of the early 17th century with a main range and north cross wing. It was extended and partly cased in brick in the early 19th century. There is a sandstone external chimneystack on the north side. It was perhaps the house at which Peter Hill was taxed on seven hearths in 1664.<sup>59</sup>

In 1708 Thomas Dennett, lord of Woodmancote manor, conveyed lands called **BILSBOROUGH** to John Dennett of Bolney and his son John. By 1724, however, they were again descending with Woodmancote, as also in 1792.<sup>60</sup> A second estate, called Bilsborough farm, of 200 a., descended between 1768 and c. 1840 with Morley Park farm.<sup>61</sup> A third estate, called Bilsborough or Little Bilsborough, belonged in 1729 to Samuel Woolger<sup>62</sup> (d. by 1756), whose heir John Woolger left it in 1757 to his wife Mary for life; it was afterwards divided in two, but united again in 1785 when John's sons William and John conveyed a moiety to Catherine Becket, who already owned the other moiety.<sup>63</sup> About 1840 Thomas Becket owned the estate, when it comprised 89 a.<sup>64</sup>

Arthur Smith of Bilsborough was one of the chief landowners of the parish in 1862; after his death between 1888 and 1892 the estate apparently descended with Woodmancote manor.<sup>65</sup>

At the centre of the west front of the house called

<sup>29</sup> Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 285.

<sup>30</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1862). <sup>31</sup> W.S.R.O., SP 829.

<sup>32</sup> Inf. from Mrs. M. Else, Wick Fmho.

<sup>33</sup> P.R.O., C 134/62, no. 2. <sup>34</sup> S.R.S. xliii. 145.

<sup>35</sup> P.R.O., E 179/258/17, f. 4v.

<sup>36</sup> W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 17101.

<sup>37</sup> Ibid.

<sup>38</sup> Ibid. TD/W 167.

<sup>39</sup> *Wiston Archives*, i, pp. 278, 280; W.S.R.O., Burrell MSS., box XIII, cal. of deeds, p. 113; *V.C.H. Suss.* vi (1), 262; *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1862, 1938).

<sup>40</sup> Wiston estate office, annotated sale cat. 1944.

<sup>41</sup> *Feud. Aids*, v. 135.

<sup>42</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. VI/12/6, p. 317.

<sup>43</sup> Comber, *Suss. Geneal. Horsham*, 79, 83–4; *Woodmancote Reg.* 19, 75, 85; E.S.R.O., SAS/EG 113 (TS. cat.).

<sup>44</sup> Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 285;

W.S.R.O., Add. MSS. 974–5, 2118–19 (TS. cat.).

<sup>45</sup> W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 976 (TS. cat.); cf. below (Bilsborough).

<sup>46</sup> W.S.R.O., IR 2, f. 77. <sup>47</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1938).

<sup>48</sup> *Woodmancote Reg.* 31.

<sup>49</sup> *Cal. Chart. R.* 1327–41, 25.

<sup>50</sup> B.L. Add. MS. 5686, f. 23; cf. S.R.S. xxiii, pp. 39–40; *Cal. Close*, 1346–9, 177.

<sup>51</sup> S.A.C. lx. 36 n.

<sup>52</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. VI/12/6, p. 317.

<sup>53</sup> Ibid. S.A.S. MS. S 416 (TS. cat.).

<sup>54</sup> *Woodmancote Reg.* 13–14, 18, 21, 23, 68, 81, 117; S.A.C. xxv. 167; cf. S.R.S. iv. 37.

<sup>55</sup> W.S.R.O., S.A.S. MS. B 17 (TS. cat.).

<sup>56</sup> S.A.C. xxv. 200; *V.C.H. Suss.* vii. 177; W.S.R.O., TD/W 167. <sup>57</sup> W.S.R.O., IR 2, f. 74.

<sup>58</sup> Ibid. Add. MS. 20103.

<sup>59</sup> P.R.O., E 179/258/14, f. 30.

<sup>60</sup> *Hickstead Pla. Archives*, ed. J. Brent, pp. 4–5, 42.

<sup>61</sup> E.S.R.O., SAS/EG 192 (TS. cat.); SAS/I 183 (TS. cat.); W.S.R.O., TD/W 167; Horsham Mus. MS. 2824.

<sup>62</sup> W.S.R.O., Wilberforce MS. 228.

<sup>63</sup> *Wilberforce Archives*, ed. F. W. Steer, p. 21; W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 31556, pp. 18, 26.

<sup>64</sup> W.S.R.O., TD/W 167.

<sup>65</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1862), and s.v. Henfield; *ibid.* (1895); W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 976 (TS. cat.); *ibid.* IR 2, f. 77; above (Woodmancote).



Bilsborough in 1985 is part of a large timber-framed building of the later 16th century. In the early 17th century it was extended southwards, and an original east range was removed and replaced by a large new block possibly designed as a kitchen.<sup>66</sup> The north end of the house was enlarged and extensively reconstructed c. 1923 by Fowlers of Cowfold,<sup>67</sup> and its original form is no longer clear.

An unidentified hide was held of Woodmancote manor by a knight in 1086.<sup>68</sup>

William of Edburton granted to Lewes priory c. 1190 all the land in Woodmancote which he had inherited from his uncle Gilbert of Pudenden.<sup>69</sup> No more is heard of it.

**ECONOMIC HISTORY.** There was one plough-team on the Woodmancote manor demesne farm in 1086.<sup>70</sup> The farm had 114 a. in 1339<sup>71</sup> and 118 a. in 1434.<sup>72</sup> On the Morley manor demesne farm there was half a team in 1086;<sup>73</sup> the farm had 200 a. in 1434, including 80 a. of pasture in Morley park.<sup>74</sup> The demesne farm of Wick manor in 1318 had c. 160 a.<sup>75</sup> Those three demesne farms remained the largest farms in the parish between the 16th and 18th centuries. About 1639 Woodmancote Place farm had 149 a. and Morley manor farm 292 a.;<sup>76</sup> Morley Park farm had 166 a. in 1768.<sup>77</sup> The demesne lands of Wickensands manor totalled 284 a. in 1558–9, when they were let.<sup>78</sup> In 1768 Wick farm had 363 a. in Woodmancote and Albourne.<sup>79</sup> Morley Park farm was leased together with Woodhouse and Bilsborough farms in 1818, when they comprised 425 a. in Woodmancote and Henfield, including much of the north-west part of Woodmancote.<sup>80</sup>

There were 16 *villani* and 4 bordars at Woodmancote manor in 1086, 1 *villanus* at an unidentified sub-manor, and 2 bordars at Morley manor.<sup>81</sup> Fixed rents at Woodmancote manor were worth £3 in 1339,<sup>82</sup> when there were apparently c. 40 tenants,<sup>83</sup> and £8 in 1434.<sup>84</sup> Both free and copyhold tenements were recorded later;<sup>85</sup> at least one copyhold was enfranchised in the 17th century,<sup>86</sup> when two others seem to have been engrossed into the demesne estate.<sup>87</sup> In 1756 there were 27 tenements in all, in-

cluding at least 5 in Shermanbury;<sup>88</sup> in 1826 there were 30, of which John Wood of Chestham in Henfield held six. The manor also included land in Cowfold, Henfield, and Bolney.<sup>89</sup> Fixed rents at Wick manor or at Wick and Sands manors together were worth £3 8s. in 1318.<sup>90</sup> Nine copyholds of Wickensands manor were listed in the parish in 1558–9, nearly all described as 30 a. in area, and there were then also three freeholds of the manor in Bolney and Hurstpierpoint; some other tenanted land had apparently been engrossed into the demesne.<sup>91</sup>

Other manors which had lands in the parish were Stretham in Henfield,<sup>92</sup> Twineham Benfield,<sup>93</sup> and Perching in Fulking, of which Bramlands in the south-west corner was held until enfranchisement in 1860.<sup>94</sup> Swains farm, on the Henfield border, was recorded in 1545,<sup>95</sup> and Woodhouse farm, north-west of Blackstone, comprised 60 a. in 1656.<sup>96</sup> Eaton Thorn on the northern border was mentioned in 1668.<sup>97</sup>

The place names Woodmancote and Morley indicate clearance from woodland,<sup>98</sup> as does the field or farm name Ryddens mentioned in 1604.<sup>99</sup> There was land for nine ploughteams at Woodmancote manor in 1086.<sup>1</sup> The arable on the demesne farms of each of Woodmancote,<sup>2</sup> Morley,<sup>3</sup> and Wick manors<sup>4</sup> was estimated at 100 a. in the 14th or 15th centuries. The tithe of sheaves produced c. 40 times as much as the tithe of lambs and fleeces in 1340.<sup>5</sup> Barley, wheat, and oats were apparently grown in 1374,<sup>6</sup> and wheat in the 18th century, when cows and sheep were kept; Woodmancote Place farm had a flock of 220 sheep in 1723.<sup>7</sup> In the later 18th century most of the parish seems to have been arable,<sup>8</sup> though over 100 cattle besides draught animals, and 922 sheep were recorded in 1801.<sup>9</sup> Hop gardens were mentioned c. 1639 and later.<sup>10</sup> In 1457 there were two *campi*, presumably common fields, on Wick manor called Stretland, and another called Furzeheld.<sup>11</sup> The field name Common field, however, recorded c. 1840 north-east of Park Farm and in the south-east part of the parish, seems likely to allude to adjacent common pasture.<sup>12</sup>

Demesne meadow was recorded in the Middle

<sup>66</sup> Illus. at Horsham Mus. MS. 2824.

<sup>67</sup> Inf. from the owner, Mrs. Mulholland.

<sup>68</sup> *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 446.

<sup>69</sup> *S.R.S.* xl. 7.

<sup>70</sup> *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 446.

<sup>71</sup> *P.R.O.*, C 135/59, no. 27.

<sup>72</sup> *Ibid.* C 139/65, no. 39.

<sup>73</sup> *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 447.

<sup>74</sup> *P.R.O.*, C 139/65, no. 39.

<sup>75</sup> *Ibid.* C 134/62, no. 2.

<sup>76</sup> *B.L. Add. MS.* 57311, ff. 2v., 3v.–4.

<sup>77</sup> *E.S.R.O.*, SAS/I 183 (TS. cat.).

<sup>78</sup> *K.A.O.*, U 269/E 341, f. 42v.

<sup>79</sup> *W.S.R.O.*, Add. MS. 17101.

<sup>80</sup> *E.S.R.O.*, SAS/EG 192 (TS. cat.); cf. Horsham Mus. MS. 2824.

<sup>81</sup> *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 446–7.

<sup>82</sup> *P.R.O.*, C 135/59, no. 27.

<sup>83</sup> *B.L. Harl. Roll N.* 26.

<sup>84</sup> *P.R.O.*, C 139/65, no. 39.

<sup>85</sup> *E.S.R.O.*, SAS/Acc 1046 (rentals, 1697, 1826); *W.S.R.O.*, Add. MSS. 31552–6.

<sup>86</sup> *W.S.R.O.*, S.A.S. MS. S 287 (TS. cat.).

<sup>87</sup> *B.L. Add. MS.* 57311, f. 3.

<sup>88</sup> *E.S.R.O.*, SAS/Acc 1046 (rental, 1756); cf. *ibid.* (deeds, 1673, 1686).

<sup>89</sup> *Ibid.* (rentals 1697, 1826); *W.S.R.O.*, Add. MSS. 31552–3.

<sup>90</sup> *P.R.O.*, C 134/62, no. 2.

<sup>91</sup> *K.A.O.*, U 269/E 341, f. 43; the word 'freehold' in the doc. is corrected from 'copyhold'.

<sup>92</sup> *S.R.S.* xxvi. 105; lii, p. 50 n.

<sup>93</sup> *Wiston Archives*, i, p. 202; *Hickstead Pla. Archives*, p. 9.

<sup>94</sup> *W.S.R.O.*, S.A.S. MS. S 417 (TS. cat.); *Wiston Archives*, i, pp. 281–2.

<sup>95</sup> *S.R.S.* xiv, p. 20; cf. *W.S.R.O.*, Add. MS. 31043.

<sup>96</sup> *W.S.R.O.*, S.A.S. MS. B 776 (TS. cat.).

<sup>97</sup> *Woodmancote Reg.* 21, 23–4; cf. *P.N. Northants.* (E.P.N.S.), p. xlviii.

<sup>98</sup> *P.N. Suss.* (E.P.N.S.), i. 220–1.

<sup>99</sup> *W.S.R.O.*, S.A.S. MS. S 417 (TS. cat.).

<sup>1</sup> *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 446.

<sup>2</sup> *P.R.O.*, C 135/59, no. 27.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.* C 139/65, no. 39.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.* C 134/62, no. 2.

<sup>5</sup> *Inq. Non.* (Rec. Com.), 382.

<sup>6</sup> *S.A.C.* xxv. 147.

<sup>7</sup> *E.S.R.O.*, W/INV/47, 1561, 1768, 2123.

<sup>8</sup> Gardner, *Suss. Map* (1778–83); *W.S.R.O.*, Add. MS. 17101.

<sup>9</sup> *E.S.R.O.*, LCG/3/EW 1, f. [iv.].

<sup>10</sup> *B.L. Add. MS.* 57311, f. 2v.; *W.S.R.O.*, MP 30 (deed, 1720); *ibid.* TD/W 167.

<sup>11</sup> *Surr. R.O.*, Guildford, 97/11/8, m. 5.

<sup>12</sup> *W.S.R.O.*, TD/W 167; cf. *ibid.* Add. MS. 11674 (TS. cat.).



Ages on Woodmancote and Wick manors,<sup>13</sup> and several meadow was mentioned later.<sup>14</sup> Kingston mead and Town mead in the north were common meadow: parcels of each were mentioned in the 17th century.<sup>15</sup>

The chief area of common pasture in the parish was Bilsborough common in the west, mentioned from 1581,<sup>16</sup> which was contiguous with Henfield common.<sup>17</sup> Piecemeal inclosure was apparently taking place in the later 16th century.<sup>18</sup> About 1639 the common was depicted as 34 a. divided into nine closes apparently belonging to Woodmancote manor demesne farm.<sup>19</sup> Small parcels of land called Bilsborough common, mentioned in 1640 and 1648,<sup>20</sup> may be inclosures from the common, and other closes, one of 3½ a., were so described in 1670 and later.<sup>21</sup> Blackstone common, apparently lying south of Blackstone hamlet, was mentioned in 1605 and 1661.<sup>22</sup> There was common land of Wickensands manor on the Woodmancote–Shermanbury boundary in 1685,<sup>23</sup> a small common by the Holmbush inn in the south-east corner c. 1800,<sup>24</sup> and another small common at the junction of the road from Blackstone with the Crouch Hill to High Cross road c. 1840.<sup>25</sup>

About 1840 the largest estate in the parish was Woodmancote Place farm, of 402 a., which was in hand; also in hand were Morley farm of 134 a. and Nutknowle farm of 165 a. Other large farms were Wick farm of 301 a., Bilsborough and Park farms, of 200 a. and 184 a. respectively, Blackstone farm of 224 a., and Holmbush farm of 134 a. There was then roughly twice as much arable as pasture;<sup>26</sup> farming was chiefly on a four-course rotation, and wheat, oats, turnips, seeds, and peas were grown.<sup>27</sup>

Woodmancote Place farm remained in hand in the later 19th century.<sup>28</sup> In 1909 there were eight holdings under 50 a. in area, six others under 300 a., and one over 300 a.; nearly three times as much land was then rented as was in owner occupation.<sup>29</sup> Wick farm remained over 300 a. in 1920,<sup>30</sup> but in 1938 there were only three farms in the parish over 150 a.<sup>31</sup> Park farm had 276 a. in Woodmancote and Henfield in 1947,<sup>32</sup> and 265 a. in 1984.<sup>33</sup> At the latter date Wick farm was divided between three holdings of

65–75 a., while a farm at Blackstone had c. 500 a.<sup>34</sup>

In 1875 arable and permanent grassland were in the proportion of nearly three to two; 382 cattle were then listed and 1,695 sheep. By 1909 there were only 460 a. of arable but 1,176 a. of permanent pasture.<sup>35</sup> Mixed farming was practised at Wick farm in 1920<sup>36</sup> and at Park farm in 1947,<sup>37</sup> dairying at Wick farm in 1930 and at Heatenthorn farm in 1938,<sup>38</sup> and dairying and stock raising at Holmbush farm in 1944.<sup>39</sup> Dairying was still carried on at Wick farm and also at Blackstone in 1984.<sup>40</sup> There were several poultry farmers in the 1920s and 1930s,<sup>41</sup> and 56,591 head of poultry were listed in 1975, nearly all hens for laying.<sup>42</sup> Allotments managed by the parish council existed in 1920 on Wick farm.<sup>43</sup>

A market gardener was recorded in 1866,<sup>44</sup> and in 1875 there were 2 a. of orchards. By 1909 there were 6 a. of orchards, growing apples and pears, and 3 a. of small fruit, all strawberries.<sup>45</sup> There was a nurseryman at Blackstone in 1918, and a market gardener in 1938. The west part of the parish belonged from the 1920s to the large orchards of E. Whittome of Henfield.<sup>46</sup> In 1975 there were 51 ha. of horticultural crops: 29 ha. of vegetables grown in the open, 0.2 ha. of glasshouses, and 22 ha. of fruit, chiefly apples.<sup>47</sup>

There may have been a water mill at Woodmancote manor in 1298,<sup>48</sup> and in 1647 there was apparently a mill on the stream which forms part of the southern boundary of the parish.<sup>49</sup> Sites of mills by Morley Farm and Park Farm are indicated by the field names Mill mead and Mill plot recorded in the earlier 19th century<sup>50</sup> and by the waterfall which existed beside Mill mead in 1984.

A carpenter was recorded in the parish in 1556,<sup>51</sup> a brewer and butcher in 1560,<sup>52</sup> and a weaver and a thatcher in the 1580s.<sup>53</sup> Between the 17th century and the earlier 19th there was often a carpenter;<sup>54</sup> other trades recorded then were those of shoemaker,<sup>55</sup> smith,<sup>56</sup> shopkeeper or mercer,<sup>57</sup> weaver,<sup>58</sup> tailor,<sup>59</sup> and joiner.<sup>60</sup> There was a woodbroker in 1679.<sup>61</sup> Tradesmen often resided, as later,<sup>62</sup> in Blackstone hamlet. Between 1811 and 1831 there were between five and sixteen times as many parishioners

<sup>13</sup> *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 446; P.R.O., C 134/62, no. 2; C 135/59, no. 27; C 139/65, no. 39; cf. W.S.R.O., S.A.S. MSS. S 113, 276 (TS. cat.).

<sup>14</sup> e.g. W.S.R.O., Ep. II/17/147; *Hickstead Pla. Archives*, p. 9; B.L. Add. MS. 57311, f. 6.

<sup>15</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. II/17/148; *ibid.* S.A.S. MS. S 136 (TS. cat.); *ibid.* TD/W 167. <sup>16</sup> *ibid.* Add. MS. 31043.

<sup>17</sup> B.L. Add. MS. 57311, f. 3.

<sup>18</sup> W.S.R.O., MP 30 (deed, 1585, mentioning Woodmancote com.); the 6½ a. described as lying in a com. called Woodmancote com. in 1573 seem likely also to have been an inclosure from com. land: *ibid.* Add. MS. 31036.

<sup>19</sup> B.L. Add. MS. 57311, f. 3; cf. *Hickstead Pla. Archives*, pp. 5, 42.

<sup>20</sup> W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 30989; E.S.R.O., SAS/C 35 (TS. cat.).

<sup>21</sup> W.S.R.O., S.A.S. MS. S 287 (TS. cat.); E.S.R.O., SAS/EG 239 (TS. cat.); *Wilberforce Archives*, ed. F. W. Steer, p. 18.

<sup>22</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. VI/12/9, f. 1v.; *ibid.* Add. MS. 31056.

<sup>23</sup> *Wiston Archives*, i, p. 283.

<sup>24</sup> Edwards, *Brighton Rd.* 82.

<sup>25</sup> W.S.R.O., TD/W 167.

<sup>26</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>27</sup> P.R.O., IR 18/10529, pp. 7, 19.

<sup>28</sup> W.S.R.O., MP 461; *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1903).

<sup>29</sup> P.R.O., MAF 68/2371. <sup>30</sup> W.S.R.O., SP 829.

<sup>31</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1938). <sup>32</sup> W.S.R.O., SP 917.

<sup>33</sup> Inf. from Mr. J. Burnet, Park Fm.

<sup>34</sup> Inf. from Mrs. M. Else, Wick Fmo., and Mr. J. C. Allen, Managing Dir., Truslers Hill Fms. Ltd.

<sup>35</sup> P.R.O., MAF 68/433, 2371.

<sup>36</sup> W.S.R.O., SP 829.

<sup>37</sup> *Ibid.* 917.

<sup>38</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1930), s.v. Albourne; *ibid.* (1938).

<sup>39</sup> Wiston estate office, sale cat. 1944.

<sup>40</sup> Inf. from Mrs. Else and Mr. Allen.

<sup>41</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1927 and later edns.).

<sup>42</sup> M.A.F.F., agric. statistics, 1975.

<sup>43</sup> W.S.R.O., SP 829.

<sup>44</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1866).

<sup>45</sup> P.R.O., MAF 68/433, 2371.

<sup>46</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1918 and later edns.); O.S. Map 6", Suss. XXXVIII. SW. (1951 edn.); above, Henfield, econ. hist.

<sup>47</sup> M.A.F.F., agric. statistics, 1975.

<sup>48</sup> *S.R.S.* vii, p. 170.

<sup>49</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. VI/44/1, m. 4.

<sup>50</sup> *Ibid.* TD/W 167; Horsham Mus. MS. 2824.

<sup>51</sup> *Suss. Martyrs*, ed. M. A. Lower, 10.

<sup>52</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. VI/12/6, p. 22.

<sup>53</sup> *Ibid.* Add. MSS. 30982, 31046.

<sup>54</sup> *Woodmancote Reg.* 8; *S.R.S.* xxviii. 7; *Wiston Archives*, i, p. 73; W.S.R.O., Par. 214/1/2/1.

<sup>55</sup> *Woodmancote Reg.* 46–7; W.S.R.O., Par. 214/1/2/1.

<sup>56</sup> *Woodmancote Reg.* 49, 81, 117.

<sup>57</sup> *Ibid.* 49; E.S.R.O., W/INV/1748.

<sup>58</sup> *Woodmancote Reg.* 59; *S.R.S.* xxii. 112; W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 31032; *ibid.* S.A.S. MSS. S 287, 304 (TS. cat.).

<sup>59</sup> *Woodmancote Reg.* 73.

<sup>60</sup> *S.R.S.* xxviii. 128.

<sup>61</sup> N.R.A. Rep. 0708 (Marlipins Mus., Shoreham, deeds), no. 8.

<sup>62</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1862 and later edns.).



in agricultural as in non-agricultural occupations.<sup>63</sup> There was a corn and cattle dealer in 1852, and often a carpenter or a shopkeeper in the later 19th century and earlier 20th. A firm of builders flourished at Blackstone between 1895 or earlier and 1938. In the earlier 20th century other employment was provided by the big estates of the parish and by the growth of motoring on the main roads: there were tea rooms, for instance, at Little Holmbush Farm on the Brighton road in the 1930s.<sup>64</sup> There were a country club and a caravan park in the south-east in 1984. Dog kennels existed north of Morley Farm in the 1950s<sup>65</sup> and in 1984, and in 1980 Woodmancote Place had a stud farm.<sup>66</sup> In 1984 there was a furniture maker at Blackstone.

**LOCAL GOVERNMENT.** Pleas and perquisites at the Woodmancote manor court were worth 3s. 4d. a year in 1339.<sup>67</sup> There are court rolls for the years 1341,<sup>68</sup> 1680, 1698, and 1721–1935. Only eleven courts are recorded in the 18th century, but nineteen were held in the period 1800–50. Business was conducted out of court from the mid 18th century, and the last court was held in 1873. In 1783 and 1807 the court was held at Woodmancote Place, and in 1800 and 1803 at the Royal Oak inn in Shermanbury. A reeve was mentioned in 1680 and later, and a crier in 1800 and 1803. The reeve in 1835 was J. L. W. Dennett, son of the lord of the manor. The only business recorded at the court, apart from land transactions, concerned grants of waste land outside the parish in 1791 and 1820.<sup>69</sup>

There are court rolls of Wick manor for the years 1457–8, 1466, and 1490–2. Courts were then held at least twice a year, and there were a reeve and a beadle or beadies. Besides land transactions, the court dealt with the repair of houses and fences.<sup>70</sup>

A headborough of Blackstone tithing was mentioned in the 1370s,<sup>71</sup> and a headborough and an ale-taster in 1560.<sup>72</sup>

Two churchwardens were recorded from 1582; between 1664 and 1812 there was sometimes only one. In the mid and later 18th century the office was usually filled by members of the Coppard and Dennett families.<sup>73</sup> Two overseers were recorded on various occasions in the 17th century, and two waywardens between 1652 and 1662. The clerk received wages in 1626 and earlier.<sup>74</sup>

In 1835 Woodmancote joined Steyning union,<sup>75</sup> passing to Steyning West rural district in 1894.<sup>76</sup> From 1974 it was in Horsham district.

**CHURCH.** There was a church in 1086,<sup>77</sup> and by the mid 1220s the benefice was a rectory.<sup>78</sup> From 1958 it was held in plurality with Albourne,<sup>79</sup> and in 1978 it became part of the united benefice of Henfield with Shermanbury and Woodmancote, the parishes remaining distinct.<sup>80</sup>

The advowson was given by Simon le Count in the mid 1220s to the Knights Templar,<sup>81</sup> passing in the early 14th century to the Knights Hospitaller.<sup>82</sup> The Crown presented in 1308 and 1311.<sup>83</sup> After the Dissolution the advowson remained with the Crown except during the Interregnum.<sup>84</sup> Since 1978 the patronage of the new united benefice has belonged to the bishop.<sup>85</sup>

The living was valued at £10 in 1291, including 13s. 4d. in tithes from a ploughland at Truleigh in Edburton. By 1341 those tithes had passed to the rector of Edburton,<sup>86</sup> but Woodmancote rectory then owned a portion of tithe corn worth 7s. a year in Shermanbury,<sup>87</sup> and in 1675 the rector received hay tithes from 2 a. in Edburton and 2 a. in Henfield.<sup>88</sup> The living was valued at £13 1s. 10d. net in 1535.<sup>89</sup> On one occasion at least in the earlier 17th century the rectorial tithes were farmed.<sup>90</sup>

The glebe was valued at 13s. 4d. in 1341.<sup>91</sup> There was a house in 1405,<sup>92</sup> and in 1635 and later a house and c. 24 a. forming a compact estate around it.<sup>93</sup> The glebe house in the 1670s had at least five rooms besides offices; the rector, Edmund Cooper, was then rebuilding it with his own money 'to make it of a doghole a habitation for a man'.<sup>94</sup> Between 1711 and 1724 it was again 'beautified and improved', additions also being made.<sup>95</sup> It was described in the 1830s as large, convenient, and elegant, and as one of the most desirable glebe houses in the county.<sup>96</sup> The building stood south-east of the church c. 150 yd. north of the Henfield–Brighton road.<sup>97</sup> It was replaced in the mid 19th century by a new red brick building closer to the road, which was sold c. 1975.<sup>98</sup>

The average net income of the living c. 1830 was £369.<sup>99</sup> At the commutation of tithes c. 1839 the rector received a tithe rent charge of £485.<sup>1</sup>

The rector in 1316 was given leave to travel

<sup>63</sup> *Census*, 1811–31.

<sup>64</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1852 and later edns.).

<sup>65</sup> O.S. Map 6", TQ 21 NW. (1963 edn.).

<sup>66</sup> *W. Suss. Gaz.* 21 Aug. 1980.

<sup>67</sup> P.R.O., C 135/59, no. 27.

<sup>68</sup> B.L. Harl. Roll N. 26.

<sup>69</sup> E.S.R.O., SAS/Acc 1046; W.S.R.O., Add. MSS. 31552–6.

<sup>70</sup> Surr. R.O., Guildford, 97/11/8.

<sup>71</sup> S.R.S. xlvii, p. 260. <sup>72</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. VI/12/6, p. 22.

<sup>73</sup> B.L. Add. MS. 39461, f. 143; *Woodmancote Reg.* 109–11, 114–16, 156–9.

<sup>74</sup> *Woodmancote Reg.* 109–11, 116–17.

<sup>75</sup> *Suss. Poor Law Rec.* 14.

<sup>76</sup> W.S.R.O., WOC/CC 6/1, ff. 87–9.

<sup>77</sup> *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 446.

<sup>78</sup> B.L. Cott. MS. Nero E. vi, f. 266; cf. *Reg. Pecham* (Cant. & York Soc.), i. 235.

<sup>79</sup> Above, Albourne, church.

<sup>80</sup> Inf. from Chich. Dioc. Regy.

<sup>81</sup> B.L. Cott. MS. Nero E. vi, f. 266, the grant being made in the presence of Geof., bp. of Ely (fl. 1225–8).

<sup>82</sup> *S.A.C.* ix. 250–1, 263; B.L. Add. MS. 39350, ff. 97, 99 and v.

<sup>83</sup> *Cal. Pat.* 1307–13, 142, 399.

<sup>84</sup> B.L. Add. MS. 39350, ff. 100–7.

<sup>85</sup> Inf. from Chich. Dioc. Regy.

<sup>86</sup> *Tax. Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), 136; *Inq. Non.* (Rec. Com.), 382.

<sup>87</sup> *Inq. Non.* (Rec. Com.), 391.

<sup>88</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. II/17/148.

<sup>89</sup> *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), i. 334.

<sup>90</sup> B.L. Add. MS. 39350, f. 102.

<sup>91</sup> *Inq. Non.* (Rec. Com.), 382.

<sup>92</sup> Below.

<sup>93</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. I/26/3, pp. 58–9; Ep. II/17/147–8; *ibid.* TD/W 167; Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 285; *Glebe Lands Return*, H.C. 307, p. 32 (1887), lxiv.

<sup>94</sup> *Woodmancote Reg.* 22–8, 30, 33, 36.

<sup>95</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. I/26/3, p. 58.

<sup>96</sup> Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 285; Horsham, *Hist. Suss.* ii. 256.

<sup>97</sup> *250 Yrs. of Mapmaking in Suss.* ed. H. Margary, pl. 20; W.S.R.O., TD/W 167.

<sup>98</sup> W.S.R.O., PH 3857–8; O.S. Map 6", *Suss. LII* (1879 edn.).

<sup>99</sup> *Rep. Com. Eccl. Revenues*, 287.

<sup>1</sup> W.S.R.O., TD/W 167.



overseas on the king's service;<sup>2</sup> in 1317 he became a canon of Ripon (Yorks.).<sup>3</sup> A successor in 1405 was licensed to celebrate mass in an oratory at the glebe house because of infirmity.<sup>4</sup> Thomas Farncombe, rector from 1534,<sup>5</sup> was suspected in 1538 of poaching at Ewhurst park in Shermanbury.<sup>6</sup> Assistant curates were mentioned in 1530<sup>7</sup> and 1563.<sup>8</sup> Two later 16th-century rectors also held other benefices.<sup>9</sup>

Edmund Cooper, rector 1666–82,<sup>10</sup> had continuous squabbles with parishioners in the 1670s, the churchwardens presenting him in 1679 for, among other things, not wearing canonical habit, not catechizing children, not keeping the register correctly, and detaining the church key; he was cleared on all counts. A chief source of contention was the pew of the West family, lords of Woodmancote manor, which stood in the chancel. About 1676 Cooper was preventing the widow of Henry West (d. 1674) from sitting in it, and in 1678 he had it demolished; as a result he was arrested for trespass and indicted at the assizes by her son Jacob. In another episode Cooper caused damage to the graves of the Floyd family in carrying out paving work outside the east wall of the chancel.<sup>11</sup>

Cooper's successor Benjamin Hoffman<sup>12</sup> was similarly at odds with the churchwardens, who presented him in 1685 for, among other things, failing to hold two Sunday services at Woodmancote.<sup>13</sup> Both he and Cooper also held Albourne rectory.<sup>14</sup> In the 18th century incumbents continued to hold other livings,<sup>15</sup> and assistant curates were often recorded.<sup>16</sup> John Rideout, rector 1793–1838,<sup>17</sup> apparently usually resided, though he had an assistant curate,<sup>18</sup> but his successor, an illegitimate son of Lord Wellesley, apparently lived in Oxford for most of the 22 years of his incumbency.<sup>19</sup>

Two Sunday services, one with sermon, were held in 1724, when communion was celebrated five times a year with 30 or 40 communicants.<sup>20</sup> In 1808 and in the 1850s, however, Sunday services were held alternately in morning and evening.<sup>21</sup> R. C. Hales, rector 1860–89,<sup>22</sup> instituted two Sunday services and monthly communion, and also greatly increased the size of congregations.<sup>23</sup> An assistant curate was recorded in 1873 and later.<sup>24</sup> A mission room was built before 1903 in the north-east corner of the parish; it survived in 1909.<sup>25</sup> In 1980 there were still weekly

services at Woodmancote church.<sup>26</sup>

The church of *ST. PETER* (the dedication is first recorded in 1886)<sup>27</sup> is of flint with stone dressings with a Horsham stone roof, and consists of chancel with north vestry and nave with south porch; there is a shingled bell turret with broach spire. The building owes much of its present appearance to a restoration of 1869–73. The north wall of the nave, which is of coursed flint rubble, and the blocked, undecorated north doorway are 11th- or early 12th-century. The chancel was reconstructed in the 13th century, when the nave was refenestrated. The south doorway and some windows were replaced in the 15th century,<sup>28</sup> and one window with heraldic stained glass, apparently of that time, survived in 1830.<sup>29</sup> The nave has a late medieval crown-post roof. The steeple mentioned in 1685<sup>30</sup> was probably the bell turret with pyramidal cap depicted in 1777 and later.<sup>31</sup> A west gallery was erected c. 1723,<sup>32</sup> and in the following year the chancel was said to have recently been ceiled, floored, and beautified.<sup>33</sup> The building was in poor condition in 1811.<sup>34</sup> Between 1869 and 1873<sup>35</sup> it was restored and refenestrated to the designs of Henry Woodyer: the chancel was extended, the probably 18th-century south porch<sup>36</sup> was rebuilt, and the cap of the bell turret was replaced by a spire.

The square font, partly of Sussex marble, on five cylindrical shafts, is 12th-century, and a medieval piscina also survives. In the churchyard the Dennett family are commemorated by a line of table tombs which descends the hill north of the church.

Two of the three bells are 15th-century, and the other is of 1656.<sup>37</sup> The plate includes a cup and paten cover of 1568.<sup>38</sup> The registers begin in 1582.<sup>39</sup>

**NONCONFORMITY.** Two Quakers were presented for living together though unmarried in 1676.<sup>40</sup> In the same year six dissenters in all were listed in the parish,<sup>41</sup> and in the 1680s five parishioners were presented for non-attendance at church.<sup>42</sup> There was one Quaker family in 1724.<sup>43</sup>

At least two, and possibly four, sects had congregations in the parish in the 19th century, despite its small size; the reason was presumably partly the distance of the church from the main settlements.

<sup>2</sup> *Cal. Pat.* 1313–17, 602; 1317–21, 44.

<sup>3</sup> *Cal. Papal Reg.* ii. 153.

<sup>4</sup> *S.R.S.* viii. 89.

<sup>5</sup> B.L. Add. MS. 39350, f. 99v.

<sup>6</sup> *L. & P. Hen. VIII*, xiii (2), pp. 149–50, 221.

<sup>7</sup> *S.R.S.* xlv. 412.

<sup>8</sup> *S.A.C.* lxi. 115.

<sup>9</sup> B.L. Add. MSS. 39336, f. 62; 39350, ff. 100v.–101.

<sup>10</sup> *Ibid.* 39350, ff. 103, 105.

<sup>11</sup> *Woodmancote Reg.* 24–5, 28–34; W.S.R.O., Ep. II/15/4, f. 64; Ep. II/17/148; *S.R.S.* l. 20; *S.A.C.* iv. 283 n.

<sup>12</sup> *S.A.C.* lv. 243.

<sup>13</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. II/15/7, f. 13v.; the process was rescinded by the bp.: *ibid.*

<sup>14</sup> B.L. Add. MS. 39350, ff. 103, 105.

<sup>15</sup> *Ibid.* f. 105; *S.A.C.* xxvi. 52.

<sup>16</sup> *Woodmancote Reg.* 53, 108, 157–9.

<sup>17</sup> B.L. Add. MS. 39350, f. 106.

<sup>18</sup> *Woodmancote Reg.* 159; *Rep. Com. Eccl. Revenues*, 287; W.S.R.O., Ep. I/41/66; Ep. II/14A (1808); *ibid.* Par. 214/1/2/1.

<sup>19</sup> *D.N.B.* s.v. Wellesley.

<sup>20</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. I/26/3, p. 59.

<sup>21</sup> *Ibid.* Ep. II/14A (1808); Ep. II/14A/1 (1856); P.R.O., HO 129/86/2/7.

<sup>22</sup> B.L. Add. MS. 39350, ff. 106–7.

<sup>23</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. II/14A/1 (1875); cf. below, educ.

<sup>24</sup> *Chich. Dioc. Kal.* (1873), 120–1; (1882), 132.

<sup>25</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. II/14A/1 (1903); O.S. Map 6", Suss. XXXVIII. SE. (1912 edn.).

<sup>26</sup> Local inf.

<sup>27</sup> *Chich. Dioc. Kal.* (1886), 109; it was unknown in 1782 and 1860: B.L. Add. MS. 5698, f. 264; *S.A.C.* xii. 111.

<sup>28</sup> B.L. Add. MS. 5677, f. 67; W.S.R.O., PD 2013, f. 24.

<sup>29</sup> Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 286; cf. *S.R.S.* xlv. 411.

<sup>30</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. II/15/7, f. 13v.

<sup>31</sup> *Ibid.* PD 2013, f. 24; B.L. Add. MS. 5677, f. 67.

<sup>32</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. II/25/1, f. 49; B.L. Add. MS. 5698, f. 264.

<sup>33</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. I/26/3, p. 58; cf. B.L. Add. MS. 5698, f. 264.

<sup>34</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. II/27/29.

<sup>35</sup> *Builder*, xxxi. 634; dates on bldg.

<sup>36</sup> B.L. Add. MS. 5677, f. 67.

<sup>37</sup> Elphick, *Bells*, 55–6, 415.

<sup>38</sup> *S.A.C.* liv. 258.

<sup>39</sup> W.S.R.O., Par. 214/1.

<sup>40</sup> *S.R.S.* l. 20, 44.

<sup>41</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. II/7/2, f. 9v.; Ep. II/15/4, f. 64; Ep. II/15/7, f. 13v.

<sup>42</sup> *Ibid.* Ep. I/26/3, p. 59.



Part of a house at Blackstone was registered for the worship of dissenters in 1829, and another house there, for Independents, in 1839. In 1851 the latter was an out-station of the Henfield Independent chapel, the average congregation being 30.<sup>44</sup> The building apparently ceased to be used before 1891, when missionary work was said to have been re-started in the parish.<sup>45</sup> An iron chapel said to be for Baptists was built before 1887 to seat 50;<sup>46</sup> it may have been the same as the Methodist chapel (Calvinist) which existed at Blackstone in 1896 but had gone by 1909.<sup>47</sup>

**EDUCATION.** In 1808 there was a school for eight children,<sup>48</sup> and in 1819 eight or ten girls were instructed at the expense of the rector and other parishioners, some boys going to school in Henfield.<sup>49</sup> In 1835<sup>50</sup> and 1846–7<sup>51</sup> there was no school in the parish. A red brick National school, in similar architectural style to the rectory, was opened in 1863 on the Henfield–Brighton road south-east of the church. In 1865 *c.* 38 attended regularly; an annual grant was then received, besides voluntary contribu-

tions and school pence.<sup>52</sup> Average attendance was 24 in 1870–1.<sup>53</sup> In 1875 the school had been closed for lack of support,<sup>54</sup> but after its reopening before 1886 average attendance rose to 63 in 1903–4,<sup>55</sup> thereafter falling to 25 in 1938.<sup>56</sup> The school was closed in 1957.<sup>57</sup>

R. C. Hales, rector 1860–89, ran a night school for nine years which had ceased by 1875.<sup>58</sup>

**CHARITY FOR THE POOR.** Thomas Beard of Wick Farmhouse by will dated 1667 left £200 for the benefit of the poor of Woodmancote and Albourne, to which £27 was added by the parish officers of both places.<sup>59</sup> In 1704 lands were bought at Mock bridge in Henfield.<sup>60</sup> The clear annual income to each parish in the 1780s was £4 2s. 9½*d.*<sup>61</sup> In 1808 the land was sold and the money invested. The income was distributed in sums of between 2s. 6*d.* and 6s. in 1837,<sup>62</sup> and in the 1860s £20 4s. 4*d.* was divided equally between the parishes, to Woodmancote in fuel and to Albourne in money.<sup>63</sup> In 1964 Albourne received £8 8s. 4*d.* a year.<sup>64</sup> Distribution in Woodmancote in 1984 was still in kind.<sup>65</sup>

<sup>44</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. II/25/3, ff. 21, 28; P.R.O., HO 129/86/2/7.

<sup>45</sup> *Pioneers Still: Suss. Cong. Union and Home Missionary Soc. 1849–1949*, 19.

<sup>46</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1887, 1895).

<sup>47</sup> O.S. Maps 6", Suss. XXXVIII. SW. (1912 edn.); 1/2,500, Suss. XXXVIII. 14 (1897 edn.).

<sup>48</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. II/14A (1808).

<sup>49</sup> *Educ. of Poor Digest*, 973.

<sup>50</sup> *Educ. Enq. Abstract*, 985.

<sup>51</sup> *Nat. Soc. Inquiry*, 1846–7, Suss. 16–17.

<sup>52</sup> P.R.O., ED 7/123.

<sup>53</sup> *Rep. of Educ. Cttee. of Council, 1870–1* [C. 406], p. 537, H.C. (1871), xxii.

<sup>54</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. II/14A/1 (1875).

<sup>55</sup> *Rep. of Educ. Cttee. of Council, 1880–1* [C. 2498–I], p. 695, H.C. (1881), xxxii; *Public Elem. Schs. 1906* [Cd. 3182], p. 642, H.C. (1906), lxxxvi.

<sup>56</sup> *Bd. of Educ., List 21, 1938* (H.M.S.O.), 404.

<sup>57</sup> *W. Suss. Gaz.* 21 Aug. 1980.

<sup>58</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. II/14A/1 (1875).

<sup>59</sup> *30th Rep. Com. Char.* 644–5; *Wiston Archives*, i, p. 279.

<sup>60</sup> E.S.R.O., SAS/N 528 (TS. cat.); W.S.R.O., S.A.S. MS. OR 230 (TS. cat.).

<sup>61</sup> *Char. Don.* H.C. 511 (1816), xvi (2).

<sup>62</sup> *30th Rep. Com. Char.* 645.

<sup>63</sup> *Char. Digest Suss.* H.C. 433 (20) (1867–8), lii (2).

<sup>64</sup> *Char. Com. files.*

<sup>65</sup> Inf. from Mrs. M. Else, Wick Fmho.



# WYNDHAM HALF-HUNDRED

WYNDHAM hundred was separately recorded in 1086, when it lay divided between the rapes of William de Warenne and William de Braose, taking its name from the place, called Wineham in 1984, at which its meetings may be presumed originally to have been held, near the centre of its area on the ancient lane marking the boundary between the two rapes.<sup>1</sup> Three and a quarter of its 8¼ hides were part of Warenne's land, forming two estates both called Benfield (later in Twineham parish); though Wyndham half-hundred in Lewes rape, containing Bolney and Twineham, was mentioned in the 17th century, its constituents were usually regarded, from 1316 on, as being part of Buttinghill hundred. The 5 hides of Wyndham half-hundred in Bramber rape comprised 2 each in Shermanbury and Sakeham and ½ each in 'Ovelei' and Morley;<sup>2</sup> Sakeham later formed part of Shermanbury parish,<sup>3</sup> Ovelei is to be identified with Woolfly in Henfield, and Morley was Morley farm in Woodmancote rather than Morleys in Shermanbury. Woolfly and Morley farm were later treated as parts of Tipnoak hundred.<sup>4</sup> Ewhurst tithing was mentioned in 1248 and 1275 as part of the half-hundred,<sup>5</sup> which contained the vill of Ewhurst, Wyndham, and Cowfold in 1288.<sup>6</sup> The half-hundred was not divided into vills for the subsidy of 1296,<sup>7</sup> and in 1316 Wyndham and Ewhurst were named as a single vill, the only one in it.<sup>8</sup> In 1327, 1332, and 1334 the half-hundred was divided between the vills of Ewhurst and Wyndham, which on the evidence of the taxpayers' names included the whole of Cowfold and Shermanbury parishes.<sup>9</sup> The return of Kingston by Sea as part of the half-hundred in 1428<sup>10</sup> seems to have been an aberration. Thereafter the invariable division was into the vills or tithings of Wyndham and Ewhurst,<sup>11</sup> and that duality was presumably responsible for the use of both names for the half-hundred from the mid 17th century onwards.<sup>12</sup>

Although the parochial division of the half-hundred is between the northern two thirds comprising Cowfold and the southern third comprising Shermanbury,<sup>13</sup> the medieval division between vills seems to have been between an eastern and a western half. Many of the taxpayers in the half-hundred in 1327 and 1332 had surnames which were used later of farmsteads in Cowfold; almost without exception the surnames for Wyndham vill are linked with places east of the Cowfold stream and those for Ewhurst vill with places west of the stream, and the hospital of Wyndham and the lords of Shermanbury and Ewhurst manors were taxed in the appropriate vills;<sup>14</sup> the only contrary indications are that the vicar of Cowfold, whose glebe later lay west of the stream,<sup>15</sup> was taxed in Wyndham and that Richard Whiting who may have given the

<sup>1</sup> For Wyndham and Wyndham Lane, below, Shermanbury, intro.

<sup>2</sup> *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 353, 443, 446-7; vii. 1, 125.

<sup>3</sup> Below, Shermanbury.

<sup>4</sup> Above, Tipnoak hund.

<sup>5</sup> P.R.O., JUST 1/909A, rot. 24d.; *S.A.C.* lxxxii. 27.

<sup>6</sup> P.R.O., JUST 1/924, rot. 61d.

<sup>7</sup> *S.R.S.* x. 60-1.

<sup>8</sup> *Feud. Aids*, v. 135.

<sup>9</sup> *S.R.S.* x. 166-7, 281; *S.A.C.* l. 169.

<sup>10</sup> *Feud. Aids*, v. 160.

<sup>11</sup> e.g. Arundel Cast. MSS. M 279-81, 303-8.

<sup>12</sup> *S.R.S.* v. 66.

<sup>13</sup> No earlier instance has been found of the inclusion in Wyndham half-hund. of the 192 a. of Bolney par. lying W. of Spronketts Lane, as in O.S. Map 6", *Suss. Index sheet* (1879 edn.).

<sup>14</sup> *S.R.S.* x. 166-7, 281; cf. below, Cowfold, intro.; Pooks and Sakeham in the E. part of Shermanbury par. were also represented by the surnames of taxpayers in Wyndham vill.

<sup>15</sup> P.R.O., IR 29 and 30/35/71.



name to Whitings, later Homelands,<sup>16</sup> east of the stream was taxed in Ewhurst. The villas as divided by the stream each had a shape and a main axis matching those of the rape. The north-south alignment is also shown in the manorial affiliations of estates in Cowfold, those held of Ewhurst and Stretham manors tending to be west of the stream and those held of Shermanbury and Beeding east of it.<sup>17</sup> In the late 16th century and early 18th the names of the tenements whose occupiers were obliged to serve as headborough for Ewhurst and Wyndham respectively confirm the Cowfold stream as the dividing line between the tithings.<sup>18</sup>

The lordship of the half-hundred remained with the lords of Bramber.<sup>19</sup> Because it was a half-hundred Wyndham was represented at the eyre in the 13th century by 6 men instead of the usual 12.<sup>20</sup> In the early 14th century the hundred court punished a breach of the assize of bread with the pillory; the baker, a tenant of the bishop of Chichester at Warninglid in Slaugham, was exacted by the bishop's bailiff and pilloried at Henfield.<sup>21</sup> In 1598 the hundred court had only 6 jurors, perhaps because Wyndham was a half-hundred, but there were 12 from 1705 or earlier. Court rolls of 1538, 1598, and 1600 suggest that the half-hundred provided an effective court leet, particularly since Cowfold was fragmented between many manors; the hundred court dealt with ditches, roads, bridges, strays, and theft. Rolls for the period 1705-15 show the court meeting only once a year, in October, and still dealing with highways and nuisances and presenting the common pound as in decay.<sup>22</sup> In 1651 the court leet met twice a year, at Cowfold,<sup>23</sup> and it was meeting at the Red Lion there between 1786 and 1811.<sup>24</sup> Its officers were the constable, the alderman, and the headboroughs. The alderman was recorded in 1598 and owed to the lord in 1651 a small fine, which was not recorded after the 17th century and was distinct from the common fine that continued to be owed by each of the tithings. A headborough for each tithing was elected in respect of a named tenement, presumably by rotation.<sup>25</sup> The man described as headborough of Shermanbury parish in 1642 was evidently headborough of Ewhurst tithing, the headborough for Wyndham being listed under Cowfold.<sup>26</sup> The constable and headboroughs were recorded until 1823.<sup>27</sup>

<sup>16</sup> *S.A.C.* lxii. 142; O.S. Map 6", Suss. XXV. SW. (1912 edn.) at Nat. Grid 234234; but Ralph Whiting held a cotland, late Wm. Kennie's, of Stretham man. before 1374: *S.R.S.* xxxi. 120; Homelands was a freehold of Shermanbury man.

<sup>17</sup> Below, Cowfold, manors.

<sup>18</sup> Arundel Cast. MSS. M 280, rot. 3d.; M 303-8.

<sup>19</sup> e.g. *S.A.C.* x. 139; lxxxii. 27-9; *Cal. Pat.* 1485-94, 128; 1547-8, 27; cf. *V.C.H. Suss.* vi (1), 4-5.

<sup>20</sup> P.R.O., JUST 1/909A, rot. 24d.; JUST 1/912A, rot. 42d.; JUST 1/924, rot. 61d.; cf. *S.A.C.* xcvi. 38.

<sup>21</sup> *S.R.S.* xlvi, p. 266.

<sup>22</sup> Arundel Cast. MSS. M 279-81, 303-8; below, Cowfold, manors.

<sup>23</sup> *S.A.C.* xxiii. 239.

<sup>24</sup> Horsham Mus. MS. 243.

<sup>25</sup> Arundel Cast. MSS. M 279-81, 303-8; for 1651, *S.A.C.* xxiii. 239; for the alderman's fine, *Cal. Treas. Bks.* 1698-9, 426.

<sup>26</sup> *S.R.S.* v. 67, 151.

<sup>27</sup> Horsham Mus. MS. 243; E.S.R.O., QCR/2/1/EW 1-3.



## COWFOLD

COWFOLD lies in the Weald,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  miles (13.5 km.) south-south-east of Horsham. The parish is compact and regular in shape, stretching 3 miles (5 km.) both north-south and east-west. It has been closely associated with Shermanbury to the south. The boundary between the two parishes in part follows minor watercourses, notably the Cowfold stream. That on the east, which also separated West from East Sussex until 1974 and Bramber rape from Lewes rape, is marked for two stretches by Spronketts Lane and Wyndham Lane, and that on the west largely followed minor roads until 1933.<sup>1</sup> The area of the parish was 4,501 a. (1,821 ha.) until that year, when the 121 a. (49 ha.) of High Hurst, lying beside the north-west corner of Cowfold parish, was added to it.<sup>2</sup> High Hurst had previously been a detached part of Nuthurst parish; the reason for that affiliation may have been that High Hurst was settled, requiring access to church services and being able to pay tithes, before Cowfold church was founded. Geographically and economically it belongs more with Cowfold than with Nuthurst: it was regarded as part of Cowfold in the 16th century,<sup>3</sup> and its history is included in the present account.

The land is gently undulating, falling from 300 ft. in the north-east tip to 25 ft. in the south.<sup>4</sup> It is drained by the Cowfold stream, which enters the parish just below the man-made Furnace pond in Lower Beeding and runs slightly west of south. Weald clay predominates in the parish, overlying the Upper Tunbridge Wells Sand except along a tongue of land running from the north-east corner almost to the centre; there are two patches of gravel in the south-east quarter, and five narrow bands of Horsham Stone run east-west across the parish.<sup>5</sup> There were brickworks in 1875 and 1909 in the north part just east of the Horsham road, the site marked in 1984 by Brickkiln Cottages, and brickfields south-west of the church at the centre of the parish in 1896 and 1909. About 1890 stone was quarried at High Hurst and at three places in the north-east quarter, and there were gravel pits towards the north-east corner and a sandpit near the south-west corner. None of those sites seems to have been in use in 1909,<sup>6</sup> but the quarries at High Hurst had by 1922 been revived for a time.<sup>7</sup>

No documentary evidence earlier than the 13th century has been found for Cowfold or any place

within it. In the 11th and 12th centuries the land seems to have been used for woodland pasture, as is suggested by the place names incorporating the words den, fold, and hurst,<sup>8</sup> and for hunting. The possibility that Wallhurst was named as the Britons' wood suggests an early date for such exploitation,<sup>9</sup> in an area that had undergone prehistoric occupation.<sup>10</sup> Herbage rights in the Weald belonging to Beeding manor in 1210 were presumably in Cowfold, where that manor later had outlying farms, rather than in Lower Beeding, where it did not.<sup>11</sup> In 1256 the bishop of Chichester's chase called Gosden chase extended down the whole east side of Cowfold parish between Warninglid (in Slaugham) and Wyndham, across to the south-west corner at Mockford, and thence to Parkgate near the centre of the northern boundary of the parish. Each of the bishop's customary tenants owed service of carting brushwood from the chase.<sup>12</sup> It is not clear how much of the parish later belonging to other lords, particularly the north-east and south-east corners, respectively parts of Beeding and Shermanbury manors,<sup>13</sup> was excluded from the bishop's chase. The parks of Shermanbury and Ewhurst extended from Shermanbury parish over the south side of Cowfold.<sup>14</sup> A park at Littleworth recorded in 1484-5, evidently part of the Littleworth manor recorded in 1439-40,<sup>15</sup> is unlikely to have been at Littleworth in the south-west corner of Cowfold parish,<sup>16</sup> of which no other early record has been found. In 1329 oak trees were growing on Wallhurst manor in the north-east quarter.<sup>17</sup> In 1733 about a third of the Beeding manor estate comprising the north-eastern sixth of the parish was woodland or orchard.<sup>18</sup> The proportion of the whole parish that was woodland remained high, amounting to a quarter in 1839.<sup>19</sup> The woodland was most extensive in the north-east, and in 1974 covered almost exactly the same ground as in 1874.<sup>20</sup> No evidence has been found of open fields in Cowfold. Eight small pieces of waste in the south-west corner of the parish, just over 1 a. in all, were inclosed by an award of 1872 which related mainly to West Grinstead.<sup>21</sup> A large part of the north-west quarter of the parish, belonging to the Woldringfold estate, was made, apparently in the 1870s,<sup>22</sup> into parkland of which vestiges remained in 1984, together with the west, south, and east lodge cottages.

The roads running north and south through the

<sup>1</sup> This acct. was written in 1984. Mr. T. B. Mills, chwdn. of Cowfold, is thanked for reading and commenting on it. Maps used include O.S. Map 6", Suss. XXV, XXXVIII (1879 and later edns.).

<sup>2</sup> *Census*, 1881, 1931 (pt. ii).

<sup>3</sup> P.R.O., E 318/Box 29/1620 (MS. cal.).

<sup>4</sup> O.S. Map 1/25,000, TQ 22/32 (1975 edn.).

<sup>5</sup> Geol. Surv. 1", solid and drift, sheet 302 (1972 edn.); drift, sheet 318 (1938 edn.).

<sup>6</sup> O.S. Map 6", Suss. XXV, XXXVIII (1879 and later edns.).

<sup>7</sup> *W. Suss. Gaz.* 5 Jan. 1922.

<sup>8</sup> *P.N. Suss.* (E.P.N.S.), i. 209-11, 232; Barnfield is apparently Baddingfold of 1309: W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 22964, f. [5].

<sup>9</sup> R. Coates, *Linguistic Hist. of Early Suss.* 13.

<sup>10</sup> *S.C.M.* xi. 246-7.

<sup>11</sup> *Pipe R.* 1210 (P.R.S. N.S. xxvi), 60; below, manors; above, Lower Beeding.

<sup>12</sup> *S.R.S.* xxxi. 124.

<sup>13</sup> Below.

<sup>14</sup> e.g. *S.R.S.* xxii. 53-4; P.R.O., E 134/3 Chas. I East./12.

<sup>15</sup> P.R.O., C 139/98, penult. doc.; C 145/330, no. 3, m. 5.

<sup>16</sup> As is assumed in *P.N. Suss.* i. 212; places named in the same context were in Chich. rape.

<sup>17</sup> W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 22964, f. [6].

<sup>18</sup> *Ibid.* 27484.

<sup>19</sup> P.R.O., IR 29/35/71.

<sup>20</sup> O.S. Maps 6", Suss. XXV, XXXVIII (1879 edn.); 1/25,000, TQ 21/31 (1975 edn.).

<sup>21</sup> W.S.R.O., QDD/6/W 43.

<sup>22</sup> Below, manors.



172



parish and along its boundaries are ancient. That called Spronketts Lane and Wyndham Lane marks the eastern boundary of the parish at its north and south ends, and is likely to have been the 13th-century way to Shoreham beside which a stranger was found dead, two men from Warninglid being suspected.<sup>23</sup> Peacocks Hill Lane and Burnthouse Lane at the north end and Littleworth Lane at the south end mark the western boundary. The highway running north past the church near the centre of the parish and on to St. Leonard's Forest was mentioned in 1530,<sup>24</sup> and in 1560 its upkeep between Upper Beeding and Peppersgate, apparently an entrance into the forest on the northern boundary of Cowfold, was the object of a bequest.<sup>25</sup> That was presumably the king's highway beside the churchyard mentioned in 1603,<sup>26</sup> the king's highway from Mock bridge to St. Leonard's Forest and Horsham in 1635,<sup>27</sup> and the road that was used by the travellers recorded in the parish registers between 1635 and 1807.<sup>28</sup> In 1724 it was carried over minor streams north and south of the village by Cotlands bridge and Bull's bridge, and the western boundary lane had Trenchmore bridge; those were the only two roads in the parish marked on the county map of that year,<sup>29</sup> but Wyndham Lane or another near it remained important in the late 17th century, for the parish roads were the responsibility of three waywardens, one each for East Lane, Middle Lane, and West Lane.<sup>30</sup> The other lane along the east side of the parish was Kentstreet Lane, indicated as the king's highway in 1598,<sup>31</sup> which ran north from Kent Street in Shermanbury to Smith's Cross whence Bull's Lane led east, Sandy Lane north, and Pound Lane west. The lane to the west was part of the king's highway from Wyndham to Parkgate in 1292;<sup>32</sup> it may have followed either Bull's Lane or Kentstreet Lane between Wyndham and Smith's Cross. Perryfield Lane was so called by 1840.<sup>33</sup>

The north-south road along the axis of the parish was turnpiked in 1771 as part of the Handcross-Henfield road, which was linked from Cornerhouse in Shermanbury with the Horsham-Steyning turnpike road<sup>34</sup> and in 1830 was given a branch from Crabtree in Lower Beeding to Horsham.<sup>35</sup> Those roads were disturnpiked in 1877.<sup>36</sup> The east-west route through Cowfold village was turnpiked in 1825 as part of the road from Cuckfield to Buck Barn in West Grinstead.<sup>37</sup> Previously it existed only as short stretches for local access: west of the village it was called a cross lane in 1635,<sup>38</sup> and the turnpike road west of Brownings replaced Trenchmore Lane<sup>39</sup> as

the road from the village to Burnthouse Lane, while east of Oakendene the turnpike road followed a new straight course where there was no road c. 1800.<sup>40</sup> It was disturnpiked in 1876.<sup>41</sup> A bridle path northwards from the church and west of the vicarage was mentioned in 1635.<sup>42</sup> The nearest railway station, giving a name to Station Road, was 2 miles west of the village in West Grinstead parish on the Horsham-Shoreham line, opened in 1861; after its closure in 1966<sup>43</sup> the nearest stations were at Horsham (6 miles) and Haywards Heath (8 miles). In 1903 an omnibus for Cowfold met trains at West Grinstead;<sup>44</sup> a service between Brighton and Horsham began in 1920,<sup>45</sup> and in 1984 buses stopped at Cowfold eight times a day in each direction.

The scattered settlement of Cowfold parish may represent the gradual and progressive establishment of outlying farms on what had been woodland pastures belonging to manors centred further south. Across the southern side of the parish nearly all the farms in the east and most of those in the centre belonged respectively to Shermanbury and Ewhurst manors, whose other lands lay immediately south, while those in the west belonged to Stretham in Henfield, centred 4½ miles due south. In the northern two thirds of Cowfold parish the estates of those three manors were intermingled, except that the farms in the eastern half of the northern third all belonged to Beeding manor,<sup>46</sup> centred 9 miles away south by west. The geographical relationships confirm the suggestion that the pattern of settlement was influenced by earlier transhumance from wealden-edge and downland parishes using routes that were kept as short as practicable.

The enclosure for cattle which gave the parish its name<sup>47</sup> is likely to have been within Beeding manor<sup>48</sup> and may have been either in the north-east quarter where the manor's lands were concentrated or near the site of the church where the manor had waste ground in the 15th century.<sup>49</sup> By 1210 the perquisites and tallage payable from the vill of Cowfold to the lord of Beeding manor indicate a permanent settlement from that manor,<sup>50</sup> and by 1257 the Cowfold tenants, customary and free, of Stretham manor formed a group distinct from their fellows in Henfield.<sup>51</sup> The place names Gosden, Oakendene, Patchgate (later Parkgate), Picknoll (later Parkminster), and Wallhurst were used as surnames from the late 13th century, suggesting that those places were already habitations. The personal names King and Walsh, recorded in 1296,<sup>52</sup> Swain, in 1309,<sup>53</sup> and Arnold, in 1327<sup>54</sup> were later used in the names of

<sup>23</sup> P.R.O., JUST 1/909A, rot. 24d.

<sup>24</sup> S.R.S. lii, pp. 24-5.

<sup>25</sup> De Candole, *Henfield*, 42; for Peppersgate, W.S.R.O., MP 1298, f. 3.

<sup>26</sup> W.S.R.O., Wiston MS. 5294, f. 1v.

<sup>27</sup> Ibid. Par. 59/1/1/1, f. 42v.; for Mock bridge, above, Henfield, intro.

<sup>28</sup> S.R.S. xxii. 26, 34, 43-4, 65, 70, 73, 78, 86, 89, 184.

<sup>29</sup> 250 *Yrs. of Mapmaking in Suss.* ed. H. Margary, pl. 6.

<sup>30</sup> S.R.S. xxii. 251-3.

<sup>31</sup> Arundel Cast. MS. 280, rot. 3d.; it is identified by reference to Little Kings.

<sup>32</sup> W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 22964, f. [3]; *ibid.* f. [28v.] suggests that in 1830 Sandy Lane was called Spronketts Lane, the name later used for the N. continuation of Wyndham Lane.

<sup>33</sup> P.R.O., IR 29 and 30/35/71. <sup>34</sup> 11 Geo. III, c. 99.

<sup>35</sup> 11 Geo. IV, c. 104 (Local and Personal).

<sup>36</sup> 40 & 41 Vic. c. 64; cf. *S.N.Q.* xiii. 87; *Hickstead Pla. Archives*, ed. J. Brent, 75; W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 9236.

<sup>37</sup> 6 Geo. IV, c. 39 (Local and Personal).

<sup>38</sup> W.S.R.O., Par. 59/1/1/1, f. 42v.

<sup>39</sup> Ibid. Wiston MS. 5604; E.S.R.O., S.A.S. maps, Figg 47; P.R.O., IR 29 and 30/35/71.

<sup>40</sup> B.L. Maps, O.S.D. 93.

<sup>41</sup> 39 & 40 Vic. c. 39; W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 5159, ff. 116-17 (TS. cat.). <sup>42</sup> W.S.R.O., Par. 59/1/1/1, f. 42v.

<sup>43</sup> *V.C.H. Suss.* vi (2), 88.

<sup>44</sup> *Pike's Horsham, Crawley and Dist. Blue Bk. and Local Dir.* (1903-4), 101. <sup>45</sup> Inf. from Mr. Mills.

<sup>46</sup> Below, manors. <sup>47</sup> *P.N. Suss.* (E.P.N.S.), i. 209.

<sup>48</sup> Cf. below, use of name Cowfold in 1210; above, Wyndham half-hund., names of the three vills in 1288.

<sup>49</sup> W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 26605, rental of Beeding man. 15 Hen. VII, at end.

<sup>50</sup> *Pipe R.* 1210 (P.R.S. N.S. xxvi), 60.

<sup>51</sup> S.R.S. xxxi. 40.

<sup>52</sup> Below, manors (Oakendene, Picknoll, Wallhurst); S.R.S. x. 60-1. <sup>53</sup> W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 22964, f. [5].

<sup>54</sup> S.R.S. x. 167.



farms, Arnolds becoming known later as Capons.<sup>55</sup> By the early 14th century farmsteads were widely scattered through the parish, if taxpayers may be assumed to have lived on the sites for which their surnames were later used. Six or seven sites linked nominally with taxpayers of 1327 and 1332 form a line running north-south in the eastern half of the parish, Gosden, Goodyers, Welches (later Long House), Wallhurst, Oakendene, Westridge, and possibly Kings, while Eastridge in the south-east corner may be linked with the surname *atte Ridge*. In the western half is another north-south line of sites similarly linked, Woldringfold, Brownings, Capons, Gervaise, Godshill, and Parkminster, with Swains lying off the line to the west. Between the two lines are Frithknowle, reflecting the name *atte Frith*, and Parkgate in the north, and in the south Gratwicke and Crateman's (earlier Croftman's), both surnames of taxpayers in 1327.<sup>56</sup> It is noticeable and surprising that the two lines of farmsteads lie not along but between the through routes running north and south. Parkgate is alone among the farmsteads in being beside one of the routes.

Several of the farmhouse sites apparently recorded in the late 13th and early 14th century retained into the 20th parts of medieval buildings, all timber-framed. Capons has a hall of two bays, perhaps of the late 13th century; it appears to have had north and south aisles that were removed in the 15th century when the western solar wing was added. The eastern bay of the hall was floored in the 16th century, when a medieval building was brought from elsewhere and added on the south-east. Belonging to the house is a double barn of the 14th and 15th centuries.<sup>57</sup> Swains has a main range which was rebuilt perhaps c. 1600 on a late medieval plan, and the subsidiary north-east wing, which may have been the kitchen, has a late medieval crown-post roof. Parkgate is a small 15th-century hall house, enlarged to north and south and divided into two cottages; its medieval barn was removed to another site in 1984. Godshill, burnt down in 1966, had an aisled hall and two cross wings.<sup>58</sup> Crateman's appears to contain some medieval walling but is mainly an early 17th-century house with moulded and chamfered ceiling beams of relatively high quality; on the upper floor the two transverse walls have long **S** braces which are placed to allow for a passage along the north side. Goodyers, Long House, Wallhurst, Oakendene, Kings, Woldringfold, Brownings, Gervaise, Parkminster, and Gratwicke were the centres of estates discussed below. In the later 14th century Lydford was recorded as an estate and people were recorded whose surnames were later used for the farmhouses called Drewitts and Trenchmores.<sup>59</sup> Lydford, also called Fowles and in the 20th century Bankfield Farm, was rebuilt or remodelled in the 16th century;

Trenchmores was three cottages in 1875 but in 1984 was again a single house; both may retain medieval structures.<sup>60</sup>

Other buildings, of which no medieval record has been found, retained medieval timber framing. Bridge Cottages by Bull's bridge were demolished after 1950.<sup>61</sup> John Bull's House, formerly Homelands, includes a two-bayed hall of the late 14th or early 15th century, part of a two-centred doorway surviving on the north side; the house, which once extended further west, was enlarged to the east and given a crown-post roof in the early 16th century, and at about the same time a detached hall of two bays, perhaps a kitchen or a separate dwelling, was built c. 10 ft. south of the original hall, the space between being filled with a chimney in the 17th century. Mockford incorporates a late medieval house of four bays with part of the screens passage surviving at the west end. At Peppersgate Farm, which is in fact just north of the parish boundary in Lower Beeding though its farm buildings and most of the associated settlement are in Cowfold, the main north-south range was evidently built before the north-west wing, which has a late medieval and heavily smoke-blackened crown-post roof. Pict's Cottages, formerly Pict's Farm and possibly the house of the Pick family recorded in the 15th and 17th centuries,<sup>62</sup> comprises a larger, northern building of three bays with formerly a central open hall which extended under an upper room at the south end and may have had a smoke bay against the gable end;<sup>63</sup> aligned with that building but originally detached from it is a smaller-scale two-bayed hall or kitchen with a smoke-blackened roof. A 15th-century barn survived at Avery's Farm until removed in 1980 to the Open Air Museum at Singleton near Chichester.<sup>64</sup> Some of the medieval farmhouses were rebuilt or enlarged in the late 16th and early 17th century, when houses were built or rebuilt at Brook Farm, Hookland, and Chatfield's Farm, of which no medieval record has been found. Brook Farm, on an irregular **H** plan, was restored and extended in 1911 to designs by F. Wheeler of Horsham;<sup>65</sup> from 1656 to 1722 it belonged to the Michell family, being owned with Little Oakendene from the earlier 17th to the late 18th century. In 1841 it was acquired by the botanist William Borrer, apparently for his son William, who by 1843 was living at Brookhill House. Brook Farm had alternatively been called Bull's<sup>66</sup> after a family which lived in Cowfold in 1332<sup>67</sup> and is commemorated by several place names there. The Clock House, built near the western boundary in 1913-14, incorporates a 16th-century building moved from a few fields away.<sup>68</sup> At least two small brick farmhouses, Baldwins and Graffields, were built in the 18th century and the timber-framed Chates was apparently built after 1733<sup>69</sup> as two

<sup>55</sup> *S.R.S.* xxii. 55, 246.

<sup>56</sup> *Ibid.* x. 60-1, 166-7, 281; the sites are named on O.S. Map 6", *Suss.* XXV. SW., XXXVIII. NW. (1899, 1912 edns.), where Westridge is called Ridgeland; for the changes in name, *S.R.S.* xxii. 53-6.

<sup>57</sup> *S.A.C.* xcv. 71-82; R. T. Mason, *Framed Buildings of Weald* (1969 edn.), 24, 29; below, pl. facing p. 177.

<sup>58</sup> Dept. of Environment hist. bldgs. list; inf. from Open Air Museum at Singleton near Chich.; Mason, *op. cit.* 101.

<sup>59</sup> *S.A.C.* lxii. 139-40.

<sup>60</sup> *S.R.S.* xxii. 54; O.S. Map 1/2,500, *Suss.* XXV. 9-10 (1879 and later edns.). The interior of neither ho. was seen.

<sup>61</sup> Inf. from Open Air Museum at Singleton near Chich.

<sup>62</sup> *E.S.R.O.*, SAS/EG 130, 203 (TS. cat.); *S.R.S.* xxii, *passim*.

<sup>63</sup> Smoke-blackening now inaccessible is reported.

<sup>64</sup> *W. Suss. Co. Times*, 22 Aug. 1980.

<sup>65</sup> Plans at the ho. (1985).

<sup>66</sup> Comber, *Suss. Geneal. Horsham*, 264-8; *S.R.S.* xxii, *passim*; *W.S.R.O.*, Add. MSS. 3255-6, 3263-4, 3269-70, 3277, 3281-2, 3285; below, manors (Oakendene); for the Borrers, Burke, *Land. Gent.* (1937), 198-9; *D.N.B.*

<sup>67</sup> *S.R.S.* x. 281; *S.C.M.* iii. 841; *S.N.Q.* i. 27.

<sup>68</sup> *Archit. Rev.* lvii. 106-11; *Country Life*, 19 June 1980, pp. 1394-5; C. Aslet, *Last Country Hos.* 314, 336 n.

<sup>69</sup> Chates is not marked on the map of its fields of 1733: *W.S.R.O.*, Add. MS. 27484.



symmetrical cottages with a central stack.

The farmhouses were fairly evenly scattered through the parish in the 17th century, but some seem to have been sited in pairs or to have been divided between two farming families. Capons and Godshill appear to be examples of conjoined dwellings;<sup>70</sup> several farm names were paired, as North and South Haines (both later Hill farm), Gervaise and Little Gervaise, Frithknowle and North Frithknowle, Singers and East Singers;<sup>71</sup> Allfreys and Avery's Farm, which lie close together, may share a common etymology; there seem to have been two estates called Woldringfold,<sup>72</sup> and three called Homelands were held of Shermanbury manor.<sup>73</sup> At Homelands, later John Bull's House, and elsewhere detached buildings, some of which have the appearance of free-standing kitchens,<sup>74</sup> may have been separate dwellings. A single substantive name, however, may have been used of widely dispersed sites: Eastridge and Westridge seem both to have been called Ridgeland, and Oakendene Manor is on a site distinct from Oakendene Farm. Little Picknoll was possibly the later Little Parkminster rather than being close to Parkminster Farm (earlier Great Picknoll), though Little Parkminster was called Piddinghoe c. 1840.<sup>76</sup>

In the later 19th century and earlier 20th some of the farmhouses were rebuilt on a larger scale as gentry houses. In addition to Brook Farm, Woldringfold, Parkminster, Long House, and Wallhurst, mentioned above or below, Allfreys, a late 18th-century timber-framed house, was given an elaborate Gothic front and Drewitts and Eastridge were rebuilt, while new gentry houses were built close to farmhouses which survived at Bankfield and Hill Farm. Eastridge and Hill Farm House were both private homes for old people in 1984, and apparently by 1971.<sup>77</sup> Other small farmhouses were converted into cottages or demolished. From the 18th century the timber-framed houses were cased in brick, with tile-hanging or weatherboarding usually above the ground-floor windows;<sup>78</sup> in the 20th century most but not all of the boarding was replaced by tiles.<sup>79</sup>

The number of dispersed farmsteads that are known to have existed by the 16th century, in a parish without a particularly large population, suggests that there was little medieval settlement on the site of the village. That suggestion is strengthened by the shape of the village, which is near the centre of the parish where by the 13th century the church had been built<sup>80</sup> west of the modern Henfield to Lower Beeding road. The roads running east and west from the village leave that road at different points and did not form a through route until 1825.<sup>81</sup> The churchyard is separated from the roads north and east of it

by houses which have such restricted sites that they are likely to have been built on roadside waste or as encroachments on the churchyard. The site of a house near the church may be indicated by the surname Church (*de ecclesia*) used in the 14th century,<sup>82</sup> and in 1499–1500 a house next to the churchyard was said to have been lately built on the waste ground of Beeding manor.<sup>83</sup> The group of buildings on the east side of the churchyard includes a late medieval timber-framed hall parallel to the street and divided by 1984 into three occupations. West of the south, parlour, end is a late 16th-century building with a gable stack and a probably contemporary passage linking it to the hall. The range west from the north end is probably early 17th-century. Local tradition that part of the building was the priest's house is not known to have any foundation other than the position on the edge of the churchyard; in 1635 the churchyard was bounded on the east by a single house, that of Henry Lintott, mercer, and the vicarage was north of the churchyard beyond the lane<sup>84</sup> (later Station Road), evidently on the site which it occupied in the 19th century.<sup>85</sup> Near the south-east corner of the churchyard a large house, which in 1984 was the Cowfold Stores, was built or recased at the end of the 17th century and Church Farm House is a small timber-framed two-bayed house of the 17th century.

The cottages in Church Path along the north side of the churchyard, on which they front, are of the 17th century and later, except perhaps for one of the 16th. There were only four dwellings there in 1635,<sup>86</sup> and another six were perhaps being built in 1637.<sup>87</sup> The houses in Church Path were rebuilt at various periods. In the 18th century the village was enlarged with half a dozen small houses on the east side of the street. Among them is the Red Lion, which was built or rebuilt then and later remodelled; it formerly contained a fireback dated 1657.<sup>88</sup> In the early 19th century Steyne House, square and stuccoed with a pillared porch, was built south of the churchyard, while north of Bull's bridge and at that time detached from the rest of the village were built the later Hare and Hounds inn and a house called in the later 19th century Noah's Ark and in the 20th Wood Grange, stuccoed and with a pillared porch. The village stretched north in the mid 19th century with a few substantial houses, and two large houses in extensive grounds were built at the extremities, Brookhill House on the ridge to the north and Cowfold Lodge south of Bull's bridge;<sup>89</sup> Brookhill House was built c. 1842 apparently for William Borrer the younger,<sup>90</sup> who in 1891 published *The Birds of Sussex*<sup>91</sup> and died at Brookhill in 1898.<sup>92</sup>

St. Hugh's monastery at Parkminster was founded

<sup>70</sup> Mason, *Framed Bldgs. of Weald*, 29, 101.

<sup>71</sup> e.g. *S.R.S.* xxii, 53–5.

<sup>72</sup> Below, manors.

<sup>73</sup> e.g. *E.S.R.O.*, SAS/N 514.

<sup>74</sup> Above.

<sup>75</sup> Above.

<sup>76</sup> Cf. below, manors; for Piddinghoe, P.R.O., IR 29 and 30/35/71, nos. 913–16.

<sup>77</sup> *Census*, 1971, shows 100 people not living in priv. households. For Hill Fm., below, manors.

<sup>78</sup> e.g. tile-hanging in a view of Oakendene, 1788: B.L. Add. MS. 5673, f. 3.

<sup>79</sup> e.g. at Chates and Frithknowle: local inf.

<sup>80</sup> Below, church.

<sup>81</sup> Above.

<sup>82</sup> *S.R.S.* xxxi, 110.

<sup>83</sup> W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 26605, rental of Beeding man. 15 Hen. VII, at end.

<sup>84</sup> W.S.R.O., Par. 59/1/1/1, f. 42v.; above, pl. facing p. 17.

<sup>85</sup> Below, church.

<sup>86</sup> W.S.R.O., Par. 59/1/1/1, f. 42v.

<sup>87</sup> Ibid. Ep. II/15/1, p. 13, apparently reading '6 church hos. they are or shalbee as soon as the workmen can finish them.'

<sup>88</sup> Inf. from Mr. Mills. In 1984 the fireback was in the SW. part of the group of bldgs. on the E. side of the chyd.

<sup>89</sup> Cf. O.S. Map 6", Suss. XXV (1879 edn.).

<sup>90</sup> W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 3285; not in P.R.O., IR 29 and 30/35/71.

<sup>91</sup> *S.C.M.* xxi, 241; *V.C.H. Suss.* i, 302; *B.M. Cat. of Printed Bks.*

<sup>92</sup> *Alum. Cantab.* 1752–1900.



in 1873 when the Carthusian order bought the estate formerly called Picknoll.<sup>93</sup> The building, the only Carthusian monastery in post-Reformation England, was put up in a single campaign from 1876 to 1883 to a design by a French architect on an extensive plan with a vast inner cloister, a tall chapel, and a lofty spire visible from far around; the style has been described as French Gothic Revival at its weakest and harshest.<sup>94</sup> There were 30 monks c. 1883 and 70 in 1928.<sup>95</sup> The monastery provided Roman Catholic services for local residents in 1984, when there were 22 monks.<sup>96</sup>

Minor groups of small houses were established in the later 19th century on the Horsham and Henfield roads at Little Parkminster and Peppersgate.

In the village electricity became available under a scheme of 1927<sup>97</sup> and gas under an order of 1936; piped water was supplied by 1938,<sup>98</sup> and a sewage works was built south-east of the village on a site used for a sewage farm by 1896.<sup>99</sup> As a result there was a great enlargement of the village in the mid and late 20th century. The north-east quadrant was used mainly for council houses, of which there were 90 in 1983,<sup>1</sup> while private estates were built on the site of the old vicarage in the north-west quadrant and in the south-west quadrant. The village was linked by continuous building with the houses at Bull's bridge, and in 1984 a private estate was under construction in the south-east quadrant, behind rather earlier houses along the Henfield and Bolney roads. Notwithstanding the extensive building and the large amount of traffic at the village centre where the north-south and east-west routes cross, supporting a transport café at Little Parkminster, the village retained in the 1980s an open aspect that resulted partly from the presence of the churchyard and even more from that of the green in the angle of the Horsham and Bolney roads and the large recreation ground to the east. The recreation ground was given in trust in 1945.<sup>2</sup>

The Red Lion public house at the centre of the village, reputedly established in the 1650s,<sup>3</sup> was by 1786 the meeting place of Wyndham half-hundred.<sup>4</sup> It was also the place where the vestry met in 1807 and 1840,<sup>5</sup> and in 1841 was used for treating parliamentary electors,<sup>6</sup> Cowfold being one of the polling places for the enlarged New Shoreham constituency until 1863.<sup>7</sup> The Red Lion survived in 1984 along with the Hare and Hounds, which sold beer from 1851 and was a public house by 1903.<sup>8</sup> The Jolly Farmer had been closed as a public house in 1900.<sup>9</sup>

<sup>93</sup> Below, manors.

<sup>94</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1874, 1895); Nairn & Pevsner, *Suss.* 317; B. W. Kelly, *Hist. Notes on Eng. Cath. Missions* (1907), 311, giving different bldg. dates; see pl. opposite; cf. O.S. Map 6", *Suss.* XXXVIII (1879 edn.).

<sup>95</sup> *S.C.M.* ii. 193-7.

<sup>96</sup> *Cath. Dir.* (1985), 79; inf. from St. Hugh's Charterhouse.

<sup>97</sup> W.S.R.O., RD/HO 53/4.

<sup>98</sup> Hassocks & Dist. Gas Order, 1936; *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1938).

<sup>99</sup> O.S. Map 6", *Suss.* XXV. SW. (1899 edn.).

<sup>1</sup> *Horsham and Dist. Citizens' Guide*, 1983 (W. Suss. Co. Times), 83.

<sup>2</sup> *Char. Com. Reg.*

<sup>3</sup> Apparently on the evidence of the fireback mentioned above.

<sup>4</sup> Horsham Mus. MS. 243.

<sup>5</sup> *S.R.S.* xxii. 232, 251.

<sup>6</sup> Horsham Mus. MS. 762.

<sup>7</sup> *Lond. Gaz.* 1 May 1863, p. 2305.

In 1984 there was a restaurant in the village and the shops included two antique shops.

The village had a small public reading room in 1867. F. D. Godman of South Lodge in Lower Beeding, the naturalist, provided a new village hall and reading room, with a lending library, in 1896;<sup>10</sup> it stands prominently in the centre of the village. A bowling alley adjoined the churchyard on the west in 1635.<sup>11</sup> A Cowfold cricket team played at a ground at Oakendene in 1721 and until 1815,<sup>12</sup> and the cricket field there was still discernible in 1926;<sup>13</sup> Cowfold cricket club was recorded in 1905 and was active in 1984. The village had a rifle range east of the village hall in 1909. There was a branch of the Sussex Hearts of Oak benefit society in 1870 and 1938.<sup>14</sup> In 1984 there was a variety of social and recreational clubs.<sup>15</sup>

The population of the parish, on the evidence of the registers, increased in the 16th century, when the average decennial excess of baptisms over burials between 1561 and 1600 was 42; it declined slightly in the period 1601-80 with an average decennial excess of burials over baptisms of 2.5, and rose strongly after 1720, with an average decennial excess of baptisms over burials of 75 up to 1812.<sup>16</sup> In accord with that evidence are the figures of 200 communicants in 1603,<sup>17</sup> 124 adult males in 1642,<sup>18</sup> c. 40 households assessed for hearth tax in the 1660s,<sup>19</sup> and 60 families in 1724,<sup>20</sup> but the figure of 300 conformists and nonconformists in 1676,<sup>21</sup> unless it implies migration to and from the parish before and after that date, either is an overestimate or includes children. A doubling of the population during the 18th century is suggested by the figure of 601 people living in 121 families in 85 houses in 1801, but the natural increase in the following decade was evidently offset by emigration, for while the number of families had increased by 1811 to 136 and that of houses to 124, there were only 614 people. From 822 in 1821 the population rose gradually to 1,042 in 1881 before falling slightly; it was back to 1,152 in 1911, and fluctuated near that total until 1951. The population of the area of High Hurst added in 1933 was 15 in 1931. Numbers in the whole parish increased to 1,399 in 1971 but had fallen to 1,259 residents in 1981, all except 75 of them living in private households.<sup>22</sup>

Burnthouse Farm and Hillsfoot are said to have been occupied by smugglers in the late 18th century.<sup>23</sup> A labourers' assembly was held at Cowfold in 1830, when the farmers agreed to a settlement of

<sup>8</sup> *Pike's Horsham, Crawley and Dist. Blue Bk. and Local Dir.* (1903-4), 104; inf. from Mr. Mills.

<sup>9</sup> *S.A.C.* lxii. 189.

<sup>10</sup> Date on bldg.; *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1867, 1905), giving the date 1897; *Who Was Who*, 1916-28, 415.

<sup>11</sup> W.S.R.O., Par. 59/1/1/1, f. 52v.

<sup>12</sup> *S.A.C.* xxviii. 61; J. Marshall, *Suss. Cricket*, 3, 16-17.

<sup>13</sup> *S.N.Q.* i. 27.

<sup>14</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1870, 1938); O.S. Map 6", *Suss.* XXV. SW. (1912 edn.).

<sup>15</sup> Cf. *Horsham and Dist. Citizens' Guide*, 1983 (W. Suss. Co. Times), 83.

<sup>16</sup> Analysis of regs. printed in *S.R.S.* xxii supplied by Cambridge Group for Study of Pop.

<sup>17</sup> *S.R.S.* iv. 8.

<sup>18</sup> *Ibid.* v. 67-8.

<sup>19</sup> P.R.O., E 179/258/14, ff. 34-5; E 179/258/17, ff. [1v.-2], 6-7.

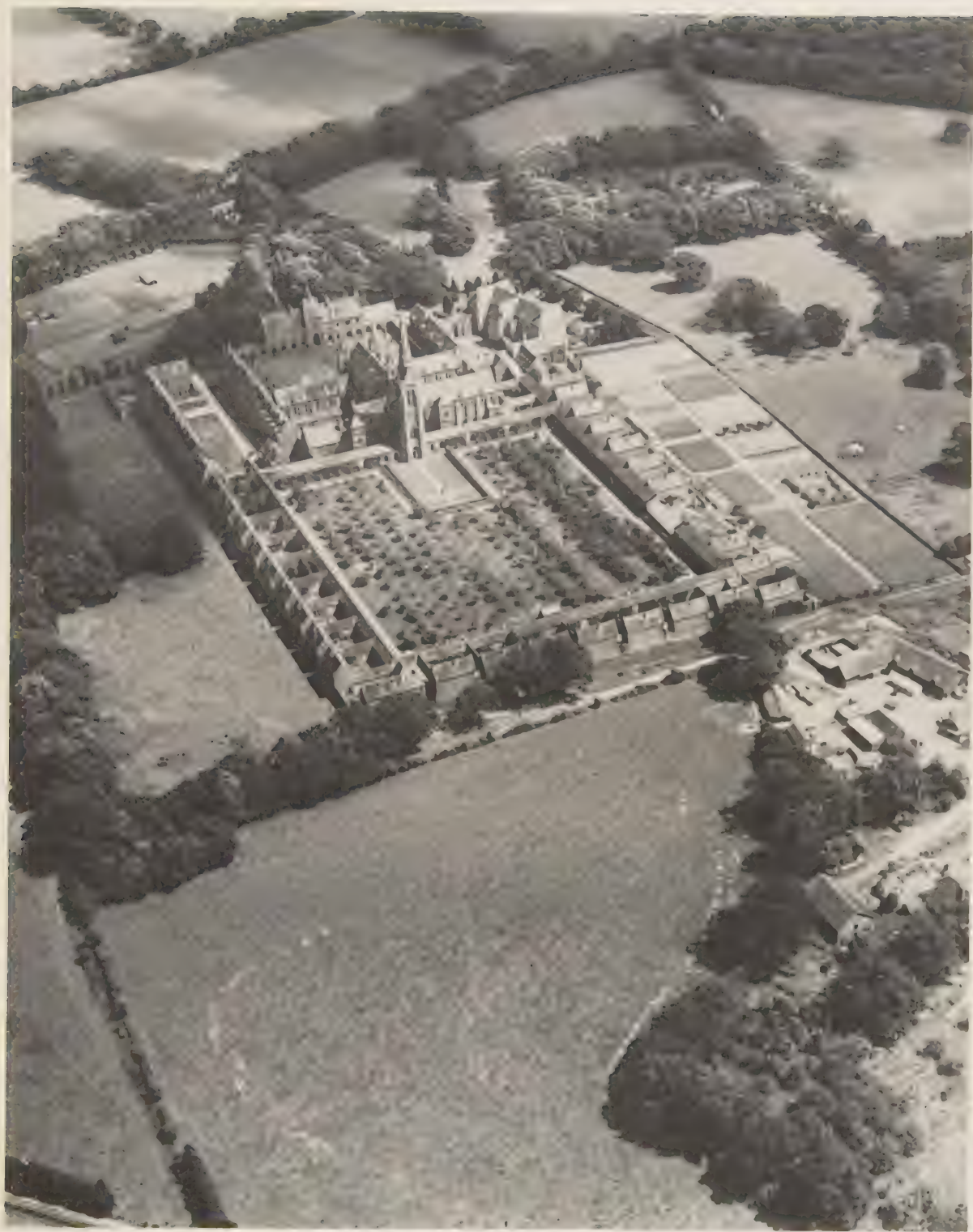
<sup>20</sup> Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 321.

<sup>21</sup> *S.A.C.* xlv. 144.

<sup>22</sup> *Census*, 1801-1981.

<sup>23</sup> Albery, *Hist. Horsham*, 500-1.





COWFOLD: THE CARTHUSIAN MONASTERY AT PARKMINSTER  
built 1876-83





HENFIELD: OLD BULL COTTAGE, MOCKBRIDGE GREEN  
demolished c. 1965



COWFOLD: CAPONS FARM



wages by the mob and the vicar's proposal to reduce his tithes by 15 per cent was rejected as insufficient.<sup>24</sup>

**MANORS AND OTHER ESTATES.** The land of Cowfold parish was mainly within four manors centred in nearby parishes, namely Ewhurst and Shermanbury manors in Shermanbury, Stretham manor in Henfield, and Beeding manor in Upper Beeding. The farmsteads of the land in Cowfold held of Ewhurst manor lay scattered over the western half of Cowfold, including Brownings, Capons (formerly Arnolds), Crateman's, Gratwicke, Parkminster (formerly Picknoll), and the submanor of Woldringfold; in the eastern half it included part of Oakendene. Shermanbury manor's farmsteads in Cowfold were mostly in the south-east quarter adjoining Shermanbury parish, namely Eastridge, Kings, Lydford, and Wilcocks, but also included Aglands and Homelands in the north-east quarter, Gosden on the northern boundary, and Gervaise in the centre of the western half. Four farmsteads in Cowfold of Stretham manor were in the south-west corner, Godshill, Groveland, Mockford, and Swains, but others, including Hill Farm (formerly South Haines) and Potters, lay nearer Cowfold village. To Beeding manor belonged all the land in the north-east corner, comprising Denwood, Drewitts, Goodyers, Hookland, and Long House (formerly Welches), three farms in the north-east, but west of the Cowfold stream, namely Frithland, Frithknowle, and Parkgate (formerly Patchgate), and Westridge (formerly Ridge or Ridgeland) in the south-east quarter and Chates (or Singers) in the south-west.<sup>25</sup> What was referred to in 1764 as *COWFOLD* manor, when sold with Beeding manor to Harry Bridger, was evidently the land in Cowfold that was held of Beeding.<sup>26</sup>

Other manors outside the parish with land in Cowfold were Woodmancote, Hewells in Horsham, Tottington Wowood in Upper Beeding, of which Dragons farm was held as a copyhold or customary tenement by the Martin family in the 17th century,<sup>27</sup> and Bidlington and Kingsbarns in West Grinstead, which itself derived from manors in Bramber and Upper Beeding<sup>28</sup> and of which Stonehouse farm was held.<sup>29</sup> A reference to land in Cowfold held of Wyndham or Lord Leconfield's manor<sup>30</sup> may result from confusion between the names of the half-hundred and of Lord Leconfield's family.

Ralph Woldringfold (Wolfringfold), a taxpayer in Ewhurst tithing in 1327 and 1334,<sup>31</sup> Thomas Woldringfold, who held an estate of Ewhurst manor in fee

in 1393,<sup>32</sup> and Joan Woldringfold, who held 10 a. in dower in 1399,<sup>33</sup> may have held *WOLDRINGFOLD*, an estate of 40 a. held of Ewhurst manor in 1631.<sup>34</sup> In 1598 John Cowper or Cooper made a marriage settlement of 230 a. including Woldringfold and Gratwicke on his son Ockenden, who in 1641 settled much the same estate in reversion on the marriage of his daughter and heir Elizabeth with John London.<sup>35</sup> In 1643, however, Thomas Whiting, possibly the tenant in 1631, held freely of Ewhurst manor Woldringfold, Akingfield, and Cants, which he settled in reversion on the marriage of his daughter and heir Anne with Edward Parkhurst; Parkhurst made fealty for Woldringfold before 1660, and sold it after 1678 to Thomas Butcher,<sup>36</sup> who in 1686 owned and occupied a house and 90 a. called Woldringfold, Akingfield, and Cants.<sup>37</sup> In 1682 a Capt. Covert had had what was evidently a small estate called Woldringfold.<sup>38</sup> There are therefore likely to have been two estates of that name. In 1700 Thomas Butcher still owned his estate at Woldringfold,<sup>39</sup> of which firm evidence is not afterwards found until the 19th century; it was said to have passed with Gratwicke from John Gratwicke (d. 1721) through his sister Anne, wife of Richard Madgwick, their son John (d. 1727), and John's daughter, who married Thomas Steele, to Thomas's son Thomas, who sold it to Nathaniel Tredcroft, who in turn sold it to James White, the owner in 1830.<sup>40</sup> That was not the descent of the estate called Gratwicke,<sup>41</sup> though Brownings farm, once owned by Thomas Butcher, son or grandson of the owner of Woldringfold,<sup>42</sup> passed by sale from Thomas Steele to Nathaniel Tredcroft, and from Tredcroft to Charles Goring, who by 1814 had sold land not including Brownings but perhaps including part of Woldringfold to James White (d. 1844). White, who left a widow Sarah (d. 1860), lived at Woldringfold,<sup>43</sup> and with 658 a., including Gratwicke, had the largest estate in the parish c. 1840.<sup>44</sup> Sarah devised Woldringfold to the Revd. William Margesson, whose son Col. Margesson sold it c. 1872, separately from Gratwicke, to C. Chaloner Smith of Liverpool. Smith sold it<sup>45</sup> apparently to Richard Ramsden, who was in possession in 1877.<sup>46</sup> In 1880 it was acquired by Lt.-Col. C. B. Godman (d. 1941), who in 1939 transferred it to his daughter Hester, wife of Col. John Forrester Colvin. It was further transferred in 1959 to the Colvins' son, Mr. Patrick F. J. Colvin, who owned 257 ha. (635 a.) in the parish in 1984.<sup>47</sup>

The site of what was later called Old Woldringfold had a house c. 1800,<sup>48</sup> where by 1830 James White had built a 'competent mansion'.<sup>49</sup> Smith was said to

<sup>24</sup> *The Times*, 25 Nov. 1830, p. 2e.

<sup>25</sup> Cf. *S.A.C.* lxii. 133-96; *S.R.S.* xxii. 55-6; O.S. Map 6", *Suss.* XXV (1912-13 edn.); for Ewhurst and Shermanbury, *E.S.R.O.*, SAS/N 514; for Stretham, *W.S.R.O.*, Ep. VI/44/1, mm. 4-7; for Beeding man., *W.S.R.O.*, Add. MS. 27484.

<sup>26</sup> B.L. Add. MS. 39490, f. 283; cf. *P.R.O.*, CP 43/856, rot. 37; above, Upper Beeding, manors.

<sup>27</sup> Comber, *Suss. Geneal. Horsham*, 31, 222-3; *S.R.S.* xxii. 54; *V.C.H. Suss.* vi (2), 164; *P.R.O.*, C 2/Jas. I/C 4/40; above, Upper Beeding, econ. hist.; Woodmancote, econ. hist.

<sup>28</sup> *Wiston Archives*, i, pp. 234, 248-9, 385-6; cf. *V.C.H. Suss.* vi (2), 92.

<sup>29</sup> *W.S.R.O.*, Wiston MSS. 5164, f. 2; 5172, f. 3v.

<sup>30</sup> Elwes & Robinson, *W. Suss.* 71.

<sup>31</sup> *S.R.S.* x. 166-7, 281.

<sup>32</sup> *E.S.R.O.*, SAS/A 573.

<sup>33</sup> *S.R.S.* xxiii, p. 210.

<sup>34</sup> *S.A.C.* lxii. 155.

<sup>35</sup> *Wiston Archives*, i, p. 50; Comber, *Suss. Geneal. Horsham*, 78-9.

<sup>36</sup> *S.A.C.* lxii. 155, 159, 161.

<sup>37</sup> *Wiston Archives*, i, p. 384.

<sup>38</sup> *S.R.S.* xxii. 53.

<sup>39</sup> *S.A.C.* lxii. 161.

<sup>40</sup> Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 319; Elwes & Robinson, *W. Suss.* 71; cf. below (Gervaise), a slightly different descent.

<sup>41</sup> Below.

<sup>42</sup> *Wiston Archives*, i, p. 51.

<sup>43</sup> *S.A.C.* xxxiv. 129; lxii. 166-8.

<sup>44</sup> *P.R.O.*, IR 29/35/71.

<sup>45</sup> Elwes & Robinson, *W. Suss.* 71, 283; *Kelly's Dir. Suss.*

(1870, 1874).

<sup>46</sup> *W.S.R.O.*, Add. MS. 5309.

<sup>47</sup> *Who Was Who, 1941-50*, 443; Burke, *Land. Gent.*

(1952), 996; inf. from Mr. Colvin.

<sup>48</sup> B.L. Maps, O.S.D. 91.

<sup>49</sup> Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 319; *P.R.O.*, IR 30/35/71.



have spent £14,000 on the estate,<sup>50</sup> presumably partly on the house, which after 1880 was largely demolished, the rest being converted to cottages, and c. 1960 was again enlarged as a single house; it has a large walled garden nearby. In 1881 Godman built a large new stone house, designed by Ewan Christian, in a commanding position 300 yd. south of Old Woldringfold; the new Woldringfold was rebuilt and modernized in 1960.<sup>51</sup>

The family of Gratwicke, established in Cowfold from the earlier 14th century,<sup>52</sup> cannot be firmly shown to have held the estate called *GRATWICKE*, which in the 18th century was a freehold of Ewhurst manor:<sup>53</sup> William Gratwicke in 1374 held a house and yardland as a customary tenant of Stretham manor.<sup>54</sup> By 1598 Gratwicke belonged to Ockenden Cooper, who shortly before his death in 1641 settled it with Woldringfold on John London,<sup>55</sup> the husband of his daughter and heir Elizabeth.<sup>56</sup> London lived at Gratwicke in 1646–7 and had a house with eight hearths in 1664, and in 1671 his son or grandson John quitclaimed the estate to Susanna Morley,<sup>57</sup> whose brother-in-law Sir John Fagg, Bt.,<sup>58</sup> had Gratwicke and other estates in Cowfold in 1682.<sup>59</sup> In 1731 Sir Thomas Fagg and John Spence each held half of Gratwicke, and in 1741 the whole was said to have been held by Sir Robert Fagg, Bt., whose heirs<sup>60</sup> were his four sisters. Sir Robert (d. 1740) is said to have left his estates to his sister Elizabeth, who in 1743 married Sir Charles Matthew Goring, Bt.,<sup>61</sup> but apparently by 1787 Gratwicke had passed to William White (d. 1802), who devised it to his son Charles (d. 1829). Charles's brother and heir James<sup>62</sup> added Gratwicke to his estate of Woldringfold.<sup>63</sup> In 1845, the year after James's death, Gratwicke, comprising 287 a., was offered for sale separately,<sup>64</sup> but it was still or again owned with Woldringfold c. 1870, when Col. Margesson sold it to Mr. Gates of Shoreham. By 1879 Gratwicke had become part of Sampson Copestake's estate centred on Shermanbury manor,<sup>65</sup> but in 1910 it belonged to St. Hugh's monastery, Parkminster, which sold it in 1941.<sup>66</sup> The house at Gratwicke, which in 1984 belonged to Mr. Roger Reed, has two timber-framed ranges, probably of the early 17th century, running north–south and touching only at one corner. In the south–west angle between them is a brick building of the later 18th century. The staircase and many of the fittings are of the early 19th century.

An estate held freely of Ewhurst manor, *PICKNOLL*,<sup>67</sup> called *PARKNOWLE* in the mid 19th

century and *PARKMINSTER* after 1873,<sup>68</sup> gave a surname to Henry (fl. 1296) and William (fl. 1327, 1342).<sup>69</sup> Another William Picknoll held an estate of Ewhurst manor in fee in 1393.<sup>70</sup> In 1448 William's daughter Alice Picknoll and her son Ralph Picknoll had an estate in Cowfold, Shermanbury, and West Grinstead which passed through her son John to John's son Robert Picknoll. Robert in 1462 settled it on his uncle Ralph, whose grandson John Dunstall held it in 1488.<sup>71</sup> Another John Dunstall was in possession of Eastridge, Fowles (afterwards Lydford, later Bankfield), and Picknoll in 1556.<sup>72</sup> Eastridge (formerly Ridglands) had in 1397 been held by John Ockenden and his wife Christian, and John Bornour and his wife Marian had sold it to an earlier John Dunstall in or before 1428 when John Fowle quitclaimed it to Dunstall.<sup>73</sup> From John Dunstall (d. 1558–9) Eastridge and Picknoll, comprising 160 a., descended in the direct male line to John (d. 1611), John (d. 1614), Thomas (d. 1622), and Thomas Dunstall (d. by 1659).<sup>74</sup> From the 1650s the Dunstalls' estate was distinguished as Great Picknoll, 80 a., from Little Picknoll, 30 a., held by the Gratwicke of Mockford,<sup>75</sup> John (d. 1649), his son William (d. 1664), and William's son John (d. 1726).<sup>76</sup> Mary Dunstall, daughter and eventual heir of the last Thomas, in 1670 sold Eastridge and Picknoll to members of the Mill family of Greatham, which retained Eastridge until 1702 when it was bought by Edward Shelley, but sold Picknoll in or after 1673.<sup>77</sup> Great Picknoll was occupied by William Gates in 1675; in 1678, when Gates was tenant, it was conveyed by Ralph and Mary Mill to John Ward, the owner in 1682.<sup>78</sup> Elizabeth Powlett, formerly Ward (d. c. 1752), devised Great Picknoll and Capons to James Ward, who was succeeded c. 1777 by his nephew Richard Ward (d. by 1798). Richard's brother and heir James had been succeeded by 1803 by his son James, who dying between 1816 and 1818 devised his estate to Charles Lee. Lee sold Great Picknoll before 1831 to John Macpherson,<sup>79</sup> who c. 1840 owned 110 a. in Cowfold.<sup>80</sup> He had sold it by 1854 to William Boxall (d. 1863), whose son William P. Boxall sold it in 1873 to the Carthusian order. The Carthusians bought Little Picknoll in 1874 and land in Shermanbury in 1893.<sup>81</sup> The order's estate in Cowfold amounted to 616 a. in 1910 and 286 a. in 1983, following the sale of Godshill farm and Groveland House in 1937 and of Gratwicke and Maryland farms in 1941.<sup>82</sup>

The Dunstalls' main house may have been at

<sup>50</sup> Elwes & Robinson, *W. Suss.* 283.

<sup>51</sup> *Jnl. R.I.B.A.* 3 Sept. 1911, 711–29; inf. from Mr. Colvin.

<sup>52</sup> *S.R.S.* x. 167, 281; *Cal. Inq. p.m.* xi, p. 422; cf. Comber, *Suss. Geneal. Horsham*, 114–37.

<sup>53</sup> *S.A.C.* lxii. 163. <sup>54</sup> *S.R.S.* xxxi. 110.

<sup>55</sup> *Wiston Archives*, i, p. 50.

<sup>56</sup> Comber, *Suss. Geneal. Horsham*, 78–9.

<sup>57</sup> *Wiston Archives*, i, pp. 50–1; Comber, *Suss. Geneal. Horsham*, 216; *P.R.O.*, E 179/258/14, f. 34v.

<sup>58</sup> *Glynde Pla. Archives*, ed. R. Dell, facing p. xviii; *Wiston Archives*, i, pp. 398, 420.

<sup>59</sup> *S.R.S.* xxii. 54.

<sup>60</sup> *S.A.C.* lxii. 163.

<sup>61</sup> *G.E.C. Baronetage*, iii. 138.

<sup>62</sup> *S.A.C.* xxxiv. 129; lxii. 166–8.

<sup>63</sup> Above.

<sup>64</sup> *Horsham Mus. MS.* SP 71.

<sup>65</sup> Elwes & Robinson, *W. Suss.* 71, 283.

<sup>66</sup> *W.S.R.O.*, IR 28; inf. from St. Hugh's Charterhouse.

<sup>67</sup> *S.A.C.* lxii. 160.

<sup>68</sup> *Ibid.* lxii. 242.

<sup>69</sup> *S.R.S.* x. 60–1, 166–7, 281; *Cal. Inq. p.m.* xi, p. 422.

<sup>70</sup> *E.S.R.O.*, SAS/A 573.

<sup>71</sup> *Hickstead Pla. Archives*, ed. J. Brent, pp. 38–9; *E.S.R.O.*, SAS/EG 203, 206 (TS. cat.). For Ralph cf. *S.A.C.* xii. 105; lxii. 242.

<sup>72</sup> *W.S.R.O.*, Add. MS. 5691. For Fowles cf. *S.R.S.* xxii. 54; *O.S. Map 6"*, *Suss.* XXV (1879 and later edns.).

<sup>73</sup> *E.S.R.O.*, SAS/EG 190–200 (TS. cat.).

<sup>74</sup> Comber, *Suss. Geneal. Horsham*, 85–8, corrected by *S.R.S.* xiv, p. 76; *Hickstead Pla. Archives*, p. 39.

<sup>75</sup> *S.A.C.* lxii. 160; cf. *E.S.R.O.*, SAS/A 589A (n.d.) where Thos. Dunstall and John Gratwicke each had 50 a. called Picknoll.

<sup>76</sup> Comber, *Suss. Geneal. Horsham*, 144–6.

<sup>77</sup> *E.S.R.O.*, SAS/EG 233, 235, 238, 242 (TS. cat.).

<sup>78</sup> *S.R.S.* xxii. 54, 238; *E.S.R.O.*, SAS/HB 75 (TS. cat.).

<sup>79</sup> *S.A.C.* lxii. 164–7; *E.S.R.O.*, SAS/HB 85, 97.

<sup>80</sup> *P.R.O.*, IR 29/35/71.

<sup>81</sup> *S.A.C.* lxii. 168–70; Kelly, *Eng. Cath. Missions*, 311; Lower, *Hist. Suss.* i. 123, whose ref. to the Peirces and Gratwicke is not clear; Burke, *Peerage* (1931), 431.

<sup>82</sup> *W.S.R.O.*, IR 28; inf. from St. Hugh's Charterhouse.



Eastridge<sup>83</sup> rather than Picknoll, where in 1866 W. P. Boxall built a Jacobean mansion in flint. That house became the guest house of Parkminster monastery; it lost its central tower and some of its crenellation and was rendered in cement.<sup>84</sup> The early 17th-century farmhouse of Great Picknoll, timber-framed with two storeys and attics, was cased in brick, the windows being given pediments, in the early 18th century, and square bays of stone were added for the windows on both floors of the south front c. 1895.<sup>85</sup>

The family that gave its name to the freehold of Shermanbury manor called *GERVAISE* or *JARVIS*<sup>86</sup> was represented in Cowfold in the early 14th century,<sup>87</sup> and in 1374 John Gervaise also held a customary half-yardland, formerly his father's, of Stretham manor.<sup>88</sup> By 1558 Gervaise belonged to John Gratwicke who died that year and whose son Richard (d. 1587–8) sold it to his cousin Roger Gratwicke (d. 1596) of Tortington. Roger settled Gervaise on Thomas Gratwicke (d. 1616), a younger son of John (d. 1558). Thomas's son John (d. 1642)<sup>89</sup> acquired Shermanbury manor by marriage<sup>90</sup> and was succeeded in Gervaise by his grandson and heir William Gratwicke (d. 1670). William's brother and heir John was succeeded in 1696 by his son John (d. 1721),<sup>91</sup> who devised Gervaise to his sister Mary. Mary devised it to her nephew John Madgwick (d. 1727), whose infant son was succeeded within a year by his sister Elizabeth. Elizabeth, as widow of Thomas Steele, owned Gervaise, 100 a., in 1785 and by 1803 had been succeeded by her son, also Thomas Steele; by 1814 Thomas had sold it to Nathaniel Tredcroft, and Tredcroft to Charles Goring, and it descended<sup>92</sup> with the Gorings' estate of Wiston.<sup>93</sup> In 1814 Gervaise amounted to 121 a. and was owned with Brownings, 56 a., immediately north. Trenchmore, 32 a., and Searches farms, 9 a., on the west were added to the Gorings' estate,<sup>94</sup> and c. 1840 Charles Goring had 220 a. in Cowfold.<sup>95</sup> The house at Gervaise, presumably the one being built by Roger Gratwicke in 1588 with sandstone from St. Leonard's Forest,<sup>96</sup> had been demolished by 1814.<sup>97</sup> The estate, called *BROWNING'S*, of 223 a. was sold by the Wiston estate to the tenant in 1924.<sup>98</sup> The older part of the house called Brownings, which in 1984 was separate from the land and belonged to Mr. V. Laporta, comprises two parallel timber-framed ranges once divided by a gap of c. 8 ft., the shorter eastern range being late medieval and originally open to the roof, the western early 17th-century with a

three-roomed plan and a large internal chimney-stack; an early 19th-century staircase was put in the intervening space.

A freehold of Shermanbury manor called *HEDGELAND AND KINGS*, amounting to 140 a., was held in the earlier 17th century by Sir Edward Bellingham, and in 1659 by Henry West.<sup>99</sup> In 1682 it belonged to a Mr. Russell,<sup>1</sup> whose son Nathaniel had succeeded him by 1698. It later passed to Richard Hurst (d. by 1785), whose son Robert had sold it by 1803 to Bysshe Shelley, and Sir Timothy Shelley, Bt., was said in 1845 to hold of Ewhurst manor 140 a. called Hedgeland and Kings.<sup>2</sup> Shelley's land attached to Kings was 54 a. c. 1840, when he had another 237 a. centred on Welches (later Long House).<sup>3</sup> In 1910 Kings farm, 38 a., was owned and occupied by Arthur R. Goulburn,<sup>4</sup> and in 1911 and 1914 Hedgeland and Kings belonged to Henderson Webb.<sup>5</sup>

The house called Kings Barn is a timber-framed building of the 15th century, restored and enlarged. It was occupied in 1610 by George Blaker, in 1641 by Thomas Bull<sup>6</sup> (d. 1652),<sup>7</sup> and in 1659 by William Standen,<sup>8</sup> suggesting that it was Abraham Standen's house of six hearths in 1664, occupied in 1665 by Henry Gates.<sup>9</sup> In 1984 it was the home of Mr. F. F. Haddock.

The largest estate of Stretham manor in Cowfold was *HILL FARM*; its nucleus was *SOUTH HAINES* which, with North Haines, was evidently named from a family holding land as neifs in the 14th century.<sup>10</sup> In 1530 the bishop of Chichester, lord of Stretham, granted South Haines to Roger Agate, Richard Colcock and his wife Joan, and Richard's heirs and assigns,<sup>11</sup> and in 1574 Richard Gratwicke claimed that his father Stephen had bought South Haines from Colcock, whose executor refused possession.<sup>12</sup> In 1590 the estate, a house and c. 100 a., belonged to Stephen Awood,<sup>13</sup> and Stephen or his nephew of the same name<sup>14</sup> died in 1606 having devised South Haines, which he had bought from Richard Awood, clerk, to his infant daughter Joan.<sup>15</sup> In 1668 two London merchants sold South Haines to Henry Pankhurst, his wife Mary, and Sir John Fagg,<sup>16</sup> and Fagg was the owner of South Haines and Hill farm in 1682.<sup>17</sup> Hill farm descended with the other lands of the Faggs to the Gorings,<sup>18</sup> and c. 1805 Charles Goring gave it to his wife's brother-in-law, Richard Constable, vicar of Cowfold. Constable's widow Mary had 134 a. in Cowfold in 1842, and

<sup>83</sup> E.S.R.O., SAS/HC 585 (TS. cat.).

<sup>84</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1887); Lower, *Hist. Suss.* i. 123; inf. from St. Hugh's Charterhouse.

<sup>85</sup> Local inf.

<sup>86</sup> *S.A.C.* lxii. 143.

<sup>87</sup> *S.R.S.* x. 166–7, 281.

<sup>88</sup> *Ibid.* xxxi. 110.

<sup>89</sup> *S.A.C.* lx. 43, 46–7, 50–2; cf. *P.R.O.*, C 2/Eliz. I/G 5/54.

<sup>90</sup> Below, Shermanbury.

<sup>91</sup> Comber, *Suss. Geneal. Horsham*, 124–6.

<sup>92</sup> *S.A.C.* lxii. 144–9; cf. Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 318–19, and above (Woldringfold), giving a slightly different descent.

<sup>93</sup> Cf. *V.C.H. Suss.* vi (1), 262.

<sup>94</sup> *W.S.R.O.*, Wiston MSS. 5604, 5608; *E.S.R.O.*, *S.A.S.* maps, Figg 47.

<sup>95</sup> *P.R.O.*, IR 29 and 30/35/71; cf. Elwes & Robinson, *W. Suss.* 71.

<sup>96</sup> *V.C.H. Suss.* ii. 230.

<sup>97</sup> *E.S.R.O.*, *S.A.S.* maps, Figg 47.

<sup>98</sup> Wiston estate office, annotated sale cat. 1924.

<sup>99</sup> *S.A.C.* lxii. 142–3.

<sup>1</sup> *S.R.S.* xxii. 54.

<sup>2</sup> *S.A.C.* lxii. 143–8, 168; Shermanbury and Ewhurst mans. were in the same ownership in 1845, perhaps explaining the attribution to Ewhurst.

<sup>3</sup> *P.R.O.*, IR 29/35/71; below.

<sup>4</sup> *W.S.R.O.*, IR 28.

<sup>5</sup> *S.A.C.* lxii. 150, where his alienation of 1911 may have been a settlement or mortgage and his 'enfranchisement' seems to have been a redemption of dues to the owner of Shermanbury manor.

<sup>6</sup> *S.R.S.* xxii. 174, 186.

<sup>7</sup> Comber, *Suss. Geneal. Horsham*, 32.

<sup>8</sup> *S.A.C.* lxii. 142.

<sup>9</sup> *P.R.O.*, E 179/258/14, f. 34v.; E 179/258/17, ff. 1v.–2.

<sup>10</sup> *S.R.S.* xxxi. 109, 120.

<sup>11</sup> *Ibid.* lii, pp. 24–5.

<sup>12</sup> *P.R.O.*, C 3/77/77.

<sup>13</sup> *Ibid.* C 2/Eliz. 1/F 5/5.

<sup>14</sup> Comber, *Suss. Geneal. Horsham*, 13.

<sup>15</sup> *S.R.S.* xiv, p. 10.

<sup>16</sup> *Wiston Archives*, i, p. 52.

<sup>17</sup> *S.R.S.* xxii. 53–4.

<sup>18</sup> *Wiston Archives*, i, pp. 74, 400; *V.C.H. Suss.* vi (1), 262.



from his daughter Sarah, wife of Henry Hoper, the estate passed to their son Richard,<sup>19</sup> owner in 1870, to Mrs. K. A. Hoper, who had 374 a. in 1910, and to John D. Hoper, owner in 1938.<sup>20</sup> Hill Farm House, apparently built as a seat for Richard Hoper, was separated from the land after the Second World War and became an old people's home.

A freehold of Beeding manor called *WELCHES*, later *LONG HOUSE*,<sup>21</sup> is likely to have been named from the Walsh family. Ralph le Walsh was among the five highest taxpayers in Wyndham tithing in 1296, 1327, and 1332.<sup>22</sup> Richard Walsh c. 1495 claimed 160 a. in Cowfold under a settlement by his father James;<sup>23</sup> in 1506 Richard held two estates freely of Wallhurst manor, in which John Roberts had succeeded him by 1555 when one was called Welches and was held by rent of a rose.<sup>24</sup> John's son Thomas Roberts died in 1593 holding Denwood, and Thomas's great-grandson John Roberts (d. 1706)<sup>25</sup> was apparently the largest landowner in the parish in 1682, with Denwood, Welches, Goodyers, Hookland, and Woodhouse;<sup>26</sup> in 1733 Denwood and Welches were freeholds of Beeding manor.<sup>27</sup> The latter John's elder son John inherited the freeholds and was succeeded in 1739 by his son John (d. c. 1776),<sup>28</sup> who sold Denwood and Welches in 1746 to Edward Shelley. Edward devised the estate in or before 1750 to John Shelley (d. by 1791) whose brother and heir Bysshe (created Bt. 1806) was succeeded in 1815 by his son Sir Timothy.<sup>29</sup> Sir Timothy owned Welches with 237 a. c. 1840<sup>30</sup> and was succeeded in 1844 by his grandson Sir Percy F. Shelley, the poet's son, from whom Welches had been acquired by 1854 by Richard Weekes (d. 1870). Richard's grandson and heir P. H. C. Weekes after 1904 evidently sold his estate of 488 a. including Denwood and Goodyers<sup>31</sup> to F. D. Godman (d. 1919), the naturalist, who by 1892 owned Graffields and Parkgate and by 1910 had more than 700 a. in the parish including Aglands, Averys, Denwood, and Welches. Most of his estate passed to his widow, Dame Alice Godman (d. 1944), who was active in the Red Cross and local affairs,<sup>32</sup> and then to their daughters<sup>33</sup> Eva Mary (d. unmarried 1965) and Catherine Edith (d. unmarried 1982), whose cousin, Mr. V. A. G. Tregear, in 1984 owned c. 950 a. in the parish.<sup>34</sup>

Long House, occupied by a tenant farmer c. 1840, by the owner of the estate in 1887, and by a non-farming tenant in 1910<sup>35</sup> and 1984, is a tall and imposing building. It incorporates at the south end a 17th-century timber-framed farmhouse which was

doubled in size by the addition in brick of two large rooms on each floor in the early 18th century. One of the rooms was called the banquetting room in 1739.<sup>36</sup> The windows of the 18th-century building repeat the proportions of those in the south end, and the two parts are further united by a heavy moulded wooden cornice that runs round the whole building, by matching arcaded chimneys, and by a central lantern. A short south-west wing and a porch to each main front were added in the later 19th century. The interior retains some reset early 17th-century paneling, some 18th-century panelling, and several fire surrounds, one inscribed 'IS/R 1718' apparently for John and Sarah Roberts.<sup>37</sup> A granary, one of several outbuildings, has a stone inscribed 'IS/R 1708'.

William Goodyer, a taxpayer in Wyndham tithing in 1327,<sup>38</sup> was presumably of the family which gave its name to *GOODYERS*, a copyhold of Beeding manor. Members of the Wood or Atwood family were admitted to Goodyers and Woodlands in 1478 and 1535, and one of them released Goodyers and other lands to John Roberts (d. 1658), who was admitted in 1631.<sup>39</sup> His son John (d. 1706) was succeeded in Goodyers, Woodlands, and another copyhold called Marles by his younger son Thomas, who had died by 1765 leaving Goodyers and Woodlands to his niece Sarah Hales.<sup>40</sup> About 1840 Goodyers with 71 a. belonged to William Hill,<sup>41</sup> but by 1870 it was part of the estate of Richard Weekes.<sup>42</sup>

Goodyers Farm, a private house in 1984, incorporates a timber-framed building of the 16th century with the remains of a smoke bay at the west end. An ashlar building of about the same size, including a staircase with turned balusters, was added on the west in the 17th century, perhaps when the earlier building was floored.

Robert of Wallhurst, who witnessed a grant of land in Cowfold in the 13th century,<sup>43</sup> may have been the predecessor of John of Wallhurst, lord of *WALL-HURST* manor in 1289 and 1291, whose son John was lord in 1309.<sup>44</sup> No firm evidence has been found of whom the manor was held. It may have been held of Beeding manor, of which Welches, held of Wallhurst in the 16th century, was later part,<sup>45</sup> but in 1602 Wallhurst was said to be held of Edward Bellingham as of his manor of Woodmancote.<sup>46</sup> Wallhurst manor extended into Ifield, Nuthurst, Slaugham, and Warninglid.<sup>47</sup> One of the men called John of Wallhurst was taxed in Wyndham half-hundred in 1296, and the lord of 1309 may have been the taxpayer of that name in 1327 and 1332,<sup>48</sup> the juror of 1341,<sup>49</sup> and the witness to a deed of 1343.<sup>50</sup>

<sup>19</sup> Elwes & Robinson, *W. Suss.* 71; P.R.O., IR 29/35/71.

<sup>20</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1870 and later edns.); W.S.R.O., IR 28.

<sup>21</sup> *S.A.C.* lxii. 171.

<sup>22</sup> *S.R.S.* x. 60, 166, 281.

<sup>23</sup> P.R.O., C 1/233/66.

<sup>24</sup> W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 22964, ff. [11-12v].

<sup>25</sup> Comber, *Suss. Geneal. Horsham*, 315-18.

<sup>26</sup> *S.R.S.* xxii. 53-5.

<sup>27</sup> W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 27484. The apparent transfer from Wallhurst to Beeding man. is not satisfactorily explained.

<sup>28</sup> Comber, *Suss. Geneal. Horsham*, 318-19.

<sup>29</sup> *S.A.C.* lxii. 174, 179-80; for the Shelleys, Burke, *Peerage* (1890).

<sup>30</sup> P.R.O., IR 29/35/71.

<sup>31</sup> *S.A.C.* xlii. 184-5; *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1905); W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 1637.

<sup>32</sup> *Who Was Who*, 1916-28, 415; 1941-50, 443; P.R.O., IR 29/35/71, altered apportionment 1892; W.S.R.O., IR 28.

<sup>33</sup> Burke, *Land. Gent.* (1952), 996.

<sup>34</sup> Inf. from Mr. Tregear.

<sup>35</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1887); P.R.O., IR 29/35/71, no. 34; W.S.R.O., IR 28.

<sup>36</sup> E.S.R.O., W/INV/2784.

<sup>37</sup> Comber, *Suss. Geneal. Horsham*, 318-19.

<sup>38</sup> *S.R.S.* x. 166-7.

<sup>39</sup> *Petworth Ho. Archives*, ed. A. McCann, ii, p. 83.

<sup>40</sup> Comber, *Suss. Geneal. Horsham*, 315-19; *S.A.C.* lxii. 172.

<sup>41</sup> P.R.O., IR 29 and 30/35/71.

<sup>42</sup> W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 1637; above.

<sup>43</sup> B.L. Add. Ch. 8799.

<sup>44</sup> W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 22964, ff. [3-7].

<sup>45</sup> Above.

<sup>46</sup> P.R.O., REQ 2/255/20.

<sup>47</sup> W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 22964, ff. [29v-30].

<sup>48</sup> *S.R.S.* x. 60-1, 166-7, 281.

<sup>49</sup> *Inq. Non. (Rec. Com.)*, 390.

<sup>50</sup> E.S.R.O., SAS/EG 198 (TS. cat.).



By 1353, however, the manor was held by Ralph atte More. Record of the lordship has not been found between then and 1506, when John son and heir of John Agate held his first court as lord.<sup>51</sup> The younger John was presumably the John Agate (the surname was also rendered as Agates, Gate, and Gates) who was taxed in 1524<sup>52</sup> and died in 1558–9. His son John<sup>53</sup> was dealing with the manor in 1565<sup>54</sup> and died in 1588 having devised his estate to his younger son Thomas. Thomas died c. 1625 having settled Wallhurst manor on his sons in turn,<sup>55</sup> of whom Henry (d. 1641) and Ralph (d. 1661) were recorded as lord in 1634 and 1655 respectively.<sup>56</sup> Ralph's daughter and eventual heir Joan married Thomas Lintott (d. 1717) to whom the manor was conveyed in 1678. It passed to their son Thomas (d. 1730), who by his marriage with Anne Gratwicke acquired Shermanbury.<sup>57</sup> Wallhurst descended with Shermanbury<sup>58</sup> until between 1795 and 1797<sup>59</sup> the Challens, while retaining Shermanbury, sold Wallhurst to Henry Wood (d. by 1816). Wood's son John died between 1830 and 1835,<sup>60</sup> and was succeeded in turn by his widow Lucretia (d. 1860), his niece Charlotte Broadwood, and a more distant relation, Henry Wood Rideout (d. 1887). Rideout's trustees sold Wallhurst in 1888 to William Cattlin, from whom it passed to H. A. Rigg. Rigg had the house rebuilt<sup>61</sup> in sandstone in 1890,<sup>62</sup> owned 169 a. in 1910,<sup>63</sup> and died in 1924.<sup>64</sup> His widow was living there in 1930, and the house was apparently sold in 1936 to Allan Gordon-Smith (knighted 1939, d. 1951).<sup>65</sup> The later ownership of the estate has not been traced; the house was in 1984 the home of Mr. Frank Haddock. The outbuildings were in 1984 in separate occupations, including Stable Court, a 19th-century house flanked by stables arranged as a courtyard.

Oakendene, of which the name suggests a pasture for swine,<sup>66</sup> had by 1279 given rise to a surname which was borne by locally prominent men<sup>67</sup> and was later used as a forename.<sup>68</sup> John Ockenden in 1555 held of Wallhurst manor an estate called *NORTH* or *LITTLE OAKENDENE*.<sup>69</sup> John Agate was living at Oakendene in 1541,<sup>70</sup> and the estate had passed by 1567 to Thomas Agate<sup>71</sup> (d. 1587–8), whose son Thomas (d. 1593) lived at

Oakendene.<sup>72</sup> Three men called John Michell (fl. 1634, 1655, 1684) held it successively, and Anne, widow of the last, had conveyed it by 1709 to her son John who held it in 1722.<sup>73</sup> John Pilbeam owned it in 1745, and he apparently conveyed it to John Lintott,<sup>74</sup> who held it of Wallhurst manor in 1753;<sup>75</sup> he had inherited Oakendene manor, with which Little Oakendene was evidently merged.<sup>76</sup> It is not clear at which Oakendene Thomas Parson was living 1625–57.<sup>77</sup>

Other land called Oakendene was held of Ewhurst manor in 1631 by John Gratwicke (d. 1642) of Gervaise; it was presumably John Gratwicke (d. 1639)<sup>78</sup> who was living there 1613–20.<sup>79</sup> Another distinct estate, the small manor of *OAKENDENE*, also called *GRANGE* manor in the 1790s and in 1870,<sup>80</sup> was held in 1524 by John Caryll as heir to his father John<sup>81</sup> (d. 1523). The younger John held the manor as of Bramber barony and was succeeded in 1566 by his infant grandson,<sup>82</sup> who as Sir John Caryll (d. 1613)<sup>83</sup> had the manor in 1594. His son Sir John granted the manor in 1625 to Cassandra Cotton, whose supposed heir in 1654 was Charles Cotton. Charles was dead by 1660, when a younger Charles Cotton conveyed the manor to Henry Lintott (d. 1682), from whom the manor passed by direct descent to John (d. 1721–2), whose Oakendene estate contained 200 a. in 1691, John (d. 1744), and John (d. 1781), all of whom lived at Oakendene<sup>84</sup> and the last of whom added Little Oakendene.<sup>85</sup> The last John's son, John Henry (d. 1803),<sup>86</sup> evidently sold the estate before 1793<sup>87</sup> to William Marshall, the occupier 1789–94,<sup>88</sup> who sold it to Thomas Norton (d. 1803). Norton's successors sold it to the occupier, John Pringle (d. 1813), whose widow Mary Anne was owner and lived there in the 1830s. John's son Mark<sup>89</sup> sold the estate in 1840<sup>90</sup> or 1847 to trustees for John Norton;<sup>91</sup> Harnden Norton was the owner in 1870,<sup>92</sup> and Bridger Norton in 1900.<sup>93</sup> The house called Oakendene Park was occupied in 1903 and 1926 by G. S. Brown,<sup>94</sup> who owned 135 a. there in 1910,<sup>95</sup> and in 1939 by Capt. Gordon Monroe.<sup>96</sup> It was bought after 1945 by Lt.-Gen. M. B. Burrows (d. 1967) to whose daughter, Mrs. Jennifer Langlands Pearse, it belonged in 1984.<sup>97</sup> The earlier part of the house is timber-framed of two storeys with

<sup>51</sup> W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 22964, ff. [8v., 11].

<sup>52</sup> S.R.S. lvi. 69.

<sup>53</sup> Pedigree in Comber, *Suss. Geneal. Horsham*, 1–3.

<sup>54</sup> S.A.C. lxii. 195.

<sup>55</sup> P.R.O., C 3/423/3; *ibid.* REQ 2/255/20.

<sup>56</sup> W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 22964, f. [17 and v.].

<sup>57</sup> Comber, *Suss. Geneal. Horsham*, 213–14; S.R.S. xx. 459.

<sup>58</sup> S.R.S. xx. 391–2; below, Shermanbury.

<sup>59</sup> S.R.S. li. 46, 52, 68.

<sup>60</sup> Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 318; above, Henfield, manors (Wantley, Chestham).

<sup>61</sup> S.A.C. lxii. 187–8, 196, making Lucretia the widow and Charlotte the niece of Hen. Wood, who is said to have bought from Hen. Hunt.

<sup>62</sup> *Ann. Archit. Rev.* 1890, 59. <sup>63</sup> W.S.R.O., IR 28.

<sup>64</sup> *Who Was Who*, 1916–28.

<sup>65</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1930, 1938); S.C.M. xi. 246–7; *Who Was Who*, 1951–60, 436.

<sup>66</sup> P.N. *Suss.* (E.P.N.S.), i. 210.

<sup>67</sup> *Inq. Non.* (Rec. Com.), 390; *Cal. Inq. p.m.* xi, p. 422; S.R.S. xxiii, pp. 196, 257; *Wiston Archives*, i, p. 52.

<sup>68</sup> e.g. by the Coopers and the Martins: S.R.S. xxii, *passim*.

<sup>69</sup> W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 22964, ff. [12 and v., 18]; cf. *ibid.* f. [11]. <sup>70</sup> S.R.S. xlii. 42.

<sup>71</sup> W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 22964, f. [13].

<sup>72</sup> Comber, *Suss. Geneal. Horsham*, 4–5.

<sup>73</sup> W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 22964, ff. [17–21].

<sup>74</sup> *Ibid.* Add. MSS. 3263–4, 3269–70 (TS. cat.).

<sup>75</sup> *Ibid.* Add. MS. 22964, f. [21v.].

<sup>76</sup> Below. <sup>77</sup> S.R.S. v. 67–8; xxii. 29, 32, 105; cf. P.R.O., C 2/Jas. I/H 3/66.

<sup>78</sup> S.A.C. lxii. 156; Comber, *Suss. Geneal. Horsham*, 119, 134.

<sup>79</sup> S.R.S. xxii. 17, 177–8; cf. P.R.O., C 2/Jas. I/H 3/66.

<sup>80</sup> S.R.S. xix, p. 186; li. 31, 37, 43; W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 860.

<sup>81</sup> B.L. Add. MS. 5700, f. 18.

<sup>82</sup> S.R.S. iii, pp. 33–8.

<sup>83</sup> Comber, *Suss. Geneal. Horsham*, 45–6.

<sup>84</sup> *Ibid.* 215–16; B.L. Add. MS. 15556, ff. 53–4.

<sup>85</sup> Above.

<sup>86</sup> Comber, *Suss. Geneal. Horsham*, 216.

<sup>87</sup> W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 22964, f. [23v.].

<sup>88</sup> S.R.S. li. 31, 37, 43.

<sup>89</sup> W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 22964, ff. [25v.–26].

<sup>90</sup> Elwes & Robinson, *W. Suss.* 71.

<sup>91</sup> E.S.R.O., SAS/LA 45 (TS. cat.).

<sup>92</sup> W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 860.

<sup>93</sup> E.S.R.O., SAS/LA 53 (TS. cat.).

<sup>94</sup> *Pike's Horsham, Crawley and Dist. Blue Bk. and Local Dir.* (1903–4), 102; S.N.Q. i. 27. <sup>95</sup> W.S.R.O., IR 28.

<sup>96</sup> *Horsham, Crawley and Dist. Local Dir.* (1939), 296.

<sup>97</sup> *Who Was Who*, 1961–70; reg. of electors, 1985; inf. from Mr. T. B. Mills, chwdn.



attics; on its east side a three-storeyed ashlar building, with an east front of five bays and a central doorway, was added in 1744, and on the west side there was a single-storeyed pedimented building.<sup>98</sup> The house was refronted or remodelled in the early 19th century.<sup>99</sup>

The manor of *HIGH HURST*, centred on the detached part of Nuthurst and including land in Cowfold, West Grinstead, and Slaugham parishes,<sup>1</sup> may derive from the messuage and ploughland in Nuthurst, West Grinstead, and Cowfold which Osbert of Cowfold held from Reynold de Murseng for life in 1255 in right of his late wife Annore.<sup>2</sup> It is presumably to be identified with the fee in High Hurst held of Bramber rape in 1316 and 1361, the tenant in 1361 being Robert of Halsham.<sup>3</sup> In 1442 Sir Hugh Halsham's lands in Nuthurst and Cowfold may have been High Hurst.<sup>4</sup> About 1548 an estate of 100 a. called High Hurst was part of the endowment of the dissolved St. Leonard's chapel in Lower Beeding.<sup>5</sup> In 1561 Thomas Carpenter conveyed what was then called High Hurst manor to Thomas Shelley. Shelley sold it soon afterwards to Sir Richard Sackville who exchanged it in 1565 with the dean and chapter of Chichester cathedral.<sup>6</sup> The manor afterwards belonged to the dean and chapter; during the Interregnum it was conveyed by Richard Boughton and his wife Mary to William Freeman in 1650.<sup>7</sup> Later the dean and chapter leased it for lives on renewable leases.<sup>8</sup> In 1866 or 1868 the Ecclesiastical Commissioners sold it to Richard Ankersen, who was farming there in 1867 and was described as lord of the manor in 1879.<sup>9</sup> The estate remained in his family in 1939, when S. J. Ankersen was of High Hurst Manor;<sup>10</sup> F. W. Page, recorded there in 1903,<sup>11</sup> was presumably a tenant. In 1949 the Ankersen family sold it to Col. C. B. R. Hornung, who in 1950 moved his stud farm from West Grinstead to High Hurst, and although High Hurst was offered for sale with Ivor's in 1979, following the death of Col. Hornung's son and heir, Lt.-Col. Sir John, it was retained by Sir John's brother, Mr. Stephen Hornung, who in 1982 sold it to the Camelia Botnar foundation.<sup>12</sup> The small messuage that was the manor house in 1650<sup>13</sup> may have been moated: in 1845 a close called Moat plat lay 200 yd. east of High Hurst Farm,<sup>14</sup> later High Hurst Manor. The house was rebuilt in the mid 19th century.

**ECONOMIC HISTORY.** Intermittent tillage in the Anglo-Saxon period may be suggested by a field

name in the north-east quarter of the parish.<sup>15</sup> Land belonging to Beeding manor, in the same quarter, was agriculturally productive by 1210, yielding corn and having a mill at which to grind it.<sup>16</sup> In the late 13th century and early 14th the farms of Wallhurst manor, which included a demesne farm, had horses, oxen, cows and calves, sheep, pigs, and grain including oats.<sup>17</sup> Sheep were unimportant in the parish in the mid 14th century compared with grain, hay, cider, dairying, and flax and hemp.<sup>18</sup> The arable was evidently used mostly for growing oats, which possibly used twice as much land as wheat and as barley and peas together in 1374<sup>19</sup> and were mentioned in 1400 along with barley<sup>20</sup> and in 1500.<sup>21</sup> Rents of oats which seven copyholds of Beeding manor owed in the mid 18th century<sup>22</sup> presumably reflect traditional patterns of cropping. The arable may not have been extensive: in 1733 it was less than half of the north-eastern sixth of the parish, where a sixth of the land was meadow.<sup>23</sup> Even so, in the earlier 18th century the numbers of horses and working oxen kept by the farmers in proportion to the number of cattle, sheep, and pigs suggests that arable was then important. There were roughly equal numbers of horses and working oxen, but twice as many horse-harrows as ox-harrows. The farmers burnt chalk to lime the ground, and carted dung to the fields. Wheat accounted for nearly half the value of the crops, and oats for rather more than hay. Most farms had dairying and cheesemaking equipment. On the 15 farms recorded as having cows there were 7 bulls. Cattle, sheep, and pigs were fattened;<sup>24</sup> one farmer had 25 fattening sheep and 30 Dorset sheep.<sup>25</sup>

The medieval tenants appear to have had small holdings. On Wallhurst manor in 1309 the two largest were of 1 ferling and  $\frac{1}{2}$  ferling respectively.<sup>26</sup> The 15 tenants in Cowfold of Stretham manor seem to have shared 5 yardlands in 1374, two having 1 yardland each, two having  $\frac{1}{2}$  each, seven having  $\frac{1}{4}$  each, and four sharing the remaining  $\frac{1}{4}$  yardland.<sup>27</sup> The unfree tenants in Cowfold of Beeding manor were described as neifs in 1400, when their standard holding was  $\frac{1}{2}$  ferling and their customary works, by then commuted, included brewing.<sup>28</sup> The 12 tenements of Wallhurst manor were held by eight tenants in the early 15th century and by seven in 1506.<sup>29</sup> The copyholds of Stretham manor in 1614 were heritable and could be sublet;<sup>30</sup> those of High Hurst in the mid 17th century were said to be of inheritance<sup>31</sup> but were also held for lives.<sup>32</sup>

In 1682 there were 38 landholders in the parish who were assessed, on a total of 68 estates, for

<sup>98</sup> B.L. Add. MS. 5673, f. 3.

<sup>99</sup> Dept. of Environment hist. bldgs. list.

<sup>1</sup> W.S.R.O., Cap. 1/32/1, ff. 21, 60v.

<sup>2</sup> S.R.S. vii, p. 12.

<sup>3</sup> Cal. Pat. 1313-17, 562; Cal. Inq. p.m. xi, p. 144.

<sup>4</sup> Reg. Chichele (Cant. & York Soc.), ii, 610.

<sup>5</sup> S.R.S. xxxvi, 25, 95; cf. P.R.O., E 318/Box 29/1620 (MS. cal.).

<sup>6</sup> B.L. Add. MSS. 39390, f. 13v.; 39495, f. 226.

<sup>7</sup> S.R.S. xix, 219; for Freeman, A. Fletcher, *County Community in Peace and War*, 351; *Acts & Ords. of Interv.* ed. Firth & Rait, ii, 975; S.R.S. liv, pp. xxvii, 149.

<sup>8</sup> S.R.S. lviii, pp. 48, 132-3, 192; W.S.R.O., Cap. 1/26/1-81.

<sup>9</sup> Kelly's Dir. Suss. (1867); S.A.C. lxii, 194.

<sup>10</sup> Horsham, Crawley, and Dist. Local Dir. (1939), 294.

<sup>11</sup> Pike's Horsham, Crawley and Dist. Blue Bk. and Local Dir. (1903-4), 103.

<sup>12</sup> Inf. from Mr. S. P. Hornung, Itchingfield; cf. N.M.R., sale cat.; F.C.H. Suss. vi (2), 94.

<sup>13</sup> B.L. Add. MS. 5685, f. 152.

<sup>14</sup> W.S.R.O., TD/W 92.

<sup>15</sup> P. Brandon, *Suss. Landscape*, 77. For the location of Birchenersh, S.R.S. xxii, 55.

<sup>16</sup> Pipe R. 1210 (P.R.S. N.S. xxvi), 60-1.

<sup>17</sup> W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 22964, ff. [3-8].

<sup>18</sup> Inq. Non. (Rec. Com.), 390. <sup>19</sup> S.R.S. xxxi, 109.

<sup>20</sup> P.R.O., SC 6/1020/10.

<sup>21</sup> W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 26605. <sup>22</sup> Ibid. 26614-15.

<sup>23</sup> Ibid. 27484.

<sup>24</sup> E.S.R.O., W/INV/229, 338, 340, 599, 646, 713, 860, 978, 1011, 1248, 1689, 1830, 1884, 2623, 2682, 2784, 3046.

<sup>25</sup> Ibid. 229.

<sup>26</sup> W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 22964, f. [5].

<sup>27</sup> S.R.S. xxxi, 109-10, 120-1.

<sup>28</sup> P.R.O., SC 6/1020/10.

<sup>29</sup> W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 22964, ff. [11-12].

<sup>30</sup> P.R.O., C 78 205, no. 9.

<sup>31</sup> B.L. Add. MS. 5685, f. 152.

<sup>32</sup> W.S.R.O., Cap. 1/26/15, f. 35.



maintaining each a length of the churchyard fence.<sup>33</sup> The assessment did not include High Hurst, where in 1704 there were 6 free and 2 customary tenants.<sup>34</sup> In the late 17th and early 18th century most agricultural holdings were between 25 a. and 100 a. Copyholds well outnumbered freeholds, of which none were recorded of Strettham manor.<sup>35</sup> One freehold of Shermanbury manor, in which two earlier estates were merged, Hedgeland and Kings, was reputedly 140 a.,<sup>36</sup> and a freeholder of Beeding manor had a small copyhold bringing his holding on that manor to 124 a.<sup>37</sup> The copyholds of Wallhurst manor, which descended by borough English, were enfranchised between 1831 and 1852,<sup>38</sup> those of Strettham between c. 1850 and 1921,<sup>39</sup> those of High Hurst after 1866,<sup>40</sup> and those of Ewhurst between 1873 and 1901.<sup>41</sup> Copyholds of Shermanbury were enfranchised in 1872, 1874, 1905, and 1914;<sup>42</sup> Beeding manor in 1888 had several copyholds, of which Goodyers was enfranchised in 1892.<sup>43</sup>

In the early 19th century four families out of five were supported chiefly by agriculture; in 1831 the inhabitants included 22 agricultural occupiers, of whom all but four employed labour, and 119 adult male labourers on the farms.<sup>44</sup> By 1839 there were 35 occupiers of more than 20 a., but a high proportion may have lived outside the parish, in which 5 had no house more than a cottage and others may have used farmhouses to accommodate their labourers. Medium-sized holdings predominated: 18 were of 50–150 a., 7 of 150–300 a., and 1 of 568 a.<sup>45</sup> In 1875 returns were made of 44 holdings, many of which are likely to have been small; of 54 for which returns were made in 1909, there were 10 under 5 a., 21 of 5–50 a., and 21 of 50–300 a.<sup>46</sup> Occupiers of more than 20 a. numbered 28 in 1910, of whom 2 had more than 500 a., another 5 more than 150 a., and 8 less than 50 a.<sup>47</sup> The number of farmers entered under Cowfold in directories increased steadily from 10 in 1867 to 25 in 1930, and 3 out of 25 in 1938 were said to have more than 150 a.,<sup>48</sup> though the proportion was probably higher. In 1975 of 23 farms recorded 10 were less than 50 ha., 8 of 50–100 ha., 4 of 100–200 ha., and 1 of 200–300 ha.; four fifths of their land was owner-occupied.<sup>49</sup>

The main crops grown in 1801 were wheat (653 a.) and oats (571 a.), with smaller amounts of peas (53 a.) and turnips or rape (15 a.) and no barley or potatoes. The estimated yield of wheat was high, and the price in Horsham market led to the sowing of a larger acreage than usual.<sup>50</sup> There were then over

100 dairy cattle, c. 50 fattening oxen, c. 200 steers, heifers, and calves, over 500 sheep, and c. 300 pigs.<sup>51</sup> In 1839 there were reckoned to be 2,151 a. of arable, on which a four-course rotation was mainly followed, 754 a. of meadow and pasture, and 933 a. of woodland;<sup>52</sup> the calculation of areas evidently underestimated by at least a tenth. The proportion of arable declined in the late 19th century. Returns for three quarters of the parish in 1875, the woodland being excluded, showed 1,056 a. under permanent grass, 2,552 a. of arable, 13½ a. of orchard, and 3 a. of market gardens and nurseries. The chief crops were wheat (677 a.), oats (514 a.), clover (473 a.), vetch (189 a.), roots (172 a.), and peas and beans (166 a.), while bare fallow accounted for 288 a. There were 153 horses, 600 cattle of which 183 were in milk or in calf, 933 sheep and lambs, and 235 pigs. Figures for 1909, relating to only half the area of the parish, indicate that half the cultivated area was permanent grassland, of which only a small part was for mowing, and only between 200 a. and 300 a. were returned as sown with each of the main crops, oats, wheat, and clover. Orchards had increased to 29 a., including 22 a. of apples. The numbers of horses (179) and pigs (279) had increased moderately, of cattle (927, with 241 in milk or in calf) and of sheep and lambs (1,927) more markedly.<sup>53</sup> By 1935 three quarters of the land was meadow and permanent grassland, and much of the remainder was woodland.<sup>54</sup> In 1975 more than two thirds of the parish was under grass; barley (173 ha.) took nearly five times the area of wheat (35 ha.). There were 2,367 cows, 1,705 sheep, 171 pigs, 38,000 laying hens, and 1,000 turkeys.<sup>55</sup> Other poultry in 1984 included geese and reared pheasants. In the 1930s there was a fine herd of Jersey cattle at Woldringfold.<sup>56</sup> At High Hurst there had been a stud farm since 1895 or earlier.<sup>57</sup>

A market for corn was said in 1849 to be held every alternate Wednesday in Cowfold,<sup>58</sup> but no other record of it has been found.

In the early 13th century a mill in Cowfold belonged to Beeding manor.<sup>59</sup> It was perhaps the same mill which Robert the miller held in fee of Wallhurst manor in 1310<sup>60</sup> and from which tithes were paid in 1341.<sup>61</sup> Gosden mill, on the Cowfold stream where it enters the parish in the north, was mentioned in Beeding manor accounts of 1400<sup>62</sup> and 1439.<sup>63</sup> Later there were two water mills at Gosden. The upper mill was held of Beeding manor, apparently by copyhold,<sup>64</sup> and was possibly the water mill recorded in

<sup>33</sup> S.R.S. xxii. 53–5. The lengths of fencing do not correlate well with the known sizes of some estates.

<sup>34</sup> W.S.R.O., Cap. I/44.

<sup>35</sup> S.A.C. lxii. 142–91.

<sup>36</sup> Ibid. 142–3. Between 1814 and 1831 the estate came to be treated as a copyhold, enfranchised in 1914: *ibid.* 148, 150.

<sup>37</sup> W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 27484.

<sup>38</sup> Ibid. 22964, ff. [24] sqq.; S.A.C. vi. 188–9.

<sup>39</sup> S.A.C. lxii. 189–90.

<sup>40</sup> Ibid. 194.

<sup>41</sup> Ibid. 170.

<sup>42</sup> Ibid. 150.

<sup>43</sup> Ibid. 188–9; W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 1637.

<sup>44</sup> *Census*, 1811–31.

<sup>45</sup> P.R.O., IR 29/35/71.

<sup>46</sup> Ibid. MAF 68/433, no. 11; MAF 68/1371, no. 3.

<sup>47</sup> W.S.R.O., IR 28.

<sup>48</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1867 and later edns.).

<sup>49</sup> M.A.F.F., agric. statistics, 1975.

<sup>50</sup> *L. & I. Soc.* cxcv. 31, 41; S.A.C. xc. 58–9.

<sup>51</sup> E.S.R.O., LCG/3/EW 1, f. [1v.]; LCG/3/EW 2, f. [50v.].

<sup>52</sup> P.R.O., IR 18/10298.

<sup>53</sup> Ibid. MAF 68/433, no. 11; MAF 68/2371, no. 3.

<sup>54</sup> [1st] Land Util. Surv. Map, sheets 124, 133.

<sup>55</sup> M.A.F.F., agric. statistics, 1975, relating to five sixths of the par.; much of the unrecorded land was presumably woodland.

<sup>56</sup> S.C.M. xv. 80.

<sup>57</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1895), s.v. Nuthurst; cf. O.S. Map 1/10,000, TQ 22 SW. (1980 edn.).

<sup>58</sup> Lewis, *Topog. Dict. Eng.* (1849).

<sup>59</sup> *Pipe R.* 1210 (P.R.S. n.s. xxvi), 60.

<sup>60</sup> W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 22964, f. [7]. The relationship between Beeding and Wallhurst mans. is uncertain, and Welches also seems to have been recorded as held of both: above, manors.

<sup>61</sup> *Inq. Non.* (Rec. Com.), 390.

<sup>62</sup> P.R.O., SC 6/1020/10.

<sup>63</sup> W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 27056, copy of doc. in Cornw. R.O.

<sup>64</sup> S.A.C. lxii. 173, 180.



Cowfold in 1576.<sup>65</sup> It was fed by the Furnace pond and was evidently used as a forge in conjunction with an iron-smelting furnace in Lower Beeding in the 1580s;<sup>66</sup> during the 17th century an ironworker of Cowfold was fined for working on Sunday.<sup>67</sup> In 1816 there was a question about the tenancy of Gosden<sup>68</sup> or the upper mill, and about that date it was used as a flour mill.<sup>69</sup> In 1839 it was referred to as Gosden House and was in the same ownership and occupation as the lower mill.<sup>70</sup> It was a flour mill in 1874 but was disused by 1896,<sup>71</sup> at which period it was known as Little Gosden mill;<sup>72</sup> the last miller moved to an oil-powered mill in Mill Lane, which was burnt down in 1933.<sup>73</sup> The lower mill was copyhold of Beeding manor; it was built or rebuilt between 1597 and 1605, known as Marles mill in 1733 and 1825<sup>74</sup> and as Gosden mill in 1839<sup>75</sup> and 1901,<sup>76</sup> and used as a corn mill until 1895<sup>77</sup> or later. By 1981 there was no sign of the lower mill, apart from traces of stonework in the bank of the pond. A windmill at Gosden apparently existed by 1790, being owned in 1854<sup>78</sup> with Marles mill, and survived until 1882 or later.<sup>79</sup> The windmill which the lessee of High Hurst was licensed to pull down in 1592<sup>80</sup> may have been in what was later part of Cowfold.

Smiths and shoemakers were recorded in Cowfold between 1296 and 1346.<sup>81</sup> In the 16th century the parish may have had a small share in the cloth industry, with a weaver in 1525<sup>82</sup> and a shearman in 1570.<sup>83</sup> There was a butcher in the mid 16th century,<sup>84</sup> and the lessee of High Hurst in 1565 was described as a buttermen.<sup>85</sup> Cowfold had at least eight mercers in the period 1615–1747; four of them were members of the Lintott family, of whom one of the two named in 1674 was also described as a merchant, and two were of the Steele family.<sup>86</sup> Mary Steele (d. 1719), widow, left goods which exceeded in value those in all but two of the surviving probate inventories for Cowfold of the earlier 18th century; they comprised almost entirely trade debts (£239) and the stock in her shop and warehouses (£490), mostly silks, linens, and other textiles but also haberdashery, grocery, chandlery, crockery, tobacco, brandy, gunpowder, and shot. John Lintott (d. 1721–2) of Oakendene, gentleman, had shop furniture but no stock in the old shop house at Cowfold street.<sup>87</sup> The houses of at least 10 parishioners, mostly yeomen or husbandmen, in the period 1711–

53 contained quantities of sheets, pillowcases, tablecloths, and napkins far in excess of ordinary household requirements, suggesting that the goods had been received for finishing, for casual trading, or as payment or surety for debts. There were also quantities of yarn, flax, and hemp tow and tear and spinning wheels for linen, but there is no evidence of weaving.<sup>88</sup> Other 17th-century occupations were carpenter, cooper, 'bullock leech',<sup>89</sup> mason, tailor,<sup>90</sup> and butcher,<sup>91</sup> and from the earlier 18th century the village seems to have supported many tradesmen, including 2 blacksmiths, one of whom had 12 books at his death in 1730, 2 butchers, 3 carpenters, 2 wheelwrights, 2 tailors,<sup>92</sup> and a brickmaker.<sup>93</sup> In 1831 retail trade and handicraft employed 40 out of a working male population of 211.<sup>94</sup> A victualler recorded in 1786 may later have become a blacksmith;<sup>95</sup> there was a timber merchant in 1794. There were shopkeepers in 1814<sup>96</sup> and 1839,<sup>97</sup> and one in 1855 was called a grocer.<sup>98</sup> The number of shopkeepers rose from five in 1867 to ten in 1938, and in that period other occupations included tailor, bootmaker, saddler, flour dealer, accountant, estate agent, and surgeon.<sup>99</sup> There were two smithies in the 1890s and west of the village a bone mill.<sup>1</sup> In the 1980s businesses in the village included c. 10 shops, 3 garages, Steves Motor Cycles, Fibrester Ltd., A. J. Walter (Aviation) Ltd., and a substantial building firm, Fowler Bros.; that firm, which also specialized in swimming pools, had been started by Stephen Fowler in 1853.<sup>2</sup> In 1981 Horsham district council found that former agricultural buildings at Oakendene had been used since 1980 as an industrial estate by c. 30 small businesses without planning permission, and in 1982 allowed the use to continue. In 1984 the 38 units were occupied by 28 firms engaged predominantly in light engineering.<sup>3</sup>

Oak trees on Wallhurst manor were cut in 1329 without the lord's licence, and Oakendene wood was coppice in 1506.<sup>4</sup> The availability of timber in Cowfold evidently brought there the maker of ship's planks recorded in 1588.<sup>5</sup> A licence to fell and cart away 36 timber trees on the High Hurst estate was granted in 1594,<sup>6</sup> and in 1614 the right to cut and carry the great trees on 90 a. elsewhere in Cowfold was sold to ironmasters for making charcoal.<sup>7</sup> In 1614 also the copyholders of Stretham manor challenged what appears to have been an attempt by the

<sup>65</sup> P.R.O., E 178/3123.

<sup>66</sup> Above, Lower Beeding, econ. hist.

<sup>67</sup> S.C.M. iii. 679.

<sup>68</sup> W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 26685.

<sup>69</sup> Albery, *Hist. Horsham*, 249.

<sup>70</sup> P.R.O., IR 29 and 30/35/71, nos. 70, 73.

<sup>71</sup> O.S. Map 6", Suss. XXV (1879, 1899 edns.).

<sup>72</sup> W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 1637.

<sup>73</sup> Inf. from Mr. G. Coomber, Horsham (1982).

<sup>74</sup> S.A.C. lxii. 178–80; W.S.R.O., Add. MSS. 26605, 27484.

<sup>75</sup> P.R.O., IR 29 and 30/35/71, no. 73.

<sup>76</sup> W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 1637.

<sup>77</sup> O.S. Map 6", Suss. XXV. NW. (1899 edn.).

<sup>78</sup> Inf. from Mr. Coomber.

<sup>79</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1855, 1882); S.C.M. xi. 739.

<sup>80</sup> S.R.S. lviii, p. 133.

<sup>81</sup> Ibid. x. 60–1, 166–7, 281, possibly referring to Sherburn; W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 22964, ff. [3, 5, 8].

<sup>82</sup> S.R.S. lvi. 69.

<sup>83</sup> P.R.O., REQ 2/266/24.

<sup>84</sup> E.S.R.O., FRE 7264–5 (MS. cal.).

<sup>85</sup> S.R.S. lviii, p. 49.

<sup>86</sup> Comber, *Suss. General. Horsham*, 212, 264; S.A.C. liii. 129; lvi. 14; S.R.S. xxviii. 12, 20; *Wiston Archives*, i, p.

257; E.S.R.O., FRE 7265–6 (MS. cal.); *ibid.* SAS/EG 296, 345 (TS. cat.).

<sup>87</sup> E.S.R.O., W/INV/116, 1142.

<sup>88</sup> Ibid. 229, 713, 978, 1248, 1376, 1689, 1830, 1884, 2018, 2213, 3046.

<sup>89</sup> Comber, *Suss. General. Horsham*, 33, 118, 141.

<sup>90</sup> S.R.S. v. 67–8; xxii. 25.

<sup>91</sup> S.A.C. lxix. 117, 144.

<sup>92</sup> S.R.S. xxii. 206 (carpenter); xxviii. 75, 81, 93, 178, 181, 203, 209; *Danny Archives*, ed. J. Wooldridge, p. 50 (wheelwright); E.S.R.O., W/INV/2213 (blacksmith), 2623, 2862 (butchers).

<sup>93</sup> *Wiston Archives*, i, p. 48.

<sup>94</sup> *Census*, 1831.

<sup>95</sup> S.R.S. li. 22, 41.

<sup>96</sup> S.A.C. lxii. 179–80.

<sup>97</sup> P.R.O., IR 29/35/71, no. 549.

<sup>98</sup> *Wiston Archives*, i, p. 49.

<sup>99</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1867 and later edns.).

<sup>1</sup> O.S. Map 6", Suss. XXV (1879 and later edns.).

<sup>2</sup> Inf. from Mr. T. B. Mills, chwdn.

<sup>3</sup> *W. Suss. Gaz.* 22 Oct. 1981; 14 Jan. 1982; *Ind. in W. Suss.* (W. Suss. C.C. 1985).

<sup>4</sup> W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 22964, ff. [6, 11].

<sup>5</sup> P.R.O., E 134/30 Eliz. I East/8, rot. 4.

<sup>6</sup> S.R.S. lviii, p. 138.

<sup>7</sup> P.R.O., C 2/Jas. I/S 26/38.



bishop of Chichester as lord to fell and sell timber growing on the copyholds, which Chancery decreed to be for the several use of the tenants.<sup>8</sup> About the same time timber worth c. £30 on Dragons copyhold was sold.<sup>9</sup> In the earlier 18th century the farmers exploited the woodland for fuel and grew furze for the same purpose.<sup>10</sup> John Roberts of Welches at his death in 1739 had a stock of timber, mostly already sawn or shaped, that represented nearly a third of the value of his goods.<sup>11</sup>

Stretham manor included a warren near Gervaise in 1647;<sup>12</sup> two warrens on the west side, but not including that one, and one on the east side of the parish were recorded by fields named Coneybury in 1839.<sup>13</sup>

**LOCAL GOVERNMENT.** Manorial government within Cowfold was divided between the courts of the various manors inside and outside the parish. In the 14th century one of the customary tenants in Cowfold of the bishop's manor of Stretham owed the service of summoning the other Cowfold tenants whenever the halimote was held and of collecting rents and making distrains.<sup>14</sup> In the late 17th and early 18th century one of the copyholders in Cowfold served as reeve of Stretham manor every third year.<sup>15</sup> In the mid 17th century Stretham manor had one of the two pounds which gave the name to Pound Lane<sup>16</sup> in the south-west quarter of the parish where most of the manor's lands in Cowfold lay; the other pound there probably belonged either to the half-hundred or to Ewhurst manor.<sup>17</sup> In the north-east quarter Beeding manor before 1733 had a pound<sup>18</sup> which also gave the name to a lane. In the courts for Stretham, Ewhurst, Shermanbury,<sup>19</sup> and Beeding manors business relating to Cowfold was intermingled with the rest.<sup>20</sup>

Two of the three manors centred in the parish had their own courts. For Wallhurst manor it was said in 1921 that no court rolls had been found,<sup>21</sup> but a modern compilation of extracts records 32 courts at irregular intervals, with as many as 4 in a year, between 1289 and 1357, 1 in 1555, and 11 between 1634 and 1831 at intervals of from 13 months to 44 years.<sup>22</sup> A court of High Hurst manor was mentioned in 1601.<sup>23</sup> Between 1642 and 1780 only 15 courts for High Hurst were held, dealing exclusively with agricultural tenancies.<sup>24</sup> In 1756 the court was held at High Hurst.<sup>25</sup> After 1780 and until 1865 business was conducted out of court, except in 1839 when the last known court was held.<sup>26</sup> No evidence has been found of a court for Oakendene manor.

The parish had two churchwardens in the later 15th century,<sup>27</sup> and in 1642 there were also a constable, two overseers,<sup>28</sup> and two waywardens. From 1705 one of the churchwardens was chosen by the vicar. The office of overseer, and possibly other parish offices, rotated in the 18th century among the occupiers of particular tenements. From 1690 to 1725 or later three waywardens served at a time, one each for East Lane, Middle Lane, and West Lane.<sup>29</sup> The parish maintained punitive stocks, for destroying which a man was penalized in 1791.<sup>30</sup> The vestry was meeting at the Red Lion in 1807 and 1840. An attempt to provide for the poor may be represented by a house, perhaps the parish house recorded in 1635,<sup>31</sup> which in 1660 was said to have been built at the expense of the parish and to belong to it, and in the 1690s the overseers spent money to employ a family at spinning. There was a poorhouse in 1773, when seven of its inmates died in what seems to have been an epidemic. The poorhouse was mentioned in 1802,<sup>32</sup> but in 1803 what was apparently the same building was called a workhouse, and the poor were set to work both inside and outside at carding or spinning flax or hemp. Their maintenance was farmed at 3s. 6d. a head each week; the parish rate was the highest in Bramber rape, and the amount spent on the poor had increased more than fourfold (the average was about threefold) since 1776.<sup>33</sup> In the 30 years after 1803 Cowfold's expenditure changed rather more favourably than its neighbours',<sup>34</sup> and in 1834 it was said that since the introduction of the labour rate the poor rate had been lower and the men better employed.<sup>35</sup> The workhouse, on the north side of the churchyard, evidently remained in use until 1835, for it was owned by the parish and in multiple occupation in 1839. Later it became a private house,<sup>36</sup> and in 1929 it was converted by Mrs. Margaret Norris into six private almshouses, called Margaret's Cottages, later transferred to the district council.<sup>37</sup> The parish became part of Cuckfield union in 1835<sup>38</sup> and was transferred to Horsham union in 1897.<sup>39</sup> With the rest of Horsham rural district it became part of the new Horsham district under the Act of 1972.<sup>40</sup>

**CHURCH.** There was apparently a church by 1232, when William the chaplain of Cowfold witnessed a charter.<sup>41</sup> At the end of the 13th century Cowfold rectory formed a portion of the prebend of Henfield,<sup>42</sup> so Cowfold church is likely to have been founded as a daughter church of Henfield. A vicarage had been endowed by 1291<sup>43</sup> and was in the gift

<sup>8</sup> Ibid. C 78/205, no. 9.

<sup>9</sup> Ibid. C 2/Jas. I/C 4/40.

<sup>10</sup> E.S.R.O., W/INV/338, 1830, 1884, 2623, 2682.

<sup>11</sup> Ibid. 2784.

<sup>12</sup> W.S.R.O., MP 1298, f. 2.

<sup>13</sup> P.R.O., IR 29 and 30/35/71, nos. 401, 960, 990.

<sup>14</sup> S.R.S. xxxi. 120.

<sup>15</sup> S.A.C. lxii. 190.

<sup>16</sup> W.S.R.O., MP 1298, f. 2.

<sup>17</sup> Cf. above, manors; above, Wyndham half-hund.

<sup>18</sup> W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 27484.

<sup>19</sup> S.A.C. lxii. 139-93.

<sup>20</sup> W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 372.

<sup>21</sup> S.A.C. lxii. 195.

<sup>22</sup> W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 22964, which also has copies of rentals.

<sup>23</sup> S.R.S. lviii, p. 153.

<sup>24</sup> W.S.R.O., Cap. I/32/1.

<sup>25</sup> Ibid. I/44.

<sup>26</sup> Ibid. I/32/2-3.

<sup>27</sup> S.A.C. ii. 316-21.

<sup>28</sup> S.R.S. v. 67.

<sup>29</sup> Ibid. xxii. 239, 249, 251-3.

<sup>30</sup> S.C.M. xvii. 178.

<sup>31</sup> W.S.R.O., Par. 59/1/1/1, f. 42v.

<sup>32</sup> S.R.S. xxii. 87, 218, 244, 247-8.

<sup>33</sup> *Poor Law Abstract*, 1804, 518-19.

<sup>34</sup> Ibid. 1818, 456-7; *Poor Rate Returns*, 1816-21, 174; 1822-4, 212; 1825-9, 202; 1830-4, 196.

<sup>35</sup> *Rep. Com. Poor Laws*, H.C. 44, p. 158 (1834), xxxviii.

<sup>36</sup> S.R.S. xxii. 57; P.R.O., IR 29/35/71.

<sup>37</sup> Dept. of Environment hist. bldgs. list; inf. from Mr. T. B. Mills, chwdn.

<sup>38</sup> *Poor Law Com. 1st Rep.* H.C. 500, p. 233 (1835), xxxv.

<sup>39</sup> *Suss. Poor Law Rec.* 3.

<sup>40</sup> O.S. Map 1/625,000, Admin. Areas (1973 edn.).

<sup>41</sup> *Sele Chartulary*, p. 36.

<sup>42</sup> S.R.S. xlv, p. 316. <sup>43</sup> *Tax. Eccl. (Rec. Com.)*, 136.



of the prebendaries of Henfield,<sup>44</sup> the Crown presenting a vicar, apparently because the prebend was vacant, in 1344.<sup>45</sup> Bishop Sherburne, in appropriating the prebend to the see of Chichester between 1519<sup>46</sup> and 1531, united the rectory with the vicarage of Cowfold, reserving to the bishop a pension of £4 6s. 8d. and the advowson of what continued usually to be called the vicarage.<sup>47</sup> Incumbents were sometimes styled rector and vicar<sup>48</sup> or simply rector.<sup>49</sup> The Crown in 1551 presented a vicar who was apparently not inducted, and in 1552 two men made a joint presentation under the bishop's grant of a turn<sup>50</sup> in 1543.<sup>51</sup> On a vacancy of the see in 1560 the Crown again presented, and in 1692 and 1728 the archbishop presented by demise of the bishop, from whom in 1852 the patronage was transferred to the bishop of London,<sup>52</sup> the patron in 1984.

The vicarage was taxed at £6 13s. 4d. a year in 1291,<sup>53</sup> and then or soon after the vicar had 15 a. of arable and various small tithes.<sup>54</sup> In 1535 the vicarage was said to be worth £10 6s. 3½d. net a year, evidently including the recently acquired share of the rectory,<sup>55</sup> and in 1635 the vicar had 30 a. of glebe in a compact piece.<sup>56</sup> Including the great tithes the vicarage was worth £450 net a year c. 1830.<sup>57</sup> The tithes, great and small, were commuted for £587 a year in 1839, when there were 34 a. of glebe.<sup>58</sup> The vicarage house stood back from the later Station Road on the north side,<sup>59</sup> on the site which it had occupied in 1635;<sup>60</sup> it was rebuilt on a larger scale in 1878.<sup>61</sup> In 1904 a new house was built 150 yd. north-east, and the old one, given the name Hampsteel and a driveway to the Horsham road,<sup>62</sup> was later demolished to make way for a housing estate of the 1950s and 1960s. The vicarage of 1904 also became a private house when a new vicarage, also on the Horsham road, was built in 1980.<sup>63</sup>

The living was exploited by chopchurches between 1401 and 1414: within that period there were seven successive vicars.<sup>64</sup> A salaried chantry chaplain was recorded in 1419.<sup>65</sup> A fund called St. Margaret's money and managed by St. Margaret's wardens in the 1470s may refer to the same chantry; in the same period there were several endowed lights.<sup>66</sup> John Gratwicke was said in 1548 to have

founded a chantry in Cowfold church, endowing it with 35¼ a. called Peacocks and Northfields, worth nearly 30s. a year net, and there was a yearly obit from 1541 of 13s. 4d.;<sup>67</sup> no other chantry was then recorded. Roger Covert, licensed in 1536 to hold another benefice with Cowfold,<sup>68</sup> was evidently resident in 1541, but in 1557,<sup>69</sup> 1563,<sup>70</sup> and 1582 the parish was served by curates.<sup>71</sup> Robert Scott, vicar 1603–9,<sup>72</sup> was the king's embalmer and a pluralist who served Cowfold through a curate in 1603.<sup>73</sup> Roger Andrewes, 1609–22, later master of Jesus College, Cambridge, was also a pluralist and an absentee,<sup>74</sup> but Thomas Hudson, vicar from 1622, was resident.<sup>75</sup> He had been sequestrated by 1647,<sup>76</sup> and by 1649 George Vinter was serving the parish. Vinter was appointed to the living in 1652 and retained it until 1691, acquiring a reputation for apostasy and living in his last years on his other benefice, Rotherfield.<sup>77</sup> In his time the parishioners showed a disregard for the parish church which seems to have arisen not from dissent alone.<sup>78</sup> Curates were recorded from 1675 to 1692, including one who served for at least 11 years, and from 1755 to 1801, though Charles Ashburnham, vicar 1755–1800, was resident some of the time.<sup>79</sup> Richard Constable, 1801–39, and W. B. Otter, 1839–76, archdeacon of Lewes, were both resident and between them provided a long period of stability.<sup>80</sup> In 1851 Otter claimed average congregations of 300 at both morning and afternoon services and that 500 people, in addition to the Sunday school, attended church each Sunday.<sup>81</sup>

The church of *ST. PETER*, so called in the mid 15th century,<sup>82</sup> is built of rubble and coursed ashlar and has a chancel with south chapel, nave with south aisle and north porch, and west tower. The chancel, with double-splayed lancets on the north side and the remains of a piscina on the south, was built in the 13th century.<sup>83</sup> The shape of the long and narrow nave and traces of north windows apparently similar to those of the chancel suggest that it was built at the same time. The porch, with a crown-post roof, and the tower were added in the 15th century. The south aisle was the object of bequests in 1531, when it was yet to be begun, and 1548, when it was called new;<sup>84</sup> evidently in the same period the nave was given new north windows and the south chapel was added.

<sup>44</sup> e.g. *S.R.S.* xi. 260, 272, 282, 326, 328; the prebend of Cowfold named in *Inq. Non.* (Rec. Com.), 355, evidently meant that of Henfield.

<sup>45</sup> *Cal. Pat.* 1343–5, 157; Le Neve, *Fasti*, 1300–1541, Chichester, 28.

<sup>46</sup> *S.A.C.* lxxviii. 138 n.

<sup>47</sup> *S.R.S.* lii, pp. 33, 66; B.L. Add. MS. 39332, ff. 224–227v., where the bp. is shown as patron by 1528.

<sup>48</sup> e.g. *30th Rep. Com. Char.* 794.

<sup>49</sup> *S.R.S.* xxii. 31, 195, 197; P.R.O., IR 29/35/71.

<sup>50</sup> B.L. Add. MS. 39332, f. 225v.

<sup>51</sup> *S.R.S.* lii, p. 66.

<sup>52</sup> B.L. Add. MS. 39332, ff. 226–30.

<sup>53</sup> *Tax. Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), 136.

<sup>54</sup> *Inq. Non.* (Rec. Com.), 390.

<sup>55</sup> *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), i. 335; cf. *ibid.* 293.

<sup>56</sup> W.S.R.O., Par. 59 1/1/1, f. 42v.

<sup>57</sup> *Rep. Com. Eccl. Revenues*, 270–1.

<sup>58</sup> P.R.O., IR 29 35/71.

<sup>59</sup> Edwards, *Brighton Rd.* 81.

<sup>60</sup> W.S.R.O., Par. 59/1/1/1, f. 42v.

<sup>61</sup> W. Goodliffe, *Horsham and St. Leonard's Forest*, 64.

<sup>62</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1905); O.S. Map 6", Suss. XXV.

SW. (1899, 1912 edns.); cf. W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 21481. The surviving lodge for Hampsteel is dated 1903.

<sup>63</sup> Inf. from Mr. T. B. Mills, chwdn.

<sup>64</sup> *S.A.C.* c. 138 9.

<sup>65</sup> *S.R.S.* xxxvi. 140.

<sup>66</sup> *S.A.C.* ii. 317–18.

<sup>67</sup> *S.R.S.* xxxvi. 41, 74, 99; *Alum.* 41.

<sup>68</sup> *Faculty Office Regs.* ed. Chambers, 80; cf. *L. & P. Hen.* I/III, xii (2), p. 150.

<sup>69</sup> *S.R.S.* xlii. 46.

<sup>70</sup> *S.A.C.* lxi. 115.

<sup>71</sup> B.L. Add. MS. 39461, f. 143.

<sup>72</sup> *Ibid.* 39332, f. 227.

<sup>73</sup> *S.R.S.* iv. 8; cf. *Cal. S.P. Dom.* 1603–10, 262.

<sup>74</sup> *S.A.C.* xlv. 3.

<sup>75</sup> *S.R.S.* xxii. 22–7, 178, 187.

<sup>76</sup> *Walker Revised*, ed. A. G. Matthews, 358.

<sup>77</sup> *S.N.Q.* xvi. 82–7, 149–50; for his appointment, *S.R.S.* xxii. 29; cf. *ibid.* 31, 34–5, 195, 197; *S.A.C.* xxxi. 185, 194. Hen. Halliwell is mentioned, evidently in error, as holding Cowfold well before 1692 in *S.A.C.* xlvi. 6 n.; lxiii. 238; he was instituted in that year; *Alum. Oxon.* 1500–1714; B.L. Add. MS. 39332, f. 228; cf. *Alum. Cantab. to 1751*, s.v. Vinter.

<sup>78</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. II/7/1, f. 2v.; Ep. II/15/3, f. 3v.; Ep. II/15/5, ff. 2v., 22v., 50v.; Ep. II/15/7, ff. 4, 36v.

<sup>79</sup> *S.R.S.* xxii. 126–51, 195–200, 215–17, 241; *Alum. Cantab. to 1751*, s.v. Ashburnham.

<sup>80</sup> *Alum. Cantab. 1752–1900* (for both); W.S.R.O., Ep. I/41/66.

<sup>81</sup> P.R.O., HO 129/83/2/4.

<sup>82</sup> *S.A.C.* xii. 105.

<sup>83</sup> Cf. Nairn & Pevsner, *Suss.* 198–9; B.L. Add. MS. 36630, ff. 217v.–219 (a descrip. of 1870).

<sup>84</sup> *S.R.S.* xlii. 43.







Repairs to the church were made 1637–41.<sup>85</sup> A thorough restoration of 1877<sup>86</sup> included rebuilding the chancel arch; the arch nevertheless retains on its south-west face a damaged niche for an altar or statue of St. Mary,<sup>87</sup> before which there was a light in 1474.<sup>88</sup> The roofs were renewed in 1928.<sup>89</sup>

The glass includes a crucifixion of the 14th or 15th century, in one of the lancets, and a window by C. E. Kempe of 1894 in the aisle. The panelled font was paid for in 1481–2,<sup>90</sup> but has been much recut. The effigy in brass for Thomas Nelond (d. c. 1430), prior of Lewes, is the largest and most elaborate in Sussex and the most notable feature of Cowfold church; why it was moved there is unknown.<sup>91</sup> The mid 16th-century tomb of John Beard had gone from the church by 1835.<sup>92</sup> There were evidently three bells in the mid 15th century<sup>93</sup> and there were four in 1724,<sup>94</sup> presumably including the two of 1629 and one of 1634, all by Brian Eldridge, that were among the five bells in 1864.<sup>95</sup> The five were recast and a sixth was added in 1906.<sup>96</sup> The plate includes a flagon and two almsdishes of 1726 and a communion cup and paten of 1741.<sup>97</sup> The registers begin in 1558 and are virtually complete except for gaps 1634–5 and 1643–8; a parochial registrar had custody of them 1653–8.<sup>98</sup>

The churchyard is enclosed with a wooden fence known as the church marks from the deeply incised names of farms recording each landholder's obligation to maintain a given section. The division of responsibility is well instanced at Cowfold,<sup>99</sup> where a list of 1682 names owners, estates, and the footage of fencing allotted to them.<sup>1</sup> The lychgate to the churchyard was built in 1930.<sup>2</sup> A new burial ground was consecrated in 1894.<sup>3</sup>

**ROMAN CATHOLICISM.** The church of the monastery of Parkminster, mentioned above,<sup>4</sup> and its external chapel of St. Roseline were registered for worship in 1938, and that registration was replaced in 1943 by one of the monastery church and a new external chapel<sup>5</sup> built in 1939. In 1984 services continued to be held there.<sup>6</sup>

**PROTESTANT NONCONFORMITY.** Most of the eight nonconformists mentioned in 1676<sup>7</sup> and of

the eight men presented at visitations of 1675–7 for not going to church<sup>8</sup> were probably Quakers. In 1657 a female Quaker was imprisoned at Horsham apparently for objecting to the life and doctrine of the vicar, George Vinter,<sup>9</sup> and in the same year a Quaker father refused to let his child be baptized.<sup>10</sup> There was possibly a Quaker meeting at Cowfold before 1668,<sup>11</sup> and in 1669 there was one with a congregation of 200 or more at Thomas Parson's house at Peppersgate.<sup>12</sup> Parson was one of five parishioners presented as Quakers in 1678 and 1679.<sup>13</sup> George Fox visited a meeting at Patchgate (later Parkgate), 300 yd. from Peppersgate, in 1680, and the Ifield monthly meeting included meetings at Parson's house in Cowfold 1673–97. The Patchgate meeting was recorded from 1719 until c. 1760,<sup>14</sup> and occasional meetings were held at Patchgate and Cowfold in the 1770s.<sup>15</sup> There were three families of Quakers in Cowfold in 1724.<sup>16</sup>

Other early nonconformists were Baptists, whose refusal to have infants baptized was recorded in 1661, 1705, and 1706.<sup>17</sup> There were two Baptist families in 1724.<sup>18</sup>

A room at Eastridge Farm was registered for protestant worship in 1831,<sup>19</sup> but was apparently out of use by 1851 when there were two or three families of dissenters in the parish but no chapel.<sup>20</sup> A Baptist minister living in Cowfold in 1870 may have officiated elsewhere.<sup>21</sup> In 1882 the only place of worship was the parish church.<sup>22</sup> An evangelical chapel, built of corrugated iron soon after 1918, was mentioned in 1930 and 1934 but not in 1938; having been converted into a house, it was demolished in 1965.<sup>23</sup>

**EDUCATION.** A schoolmaster was licensed to teach in Cowfold in 1587,<sup>24</sup> and in 1592 the vicar and 24 parishioners signed a petition for another teacher to keep a school there.<sup>25</sup> In 1637 a man from Bolney sometimes taught children at Cowfold, and in 1639 the churchwardens claimed that they had a school.<sup>26</sup> A man of Cowfold who 'took three articles' in 1684 was presumably a schoolmaster.<sup>27</sup> In 1819 there were four schools in the parish, and the poor were said to have sufficient means of education; a school on the Madras system, supported by subscription, had c. 60 boys, and there were two dame schools each with 18 girls and one with 30 boys.<sup>28</sup>

<sup>85</sup> A. Fletcher, *A County Community in Peace and War*, 87.

<sup>86</sup> *Chich. Dioc. Kal.* (1877), 86; (1878), 84.

<sup>87</sup> *S.A.C.* xxxviii. 50 n.; xxxix. 44–5.

<sup>88</sup> *Ibid.* ii. 317.

<sup>89</sup> *Inscr. in ch.*; *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1938) gives 1926.

<sup>90</sup> *S.A.C.* ii. 321; it leaked and needed repair in 1638: *W.S.R.O.*, Ep. II/15/1, p. 46.

<sup>91</sup> *S.A.C.* lxxvii. 149–52. The date of Nelond's death is given variously as 1429, 1432, and 1433. He was bur. at Lewes: *S.R.S.* xliiii. 139.

<sup>92</sup> Horsfield, *Hist. Suss.* i. 243 n.; ii. 261.

<sup>93</sup> *S.A.C.* ii. 318.

<sup>94</sup> *S.A.C.* xvi. 194, 206.

<sup>95</sup> *Inf. from Mr. Mills.*

<sup>96</sup> *S.A.C.* liv. 255–6.

<sup>97</sup> *S.R.S.* xxii. 30–2, where they are printed up to 1812.

<sup>98</sup> *S.A.C.* xix. 48 n.

<sup>1</sup> *S.R.S.* xxii. 53–4.

<sup>2</sup> *W.S.R.O.*, Add. MS. 21483.

<sup>3</sup> *W. Suss. Gaz.* 17 May 1894.

<sup>4</sup> Above, intro.

<sup>5</sup> *G.R.O. Worship Reg.* nos. 57975, 60602.

<sup>6</sup> *Cath. Dir.* (1985), 79; *inf. from St. Hugh's Charterhouse.*

<sup>7</sup> *S.A.C.* xlv. 144.

<sup>8</sup> *S.R.S.* i. 15, 39, 56.

<sup>9</sup> Albery, *Hist. Horsham*, 415.

<sup>10</sup> *S.R.S.* xxii. 32–3; cf. *ibid.* 49.

<sup>11</sup> Marsh, *Early Friends*, 26–7.

<sup>12</sup> *Orig. Rec. of Early Nonconf.* ed. G. L. Turner, i. 29.

<sup>13</sup> *W.S.R.O.*, Ep. II/15/4, ff. 16\*, 34.

<sup>14</sup> *S.A.C.* lv. 79–80; cf. Marsh, *Early Friends*, 41;

Albery, *Hist. Horsham*, 449–51.

<sup>15</sup> Marsh, *Early Friends*, 27.

<sup>16</sup> Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 321.

<sup>17</sup> *S.R.S.* xxii. 33, 45; cf. *ibid.* 203, 208; *W.S.R.O.*, Ep.

II/15/4, ff. 16\*, 76v.

<sup>18</sup> Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 321.

<sup>19</sup> *W.S.R.O.*, Ep. II/25/3, f. 23.

<sup>20</sup> *P.R.O.*, HO 129/83/24.

<sup>21</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1870).

<sup>22</sup> *Return of Churches*, H.C. 401, p. 106 (1882), 1.

<sup>23</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1930, 1934); *inf. from Mr. Mills.*

<sup>24</sup> *W.S.R.O.*, S.T.C. III/B, f. 35; cf. *S.N.Q.* xiv. 271.

<sup>25</sup> B.L. Add. MS. 33410, f. 17.

<sup>26</sup> *W.S.R.O.*, Ep. II/15/1, pp. 13, 70.

<sup>27</sup> *Ibid.* Ep. I/3/1, f. 26.

<sup>28</sup> *Educ. of Poor Digest*, 955.



The Madras school was built in 1813 by the vicar, Richard Constable, on the glebe beside the Horsham road,<sup>29</sup> and in 1835 it was described as a National school with 76 boys. The three dame schools also survived then, and there was a girls' boarding school.<sup>30</sup> The National school had 50 boys in 1846–7; the three dame schools, all then for girls, were inefficient.<sup>31</sup> A new National school was built west of the church in 1870,<sup>32</sup> to take boys, girls, and infants.<sup>33</sup> It was receiving an annual grant by 1875.<sup>34</sup> Average attendance was 100 in 1887 and 1903,<sup>35</sup> and 145 in 1932.<sup>36</sup> The school was enlarged in 1965. In 1984 it remained a C. of E. school and had 76 children aged 5–11 on the books, the older children going to school in Horsham.<sup>37</sup>

A boys' boarding school recorded in 1867 was at

Steyne House in 1874 and was called Cowfold grammar school in 1887 and 1905. It also occupied Wood Grange. There was a ladies' school in 1905.<sup>38</sup>

CHARITY FOR THE POOR. Cecilia Heald (d. 1735) left for bread for the poor at Easter either £35<sup>39</sup> or £26 which accumulated because the charity was not distributed until 1766.<sup>40</sup> The interest in 1818 and 1835 was £1 15s.<sup>41</sup> Between 1887 and 1905 re-investment of the capital evidently reduced the amount distributed to c. £1,<sup>42</sup> and in the 1980s the charity was allowed to accumulate for distribution every few years in bread rolls at the Easter communion.<sup>43</sup>

## SHERMANBURY

SHERMANBURY lies on the south side of the Weald, mid way between Horsham and Shoreham. The parish, compact in shape and measuring 2½ miles (4 km.) east–west and a maximum of 2¼ miles (3.6 km.) north–south, covers 775 ha. (1,914 a.). Its boundaries have remained constant: that with Cowfold to the north in part follows minor watercourses, notably the Cowfold stream, that on the east is marked by Wyndham Lane, which also separated West from East Sussex until 1974 and Bramber from Lewes rape, that on the west mostly follows field boundaries, and the parish is separated from Henfield to the south by the eastern arm of the river Adur and the former line of a southern tributary, across which it stretches in the south-east to the road which divides it from Woodmancote.<sup>44</sup> The administrative and tenurial links between Shermanbury and Cowfold were strong, and the northern boundary of the parish was for long less significant than that between Ewhurst manor, occupying the western third of the parish, and Shermanbury manor and the other lands east of the Cowfold stream.<sup>45</sup>

The parish lies on the Weald clay, with a narrow band of alluvium along the Adur.<sup>46</sup> The land is low, falling to less than 20 ft. above O.D. in the south-west and rising, without marked relief, to 125 ft. in the north-east. The Adur, which was navigable in the past below Mock bridge<sup>47</sup> and which is tidal for

another 600 yd. above the bridge,<sup>48</sup> has been channelled further upstream into mill leats and drainage cuts. A little north of the junction of the Cowfold stream with the Adur a tributary of the stream forms a pond, where there were once three ponds,<sup>49</sup> and feeds the moat of Ewhurst Manor.

In the 13th and 14th centuries the parish included extensive arable, some of which lay in open fields.<sup>50</sup> A significant proportion of the land, however, was parkland, and the warrens or chases of Wyndham belonging in the late 14th century to the earl of Arundel<sup>51</sup> and to the bishop of Chichester<sup>52</sup> are likely to have extended into Shermanbury. The park at Ewhurst was recorded in 1274,<sup>53</sup> during the 14th century,<sup>54</sup> and in 1538.<sup>55</sup> The deer there were destroyed between 1545 and 1570,<sup>56</sup> but in 1627 when it had been disparked and the land grew corn and hay it was said to have had deer until 1588.<sup>57</sup> At Shermanbury manor a small deer park was recorded in 1361,<sup>58</sup> and Shermanbury park extended into Cowfold before 1682.<sup>59</sup> It was c. 70 a. in 1874<sup>60</sup> and 135 a. in 1922,<sup>61</sup> being enlarged between 1875 and 1896, as was a park at Shermanbury Grange.<sup>62</sup> The parish is dotted with pieces of woodland and has many hedgerow trees. Nicholas Underwood, presented at Ewhurst manor court in 1394 for cutting down two oaks on the land which he held for term of life, was exonerated because the bailiff had

<sup>29</sup> P.R.O., ED 7/123; *S.N.Q.* i. 63; cf. P.R.O., IR 29 and 30/35/71, no. 521.

<sup>30</sup> *Educ. Enq. Abstract*, 967.

<sup>31</sup> *Nat. Soc. Inquiry*, 1846–7, Suss. 4–5.

<sup>32</sup> P.R.O., ED 7/123; *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1887).

<sup>33</sup> *Chich. Dioc. Kal.* (1873), 171.

<sup>34</sup> *Rep. of Educ. Cttee. of Council*, 1875–6 [C. 1513–I], p. 639, H.C. (1876), xxiii.

<sup>35</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1887); *Public Elem. Schs.* 1906 [Cd. 3182], p. 638, H.C. (1906), lxxxvi.

<sup>36</sup> *Bd. of Educ., List 21*, 1932 (H.M.S.O.), 387.

<sup>37</sup> Inf. from Mr. R. W. Smith, headmaster.

<sup>38</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1867 and later edns.); A. N. Willson, *Hist. Collyer's Sch.* 156–7.

<sup>39</sup> *30th Rep. Com. Char.* 794.

<sup>40</sup> Horsfield, *Hist. Suss.* ii. 261.

<sup>41</sup> *Poor Law Abstract*, 1818, 457; *30th Rep. Com. Char.* 794.

<sup>42</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1887, 1905).

<sup>43</sup> Inf. from Mr. T. B. Mills, chwdn.

<sup>44</sup> This acct. was written in 1984. Mr. F. S. Wright,

chwdn. of Shermanbury, is thanked for reading and commenting on it. Maps used include O.S. Map 6", Suss. XXXVIII (1879 and later edns.). Map, above, p. 172.

<sup>45</sup> Above, Wyndham half-hund.; Cowfold, manors.

<sup>46</sup> *Geol. Surv. Map 1"*, drift, sheet 318 (1938 edn.).

<sup>47</sup> Above, Henfield, econ. hist.

<sup>48</sup> O.S. Map 1/25,000, TQ 21/31 (1975 edn.).

<sup>49</sup> *S.C.M.* iv. 996.

<sup>50</sup> Below, econ. hist.

<sup>51</sup> *Cal. Pat.* 1370–4, 308; 1377–81, 43; 1416–22, 139.

<sup>52</sup> *S.R.S.* xxxi. 124.

<sup>53</sup> P.R.O., C 133/4, no. 15.

<sup>54</sup> *Cal. Pat.* 1313–17, 15; *Magd. Coll. Oxf. Mun.*, Grinstead and Stanford 6 (TS. cat.).

<sup>55</sup> *L. & P. Hen. VIII*, xiii (2), p. 150.

<sup>56</sup> P.R.O., C 78/37, no. 28.

<sup>57</sup> *Ibid.* E 134/3 Chas. I/East. 12.

<sup>58</sup> *Cal. Inq. p.m.* xi, p. 59.

<sup>59</sup> *S.R.S.* xxii. 54, 56.

<sup>60</sup> B.L. Maps 137. b. 10. (14).

<sup>61</sup> *Ibid.* 135. a. 42.

<sup>62</sup> O.S. Map 6", Suss. XXXVIII (1879, 1899 edns.).



given him one oak for the repair of his tenement.<sup>63</sup> In 1837 mature oak trees standing marked for felling and offered for sale numbered 394 on Ewhurst farm and 135 on Furzefield farm.<sup>64</sup>

Settlement by the mid 20th century was mostly strung along the roads marking the eastern boundary and close to the western boundary, but was earlier scattered over most of the area of the parish. Shermanbury has been listed as a deserted medieval village,<sup>65</sup> but it is unlikely that there was ever a nucleated settlement. The name presumably derives from the low natural mound in the neck of land between the Adur and the Cowfold stream, which provided defence on three sides while the eastern side was protected by a bank and ditch.<sup>66</sup> The site includes the parish church and the manor house of an estate which was recorded, with a little church belonging to it, in 1086.<sup>67</sup> Whatever the nature of the shireman whose *burh* it was,<sup>68</sup> it seems to represent colonization of the Weald from the downland or the coastal strip to the south. There is, however, no evidence of a village there: other nearby estates recorded in the 11th century, at Sakeham, Morley, and Woolfly<sup>69</sup> south of the Adur, the last two being in neighbouring parishes,<sup>70</sup> were based on scattered farmsteads; other early settlement in the parish was at Ewhurst, close to but distinct from the Shermanbury site, and at Wyndham;<sup>71</sup> and in the 13th century the vill within which the site lay was called not Shermanbury but Wyndham.<sup>72</sup>

A single reference to the vill of Shermanbury, between 1222 and 1244, is unlikely to relate to settlement near the church, where the landscape favours an east-west axis, since it records a messuage belonging to Sele priory and lying between a shop of the priory on the south and the land of John Beauchamp on the north.<sup>73</sup> That fits better with settlement along one of the north-south roads or lanes which continue the pattern described for Cowfold.<sup>74</sup> The king's highway near Ewhurst, recorded in 1352,<sup>75</sup> was presumably the Henfield-Cowfold road, which crosses the Adur by Mock bridge.<sup>76</sup> The road called Harness way from Ewhurst park to St. Leonard's Forest recorded in 1567 may have been the same road.<sup>77</sup> Wyndham Lane was by 1389 carried over the Adur by Wyndham bridge,<sup>78</sup> and it is likely to have been Wyndham Lane on which in 1538 a bridge was to be made at Sake Ride and the highway raised.<sup>79</sup> Parallel to Wyndham Lane on the west are Buckhatch Lane, repaired in 1649, and another north-south lane, nearer to Wyndham Lane. The second may have been either Boblers Lane or Reads Lane, both

repaired in 1648 and 1649.<sup>80</sup> The north-south routes were linked by east-west lanes, of which the most important, Frylands Lane, led in 1389 from Wyndham Lane along the north bank of the Adur to Shermanbury church and manor house;<sup>81</sup> to the north Kent Street ran west from Wyndham Lane before turning north to join Buckhatch Lane, while to the south Sake Ride Lane cut across the south-east corner of the parish<sup>82</sup> and the road on the boundary existed by 1600.<sup>83</sup> The road from Cornerhouse to Partridge Green existed before it was turnpiked,<sup>84</sup> along with the Henfield-Cowfold road, in 1771. Both roads were disturnpiked in 1877.<sup>85</sup>

At Ewhurst, where finds of Roman coins<sup>86</sup> indicate earlier human activity, there may have been a settlement by 1073 when the name seems to have been recorded.<sup>87</sup> The settlement there is unlikely to have comprised more than the manor house<sup>88</sup> and a farmstead.

At Wyndham, usually called Wineham in the 20th century perhaps by assimilation to neighbouring Twineham, the houses are strung out on both sides of the road but mostly on the west, those on the east being in Twineham parish and Lewes rape. Wyndham hospital, founded in the 13th century,<sup>89</sup> may have been near the road  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile north of Frylands Lane, where the site was recorded in the 1870s,<sup>90</sup> or  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile further north, where Hospital field lies behind the Royal Oak;<sup>91</sup> no trace of the building has been found.<sup>92</sup> The hospital had a church and a graveyard,<sup>93</sup> and was presumably the place in Wyndham where an inquisition was held c. 1300.<sup>94</sup>

The eastern half of the parish contains most of the older surviving farmhouses, all timber-framed, including Abbeylands and Sakeham<sup>95</sup> south of the Adur and, in and around the rectangle formed by Wyndham, Frylands, and Buckhatch lanes and Kent Street, the houses called FairOakland, Frylands, Oaklands, Park Farm, Pooks, Potts, Springlands, Vadgers, and Wyndham Pool. Frylands apparently took its name from William Fryland, a taxpayer in 1327,<sup>96</sup> and is a house of the 16th and 17th centuries; the south-west chimney stack bears the date 1693 and the initials v/hm, presumably for Hugh Vincent, who paid tithes for Frylands,<sup>97</sup> and his wife. Wyndham Pool is a small house of the later 16th century with a smoke bay into which a chimney was later built. Springlands, called Taylor's Farm in 1635 and until the early 20th century, has been much enlarged, and is also said to have a smoke-blackened roof.<sup>98</sup> At Kent Street, the name of which suggests more concentrated settlement than is evident before

<sup>63</sup> E.S.R.O., SAS/A 573.

<sup>64</sup> Horsham Mus. MS. SP 322.

<sup>65</sup> S.A.C. cxi. 78.

<sup>66</sup> S.N.Q. x. 49-51.

<sup>67</sup> V.C.H. Suss. i. 447.

<sup>68</sup> P.N. Suss. (E.P.N.S.), i. 212-13.

<sup>69</sup> V.C.H. Suss. i. 446-7.

<sup>70</sup> Above, Henfield; Woodmancote.

<sup>71</sup> Below.

<sup>72</sup> Above, Wyndham half-hund.

<sup>73</sup> S.A.C. x. 115-16.

<sup>74</sup> Above.

<sup>75</sup> Magd. Coll. Oxf. Mun., Grinstead and Stanford 6 (TS. cat.).

<sup>76</sup> Above, Henfield, intro.

<sup>77</sup> E.S.R.O., SAS/A 588.

<sup>78</sup> Wiston Archives, i, p. 207.

<sup>79</sup> Arundel Cast. MS. M 279, rot. 1.

<sup>80</sup> S.R.S. liv. 158, 163.

<sup>81</sup> Wiston Archives, i, p. 207.

<sup>82</sup> O.S. Map 6", Suss. XXXVIII. NW. (1912 edn.).

<sup>83</sup> Above, Henfield, intro.

<sup>84</sup> V.C.H. Suss. vi (2), 87.

<sup>85</sup> 11 Geo. III, c. 99 (Priv. Act); 40 & 41 Vic. c. 64.

<sup>86</sup> W.S.R.O., MP 1297, f. 8.

<sup>87</sup> Cal. Doc. France, ed. Round, p. 405; P.N. Suss. i. 213; below, manors (Sele priory tithes).

<sup>88</sup> Below, manors (Ewhurst).

<sup>89</sup> Below, manors (hosp.).

<sup>90</sup> O.S. Map 6", Suss. XXXVIII (1879 edn.); no evidence in P.R.O., IR 29 and 30/35/234. Suss. Hist. ii (5), 8-14, gives much circumstantial detail unsupported by refs. and seems fanciful.

<sup>91</sup> Local inf.

<sup>92</sup> S.N.Q. xvii. 100-1.

<sup>93</sup> S.R.S. xlvi. 335-6.

<sup>94</sup> Cal. Inq. p.m. iii, p. 285.

<sup>95</sup> Below, manors.

<sup>96</sup> P.N. Suss. i. 214.

<sup>97</sup> W.S.R.O., Par. 167/6/1, s.a. 1685, 1708-10.

<sup>98</sup> Inf. from the owner; for the name Taylor's, O.S. Map 6", Suss. XXXVIII. NW. (1912 edn.); W.S.R.O., Ep. II/17/132.



the 20th century elsewhere in the parish, a group of dwellings extends into Cowfold; it includes two small 17th-century houses, Potts Farm and Vadgers, and a terrace of three 18th- and 19th-century cottages, Barrack Cottages, while nearby were two medieval cottages at Snake's Harbour, demolished in the 20th century, and Buffords, which was wholly rebuilt then.<sup>99</sup> Oaklands, built in the mid 16th century and containing plasterwork painted with early 17th-century texts,<sup>1</sup> belonged to John Leeds of Wappingthorn in Steyning in 1606<sup>2</sup> and to Thomas Beard in 1635.<sup>3</sup> To the east, FairOakland was the freehold of Henry Agate in 1640;<sup>4</sup> the house is apparently of the late 18th century. Park Farm is a house of the late 17th or early 18th century. Pooks is a medieval house, mentioned below.<sup>5</sup> At the south-west corner of the rectangle is the former rectory,<sup>6</sup>  $\frac{3}{4}$  mile from the church, and on the east side is the Royal Oak, the only public house in the parish, recorded from 1800,<sup>7</sup> of which the light framing suggests an 18th-century date. The Royal Oak and other small houses along the west side of Wyndham Lane between it and FairOakland were built on roadside waste, being marked as within the boundaries of the road in 1787 when the triangle of woodland between the Royal Oak and Kent Street, used as a holiday caravan site in 1984, was part of the roadway.<sup>8</sup> The houses, described c. 1840 as 3 cottages, 8 tenements, and 2 workshops, were mostly replaced in the 20th century, when there were a dozen houses along the west side of the road and four pairs of cottages were built on the north side of Frylands Lane, making Wineham a relatively compact settlement. Also built on roadside waste were cottages or tenements, four c. 1840,<sup>9</sup> in the extreme south-east corner of the parish, where there were 10 small houses in Shermanbury in 1984, and the cottages called Old Doctors on the east side of Wyndham Lane but within the parish near the northern boundary. Old Doctors, called Doctor's House c. 1800,<sup>10</sup> is a low-built timber-framed structure apparently of the 18th century, which is said by tradition to have been named from a herbalist who lived there. In the same corner of the parish, on rising ground, Ellison Webb had built to his own design c. 1913<sup>11</sup> a large house called the Hatch, later Quin, from old materials, the south front having a brick lower storey with close studding above. A few isolated houses were built in the 19th and 20th centuries in the area of Frylands Lane.

In the western part of the parish the houses away from Shermanbury manor house and Ewhurst were mostly spread along the Henfield-Cowfold road. Of

4 tenements, 2 cottages, and 2 workshops strung out c. 1840 on the east side of the central section of the road, only Cornerhouse survived in 1984, a nearly symmetrical pair of cottages with spindly framing except for close studding beneath the ground-floor windows. It was two tenements c. 1840, when the name Cornerhouse belonged, as in 1685 and 1727, to Wymarks, the house in the angle of the Cowfold and Partridge Green roads.<sup>12</sup> Wymarks, recorded from 1629,<sup>13</sup> was rebuilt in the 19th century but retains at least part of a 17th-century stone chimney against the north gable end. It was converted c. 1970 as a home for 16 old people.<sup>14</sup> Morley, formerly Morleys Farm or Morleys, near the northern boundary, was recorded from c. 1650<sup>15</sup> and was perhaps named from the family of John Morley, a parishioner in 1642;<sup>16</sup> its core is a two-bayed timber-framed building of the late 15th or early 16th century with a chimney on the south gable end, lengthened to north and south perhaps soon afterwards, and later given an L shape with a north wing running west. About 1840 it was a farmhouse in two tenements on Sir Timothy Shelley's estate,<sup>17</sup> and after 1875<sup>18</sup> it was much enlarged on the west, part being demolished in the 1970s.<sup>19</sup> Near the southern boundary Oatlands (Outlands in the late 19th and early 20th century) is a substantial L-shaped timber-framed farmhouse of which the extremities appear to be 17th-century cottages. Between Morley and Wymarks a terrace of cottages, three tenements c. 1840 and later called the Barracks or Barrack Cottages, retains early 19th-century window-frames and door-hoods. A homestead on the Partridge Green road and three farmyards with cottages or tenements lay away from the Cowfold road to the west c. 1840, by which time sites beside that road may have been preferred; between then and 1875 the homestead and two farmyards were abandoned, the site of one being taken for Shermanbury Grange and two others being included in the park belonging to that house, for which a new farmstead was built while another new farmhouse was built in the north-west corner of the parish.<sup>20</sup> Wychwood, a large house in extensive grounds, was built north of Oatlands c. 1937,<sup>21</sup> and between 1919 and 1939 the east side of the road was subjected to ribbon development: 34 houses, mostly bungalows in narrow plots, were built south of Cornerhouse and 14, partly in Woodside Close off the road, north-east of the Barracks. Each group was later enlarged by c. 10 houses. Seven single-storeyed houses were built opposite Morley apparently in the 1950s,<sup>22</sup> and three larger ones later there and near Cornerhouse.

<sup>99</sup> Inf. from Mr. Stephen Fowler, of Fowler Bros., Cowfold.

<sup>1</sup> Inf. from the Open Air Mus. at Singleton near Chich.

<sup>2</sup> S.R.S. xiv, p. 140.

<sup>3</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. II/17/132.

<sup>4</sup> S.R.S. xiv, p. 2. Hen's father Thos. (d. c. 1625) had lands called Oaklands, which may have been FairOaklands: Comber, *Suss. Geneal. Horsham*, 1-3; P.R.O., REQ 2/423/3.

<sup>5</sup> Below, manors.

<sup>6</sup> Below, church.

<sup>7</sup> E.S.R.O., SAS/Acc 1046 (Woodmancote man. ct. mins.).

<sup>8</sup> W.S.R.O., Add. MS. 34629.

<sup>9</sup> P.R.O., IR 29 and 30/35/234.

<sup>10</sup> B.L. Maps, O.S.D. 93/1. The suggestion in *Suss. Hist.* ii (6), 32-4, of a spa at Wyndham, connected with Old Doctors, seems unacceptable.

<sup>11</sup> Inf. from Mr. Fowler, whose firm were the contractors.

<sup>12</sup> P.R.O., IR 29 and 30/35/234; W.S.R.O., Par. 167/6/1; E.S.R.O., SAS/HA 312 (j) (TS. cat.).

<sup>13</sup> P.R.O., C 142/582, no. 161.

<sup>14</sup> Local inf.; cf. *W. Suss. Gaz.* 17 May 1979.

<sup>15</sup> Comber, *Suss. Geneal. Horsham*, 122. The Domesday estate called Morley was in Woodmancote: above, Woodmancote manors. *P.N. Suss.* i, 214, gives a ref. for 1309 which clearly belongs to Woodmancote: *Cal. Inq. p.m.* v, p. 112; above, Woodmancote, manors.

<sup>16</sup> S.R.S. v, 151-2.

<sup>17</sup> P.R.O., IR 29 and 30/35/234, no. 185.

<sup>18</sup> O.S. Map 1/2,500, *Suss.* XXXVIII. 1 (1879 edn.).

<sup>19</sup> Inf. from Mr. F. S. Wright, the owner.

<sup>20</sup> P.R.O., IR 29 and 30/35/234; O.S. Map 6", *Suss.* XXXVIII (1879, 1912 edns.); below, manors (Shermanbury Grange).

<sup>21</sup> Inf. from Mr. A. Sallis, Oatlands.

<sup>22</sup> O.S. Map 6", *Suss.* XXXVIII. NW. (1952 edn.).



A post office was opened between 1859 and 1862,<sup>23</sup> probably then, as in the earlier 20th century, at Cornerhouse, where a men's club was established in 1888 by Forrester Britten of Shermanbury Grange.<sup>24</sup> Another post office and shop was at Wyndham Pool in 1938,<sup>25</sup> and closed c. 1960. Gas was provided under an order of 1936, and a sewage works at Wyndham was built in 1964.<sup>26</sup>

Only seven households were said to live in the parish in 1428.<sup>27</sup> There were 52 adult males in 1642,<sup>28</sup> 19 households assessed for hearth tax in 1664,<sup>29</sup> 110 adults in 1676,<sup>30</sup> and 29 families in 1724.<sup>31</sup> From 270 in 53 families in 1811 the population rose steadily to 464 in 1861, fell sharply to 388 in 1871, and rose again after 1931 to over 400. In 1981 there were 425 residents, of whom all but 15 lived in private households.<sup>32</sup>

MANORS AND OTHER ESTATES. In 1066 *SHERMANBURY* was part of the estate that centred on Kingston by Sea, being held then by Azor from Harold and in 1086 by Ralph de Buci from William de Braose.<sup>33</sup> The overlordship of the Braoses and their successors was recorded until 1387;<sup>34</sup> a reference to John Fillol as overlord in 1496<sup>35</sup> is unexplained. From Ralph de Buci the undertenancy of Shermanbury descended with that of Kingston in the Buci family until the 14th century.<sup>36</sup> Hugh de Buci and his wife Agnes, having entailed their estates in 1313-14, were dead by 1348 when one of Hugh's daughters and coheirs was Joan, wife of William of Fyfield. William and Joan in that year received grants of Shermanbury manor from John de Lislebonne and his wife Sibyl, another daughter and coheir, and from Robert of Bulkmore and his wife Anstice,<sup>37</sup> probably a third daughter. The Lislebannes' son John in 1341 and the Fyfields' son and heir William in 1342 were born at Shermanbury. The elder William of Fyfield (d. 1361)<sup>38</sup> was described as holding Shermanbury manor in 1349,<sup>39</sup> and received a grant, evidently as a quitclaim, of it and Kingston from another Hugh de Buci in 1356.<sup>40</sup> With Kingston, Shermanbury passed from the younger William Fyfield (d. 1387) to the Sandys family.<sup>41</sup> In 1542 Thomas Sandys, Lord Sandys, leased Shermanbury for 500 years<sup>42</sup> retaining there, as at Kingston, an interest which was sold in

1752 by John Walker and his wife Ellen to Harry Bridger.<sup>43</sup>

The lessee in 1542 was William Comber, who had already bought a 40-year lease of the manor made in 1512 to Thomas West, Lord de la Warr.<sup>44</sup> William succeeded in 1561 or 1562 by his son John (d. 1608), whose son William (d. 1625) had by his wife Martha (d. 1635) four daughters. Of the daughters Elizabeth (d. 1678) married John Gratwicke (d. 1642) and Eleanor married William Heath (d. by 1647).<sup>45</sup> Gratwicke and Heath appear not to have divided their wives' inheritance, for Shermanbury manor court was held in 1659 in the names of Heath's grandson Robert Heath and Gratwicke's younger son Thomas (d. 1664). Thomas devised his moiety in trust to Robert Heath for his son John, and in 1668 the manor court was held in the names of Robert and John. By 1698 Shermanbury had been assigned to John Gratwicke,<sup>46</sup> who in 1724 was succeeded there by his elder daughter Anne (d. 1744), wife of John Lintott (d. 1730). Their daughter and heir Cassandra Gratwicke (d. 1755) married Henry Farncombe, who in 1753 acquired the freehold of the manor from Harry Bridger. Farncombe's daughter Cassandra Lintott succeeded him in 1757 and in 1762 married John Challen (d. 1794). Between 1795 and 1801 their son John Gratwicke Challen (d. 1835), rector of Shermanbury, assumed the lordship of the manor from his mother, who lived until 1829. His brother and heir Stephen Hasler Challen was succeeded in 1858 by his daughter Maria Harriet (d. 1873), wife of Henry Hunt (d. 1877), the manor being apparently held from 1845 or earlier by trustees.<sup>47</sup> Hunt sold it in 1874 to Sampson Copestake,<sup>48</sup> who had 516 a. in Shermanbury in 1910.<sup>49</sup> On his death in 1917<sup>50</sup> Shermanbury was sold to Harold Warren Coleman, the owner in 1921.<sup>51</sup> In 1922 the estate with 550 a. in all was offered for sale;<sup>52</sup> Campbell Bernard Hausburg owned Shermanbury Place with 86 a. in 1925, and was living there in 1938, though Coleman was still described as lord of Shermanbury and Ewhurst manors.<sup>53</sup> In 1984 Shermanbury Place and some land belonged to Mr. William Greenwell.

A considerable part of Shermanbury manor lay in Cowfold parish, and other parts in Henfield and Slaugham.<sup>54</sup>

The manor house, recorded in 1361,<sup>55</sup> was rebuilt

<sup>23</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1862).

<sup>24</sup> *Chich. Dioc. Kal.* (1889), 139.

<sup>25</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1938).

<sup>26</sup> Local inf.; Hassocks & Dist. Gas Order, 1936.

<sup>27</sup> *Feud. Aids*, v. 165.

<sup>28</sup> *S.R.S.* v. 151-2.

<sup>29</sup> *P.R.O.*, E 179/258/14, ff. 33v. 34.

<sup>30</sup> *S.A.C.* xlv. 145.

<sup>31</sup> Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 327.

<sup>32</sup> *Census*, 1811-1981.

<sup>33</sup> *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 379, 447.

<sup>34</sup> e.g. *Cal. Close*, 1318-23, 185; *Cal. Inq. p.m.* xvi, p. 144.

<sup>35</sup> *Cal. Inq. p.m. Hen. VII*, i, p. 556.

<sup>36</sup> *V.C.H. Suss.* vi (1), 133-4; cf. e.g. *S.R.S.* vii, p. 59; xxxiii, p. 19.

<sup>37</sup> *S.R.S.* xxiii, p. 125; *S.A.C.* lxii. 136; cf. *P.R.O.*, CP 40/243, rot. 274; the assumption in *V.C.H. Suss.* vi (1), 133-4 that Hugh de Buci (fl. 1313-14) was the grantor of 1356 is wrong.

<sup>38</sup> *Cal. Inq. p.m.* xi, pp. 59, 419, 422.

<sup>39</sup> *P.R.O.*, C 143/292, no. 19 (from *List and Index*, xxii, p. 442).

<sup>40</sup> *S.R.S.* xxiii, p. 140.

<sup>41</sup> *V.C.H. Suss.* vi (1), 134; cf. e.g. *Cal. Close*, 1389-92, 505; 1435-41, 8.

<sup>42</sup> *S.R.S.* xx. 391; *S.A.C.* lxii. 141; *W.S.R.O.*, Raper MSS., counterpart of lease.

<sup>43</sup> *S.R.S.* xx. 391; cf. *ibid.* xix. 254; xxxiii, p. 11.

<sup>44</sup> *S.A.C.* lxii. 141, which contains some inaccuracies.

<sup>45</sup> Comber, *Suss. Geneal. Horsham*, 62-6, 166, which does not allow for the year's beginning on 25 Mar.: for the date of Eliz.'s death, *S.R.S.* xxii. 196.

<sup>46</sup> *S.A.C.* lxii. 142-4, 152-3; *W.S.R.O.*, Raper MSS., will of Thos. Gratwicke; cf. below.

<sup>47</sup> Comber, *Suss. Geneal. Horsham*, 52-3, 98, 119-23; *W.S.R.O.*, Raper MSS., deed, 1753; the lords named in ct. rec. are given in *S.A.C.* lxii. 145-50.

<sup>48</sup> *W.S.R.O.*, Ep. I/6B/1/1.

<sup>49</sup> *P.R.O.*, IR 29/35/234, altered apportionment 1925; *Alum. Cantab.* 1752-1900.

<sup>50</sup> *S.A.C.* lxii. 134; cf. *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1930, 1938), giving apparently out-of-date inf.

<sup>51</sup> *B.L. Maps* 135. a. 42.

<sup>52</sup> *P.R.O.*, IR 29/35/234, altered apportionment 1925; *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1938).

<sup>53</sup> Above, Cowfold, manors; *E.S.R.O.*, SAS/N 514.

<sup>54</sup> *Cal. Inq. p.m.* xi, p. 59.



in the late 16th century or early 17th as a timber-framed house of two storeys forming three sides of a square. That house was replaced apparently in 1779 by a buff brick building of two storeys with a basement, three bays wide, flanked by lower two-storeyed extensions.<sup>56</sup> The main building was enlarged to five bays in the mid 19th century, when a tower was added on the west. The house, usually known as Shermanbury Place,<sup>57</sup> was also sometimes called Shermanbury Park between the 1830s and the 1920s.<sup>58</sup>

In 1248 Robert le Pook was acknowledged to be Robert de Buci's free man, holding  $\frac{1}{2}$  ferling of land in Shermanbury which had earlier been held in villeinage by Adam of the Weald. The holding was presumably *POOKS*, and included the house and fractions of land which were at issue between William le Pook and Robert le Pook in 1280.<sup>59</sup> The minor taxpayers of Wyndham half-hundred included Richard le Pook and William Pook in 1296 and Robert Pook in 1327 and 1332,<sup>60</sup> and Robert Pook was a juror in Shermanbury in 1341.<sup>61</sup> Henry Pook and his wife Agnes in 1389 granted a small piece of land in reversion after their deaths which had evidently happened by 1399.<sup>62</sup> John Gratwicke (d. 1557) of Shermanbury may have held Pooks, an estate of 80 a. held of Shermanbury manor, which passed from his son John (d. 1630) of Pooks in the direct male line to John (d. 1665) and John (d. 1683) of Pooks and afterwards of Horsham.<sup>63</sup> In 1669 the last John sold Pooks, then 120 a., to Thomas Michell, from whom it passed to John Michell (fl. 1707), John's son John (d. by 1736) of Lewes who mortgaged Pooks in 1722 and 1730, that John's son William, Henry Michell (d. 1789), and Henry's son Henry C. (d. 1806) and widow Faith (d. 1809). In 1810 it was bought by trustees for Charles Marshall,<sup>64</sup> and c. 1840 Edward Marshall owned and farmed Pooks, then 47 a.;<sup>65</sup> in 1845 it belonged to William Stanford,<sup>66</sup> in 1874 to E. Stanford,<sup>67</sup> and by 1910 it had been added to the Shermanbury Place estate. The farmhouse, timber-framed and once partly tilehung,<sup>68</sup> has a late medieval three-roomed plan. It retains some features of its screens passage and, at the other end of the hall, a plank and muntin wall surmounted by a moulded dais beam; the original stair in the service end was replaced in the late 17th century, perhaps at the same time as an upper floor was put into the hall, by a stair with decorated newels and shaped balusters.

In 1086 *SAKEHAM*, which lay south of the

Adur and had been held in 1066 by Bricuin from Azor, was held with Woodmancote, Morley, and part of Kingston by William son of Rannulf from William de Braose.<sup>69</sup> Later reference to the ownership of the estate has not been found before the 16th century, though Henry of Sakeham who was taxed in Wyndham tithing in 1327<sup>70</sup> and Robert of Sakeham who was a juror in Shermanbury in 1341<sup>71</sup> may have held the estate in fee. In 1524 and until 1595 Sakeham, amounting to c. 80 a., belonged to the Shelleys of Michelgrove,<sup>72</sup> but by 1622 it had passed to John Cheale (d. 1636), whose third son Richard devised it in 1651 to his son Capt. John Cheale (d. 1685). Capt. Cheale devised it to his cousin Philip, son of Philip Cheale of Shermanbury.<sup>73</sup> From the younger Philip (d. 1716 or 1717) it apparently descended with Shiprods in Henfield.<sup>74</sup> It belonged to the children of Robert Hoffman Falconer c. 1835<sup>75</sup> and to the trustees of William Falconer c. 1840 when it amount to 121 a.,<sup>76</sup> and passed to Col. Thomas Falconer Wisden, the owner in 1874<sup>77</sup> and one of the chief landowners in Shermanbury in the 1880s; Mrs. Wisden had succeeded him by 1905.<sup>78</sup> In 1910 Sakeham was owned by Col. Stephenson R. Clarke as part of an estate of c. 574 a. in Shermanbury, which also included Park and Frylands farms.<sup>79</sup> Clarke died in 1948,<sup>80</sup> and part of his estate north of the Adur, including Frylands, was acquired by Mr. Stephen Fowler.<sup>81</sup> Sakeham's land was farmed in 1984 from Fieldland Farm in Henfield. The former farmhouse at Sakeham has a tall timber-framed east end which probably once formed part of a larger house. By the early 19th century it had been cased in brick and a new brick west range had been added, possibly in 1807.<sup>82</sup>

Before 1189 *EWHRST* was part of an estate of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  knight's fees held from the honor of Bramber by William de Harcourt. It was disputed between William's daughters, of whom Agnes and her husband William of Wiston agreed in 1202 that Ewhurst should go to another daughter, Aline, late wife of Ellis son of Bernard.<sup>83</sup> The overlordship of Ewhurst was recorded in 1433.<sup>84</sup> The undertenancy by 1242 had passed with Sompting manor from one of William de Harcourt's daughters to Andrew Peverel (d. 1274), and descended thence to Andrew's son Thomas (d. 1306) and Thomas's son Andrew (d. 1328), who held it jointly with his wife Alice (d. 1336). Sir Andrew (d. 1375), son of Andrew and Alice,<sup>85</sup> held the manor jointly with his wife Catherine who survived him,<sup>86</sup> but she had evidently died by

<sup>56</sup> Both hos. depicted in B.L. Add. MS. 5677, f. 64; cf. e.g. Horsfield, *Hist. Suss.* ii. 259. The assertion, at W.S.R.O., MP 1297, f. 9, that the older ho. depicted was in fact Ewhurst seems unfounded.

<sup>57</sup> e.g. *Gent. Mag.* ci (1), 305; *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1930).

<sup>58</sup> e.g. Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), facing p. 324; B.L. Maps 135. a. 42.

<sup>59</sup> *S.R.S.* ii, p. 132; vii, p. 114.

<sup>60</sup> *Ibid.* x. 60-1, 166-7, 281.

<sup>61</sup> *Inq. Non.* (Rec. Com.), 391.

<sup>62</sup> *Wiston Archives*, i, p. 207.

<sup>63</sup> Comber, *Suss. Geneal. Horsham*, 139-42; for John (d. 1630), *S.R.S.* xxii. 182.

<sup>64</sup> E.S.R.O., SAS/EG 344-55 (TS. cat.).

<sup>65</sup> P.R.O., IR 29 and 30/35/234.

<sup>66</sup> Horsham Mus. MS. SP 71.

<sup>67</sup> B.L. Maps 137. b. 10. (14).

<sup>68</sup> P.R.O., IR 58/94117; cf. B.L. Maps 135. a. 42.

<sup>69</sup> *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 379, 447; cf. *ibid.* vi (1), 176.

<sup>70</sup> *S.R.S.* x. 166-7. <sup>71</sup> *Inq. Non.* (Rec. Com.), 391.

<sup>72</sup> *Cal. S.P. Dom.* 1595-7, 11; *S.R.S.* xiv, p. 201; xix. 127; xxxviii, p. 2; *V.C.H. Suss.* vi (1), 13.

<sup>73</sup> Comber, *Suss. Geneal. Horsham*, 55-9.

<sup>74</sup> Above, Henfield, manors; cf. E.S.R.O., SAS/EG 314, 317, 324 (TS. cat.).

<sup>75</sup> Horsfield, *Hist. Suss.* ii. 256, 258.

<sup>76</sup> P.R.O., IR 29 and 30/35/234.

<sup>77</sup> B.L. Maps 137. b. 10. (14).

<sup>78</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1887 and later edns.).

<sup>79</sup> P.R.O., IR 58/94117.

<sup>80</sup> *Who Was Who*, 1941-50.

<sup>81</sup> Docs. in possession of Mr. Fowler.

<sup>82</sup> The gdn. wall has a datestone of 1807.

<sup>83</sup> *Rot. Cur. Reg.* (Rec. Com.), ii. 44; *Cur. Reg. R.* ii. 112; *S.R.S.* ii, p. 10.

<sup>84</sup> *Cal. Inq. p.m.* (Rec. Com.), iv. 151; cf. e.g. *Cal. Inq. p.m.* xvi, p. 147; *Cal. Pat.* 1321-4, 432-3.

<sup>85</sup> *V.C.H. Suss.* vi (1), 56, where the death of And. son of Thos. is wrongly dated: cf. *Cal. Inq. p.m.* vii, p. 121.

<sup>86</sup> *Cal. Inq. p.m.* xiv, p. 196.



1378 when the manor passed with Offington in Broadwater to Sir Edmund FitzHerbert (d. 1387) and thence to the Wests.<sup>87</sup> William West, Lord de la Warr, made a conveyance of Ewhurst in 1590<sup>88</sup> but at his death in 1595 still held the manor. His son and heir Thomas<sup>89</sup> granted it in 1599 to Herbert Pelham<sup>90</sup> on Pelham's marriage with his daughter Elizabeth, and Pelham sold it the same year. By 1601 the manor had passed to William Comber (d. 1625),<sup>91</sup> who in 1608 inherited Shermanbury and whose daughters and sons-in-law, William and Eleanor Heath and John and Elizabeth Gratwicke,<sup>92</sup> were dealing jointly with Ewhurst in 1626.<sup>93</sup> Comber, however, had given Ewhurst by will to William Heath,<sup>94</sup> who alone owned Ewhurst park in 1628<sup>95</sup> and was lord of the manor in 1631 and 1642. From William Heath (d. by 1647) the manor passed in the direct male line to four successive Roberts (d. respectively by 1668, in 1682, in 1708, and by 1736). From 1700 to 1731 courts were held in the name of Henry Pelham, who had married Frances, widow of the second Robert Heath, and whose son Thomas succeeded the last Robert. Thomas Pelham's son Thomas, later earl of Chichester (d. 1805),<sup>96</sup> sold the manor in or before 1785 to John Challen,<sup>97</sup> who thus reunited it with Shermanbury manor. Between 1910 and 1916 Ewhurst was sold to H. W. Coleman separately from Shermanbury,<sup>98</sup> which Coleman also bought in or after 1917.<sup>99</sup> Ewhurst was offered for sale in 1922 as a separate lot from Shermanbury Park,<sup>1</sup> and in 1925 was owned with 50 a. by W. H. Ellice;<sup>2</sup> he lived there in 1934,<sup>3</sup> and his widow in 1938. Coleman was then still described as lord of Ewhurst manor,<sup>4</sup> which later belonged to Lt.-Col. R. W. McKergow<sup>5</sup> (d. 1947) of Twineham Grange.<sup>6</sup> The house was owned in 1984 by Mr. Verner Wylie, who had bought it from the Ellice family.

Ewhurst manor extended into the parishes of Cowfold and Henfield.<sup>7</sup>

The medieval manor house stood within an oval moat, much of which survives; it is filled on the north where a stone gatehouse with a vaulted entrance passage survives from the earlier 14th century,<sup>8</sup> attached to a short contemporary range. In the early 16th century Thomas West, Lord de la Warr (d. 1525), lived at Ewhurst before settling at Offington,<sup>9</sup> and the house included a chapel in 1536.<sup>10</sup> Another

Thomas West, Lord de la Warr, on his death in 1554 left furniture in the great chamber there,<sup>11</sup> but the house presumably did not remain much longer. In the late 16th century a timber-framed house, the mansion of William Comber recorded in 1625,<sup>12</sup> was built in the south-east quadrant of the moated area, and in 1727 it was L-shaped.<sup>13</sup> One range of that house survives as the main building and has a four-roomed plan with external stacks on the east side. It was enlarged in the 19th and 20th centuries.

The hospital of St. Edmund Rich at Wyndham, for infirm clergy and held to have been founded c. 1250 by St. Richard Wich, bishop of Chichester,<sup>14</sup> but possibly in existence by 1236,<sup>15</sup> had  $\frac{1}{2}$  hide of land in WYNDHAM<sup>16</sup> which may have included a yardland recorded in 1219.<sup>17</sup> On the suppression of the hospital c. 1520 the land passed to the prebend of Wyndham (or Windham)<sup>18</sup> and in the 19th century was incorporated in ABBEYLANDS farm (the warden of the hospital having been known locally as the abbot), which became part of the Goring family's estate.<sup>19</sup> In 1984 the land was farmed from Fieldland Farm in Henfield. The former farmhouse is a timber-framed building, mostly cased in brick; the short 17th-century north range was probably built against an earlier building to the south, which was replaced by the existing main range in the 18th century.

The tithes which William de Braose gave to the church of St. Nicholas of Bramber may have included some from Ewhurst.<sup>20</sup> The estates of St. Nicholas's passed to Sele priory,<sup>21</sup> which c. 1230 had great and small tithes in Ewhurst<sup>22</sup> and other possessions in Shermanbury;<sup>23</sup> in 1291 the priory had 5s. a year from Shermanbury,<sup>24</sup> and in 1341 it had a portion of the great tithes worth 3s. 4d. At the last date the rector of Woodmancote had a similar portion worth 7s.<sup>25</sup> Later record of the Woodmancote portion has not been found. Sele priory's tithes were replaced in 1352 by 12s. a year from the rector of Shermanbury,<sup>26</sup> and its land may have been that called Priors which two men both called Richard Farnfold were disputing in 1574.<sup>27</sup>

The estate later called SHERMANBURY GRANGE seems to have derived from one called Perriers, which was apparently named from a family living in the parish in 1428<sup>28</sup> and belonged to the family of Wood or Awood in the 17th century.<sup>29</sup> A

<sup>87</sup> *V.C.H. Suss.* vi (1), 71.

<sup>88</sup> *S.R.S.* xix. 159.

<sup>89</sup> *Ibid.* xxxiii, p. 42.

<sup>90</sup> *Ibid.* xx. 404.

<sup>91</sup> *S.A.C.* lxii. 152-3; for the sale of 1599, B.L. Add. Ch. 30701-2, and for the date 1601, *ibid.* 30182; cf. *S.R.S.* xxxiii, p. 70.

<sup>92</sup> Above.

<sup>93</sup> *S.R.S.* xix. 159.

<sup>94</sup> *Ibid.* xiv, pp. 56-7.

<sup>95</sup> P.R.O., E 125/4, ff. 261v.-262.

<sup>96</sup> Comber, *Suss. Geneal. Horsham*, 165-7; *S.A.C.* xlii. 152-3; W.S.R.O., Raper MSS., lease, 1668.

<sup>97</sup> *S.R.S.* xix. 159; li. 16.

<sup>98</sup> *S.A.C.* lxii. 154.

<sup>99</sup> Above.

<sup>1</sup> B.L. Maps 135. a. 42.

<sup>2</sup> P.R.O., IR 29/35/234, altered apportionment.

<sup>3</sup> *S.C.M.* viii. 596.

<sup>4</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1938).

<sup>5</sup> N.R.A. Man. Doc. Reg.

<sup>6</sup> *Who Was Who*, 1941-50.

<sup>7</sup> Above; cf. E.S.R.O., SAS/A 590.

<sup>8</sup> *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 478; ii. 384; above, pl. facing p. 161.

<sup>9</sup> *L. & P. Hen. VIII*, i (1), p. 226.

<sup>10</sup> *S.R.S.* xlv. 105-6.

<sup>11</sup> B.L. Add. MS. 5702, f. 69.

<sup>12</sup> *S.R.S.* xiv, p. 56.

<sup>13</sup> Map at manor ho.

<sup>14</sup> *V.C.H. Suss.* ii. 108. To the list of wardens may be added: Wm. of Raddington, app. 1371: *Cal. Pat.* 1370-4, 67; Peter Hermodeworth, app. 1386: *ibid.* 1385-9, 249; Wm. Boddington, app. 1409-10: *S.A.C.* xxi. 72; Wm. Gylling, occ. 1431: *Cal. Pat.* 1429-36, 122; John Taver-ner, res. 1441, and Wm. Baneby, app. 1441: *S.R.S.* iv. 98, 124-5.

<sup>15</sup> *S.N.Q.* xvii. 100.

<sup>16</sup> *S.R.S.* xlvii, pp. 297-9.

<sup>17</sup> *Ibid.* ii, p. 37.

<sup>18</sup> *Ibid.* liii, p. 16; W.S.R.O., Cap. II/72/1.

<sup>19</sup> *S.A.C.* xliii. 10 n.

<sup>20</sup> *Cal. Doc. France*, ed. Round, p. 405, where 'Luevest' seems to be Ewhurst.

<sup>21</sup> *V.C.H. Suss.* ii. 60.

<sup>22</sup> *Sele Chartulary*, p. 4.

<sup>23</sup> *S.A.C.* x. 115-16.

<sup>24</sup> *Tax. Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), 141.

<sup>25</sup> *Inq. Non.* (Rec. Com.), 391.

<sup>26</sup> *Magd. Coll. Oxf. Mun.*, Grinstead and Stanford 6 (TS. cat.).

<sup>27</sup> P.R.O., C 2/Eliz. I/F 9/12.

<sup>28</sup> *Feud. Aids*, v. 165.

<sup>29</sup> P.R.O., PROB 11/239, ff. 99v.-100v.; *Wiston Archives*, i, p. 197.



building on the site of the later Shermanbury Grange belonged c. 1840 to John Borrer,<sup>30</sup> and in 1843 John Hoper had a large house, lately built on Perriers farm;<sup>31</sup> in 1867 Mrs. Hoper lived at Shermanbury Grange, which had a small park in 1875.<sup>32</sup> The estate belonged to Richard Hoper in 1874.<sup>33</sup> In 1887, the date when the surviving house is said to have been built,<sup>34</sup> it was occupied by Forrester Britten (d. 1903), and in 1905 by Mrs. Britten,<sup>35</sup> who owned the Grange and 511 a. in 1910; the purchase of Wymarks and other farms in 1890 and of Oatlands, Morley, and Green Tree farms in 1897 had enlarged the estate by c. 380 a.<sup>36</sup> The Grange was occupied in 1930 by Lieut.-Col. Forrester F. Colvin (d. 1936), and in 1938 by R. G. Heaton, who had a considerable estate.<sup>37</sup> After the Second World War the house was used by the county council as a girls' home.<sup>38</sup>

The manors of Slaugham, Twineham Benfield, and Woodmancote extended into Shermanbury parish.<sup>39</sup>

**ECONOMIC HISTORY.** In 1086 Shermanbury and Sakeham each had land for 2 ploughteams. Possibly the Adur was the boundary between the estates. At Sakeham there was no demesne recorded, and a *villanus* and 2 bordars had between them only a pair of oxen. At Shermanbury there were 2 teams, 1 belonging to the demesne, which had 4 *servi*, and 1 to a *villanus* and 3 bordars.<sup>40</sup> Later both Ewhurst, which is not identifiable in 1086, and Shermanbury manor had substantial demesne farms. In 1274 the demesne of Ewhurst had 200 a. of arable, 20 a. of meadow, and 20 a. of pasture, yielding nearly a third of the total value of the manor,<sup>41</sup> and it had apparently increased by 1306.<sup>42</sup> The Shermanbury demesne in 1361 amounted to 162 a. of arable, 21 a. of meadow, and 32 a. of pasture, to which another holding of nearly 200 a. had been added by purchase. There were 30 a. of coppiced woodland which were cut every 10 years.<sup>43</sup>

Shermanbury is one of the parishes in the Sussex Weald which are known to have had open fields.<sup>44</sup> The fields of Wyndham mentioned in 1288 were in Bramber rape<sup>45</sup> and therefore in Shermanbury parish. The description of fields and furlongs in Ewhurst in 1352 suggests that the open fields extended into that manor.<sup>46</sup> Of the Shermanbury demesne arable only 100 a. of the 162 a. were sown in 1361, the rest lying fallow and in common; land described as sterile because on the Weald may have been outfield that had reverted to heath.<sup>47</sup> Sherman-

bury was one of eight rural Sussex parishes that paid no tax for the year 1340 on the value of fleeces or lambs.<sup>48</sup> Hay was then an important crop,<sup>49</sup> as in 1352 when calves, pigs, geese, and cheese were also mentioned.<sup>50</sup> In 1393 animals found dead in Ewhurst manor were 1 ram, 1 ewe, 2 beasts, and 10 pigs; pannage was paid for pigs in the lady of the manor's wood, and the hayward impounded straying geese.<sup>51</sup>

Shermanbury's farmers in the mid 18th century were said to specialize in breeding cattle and to prefer oxen to horses for their carts and ploughs.<sup>52</sup> That is not borne out by the record of stock on four small or middling farms between 1723 and 1735, where the value of the wheat and oats was high in relation to that of cattle. The wheat was worth twice as much as the oats and the oats twice as much as the hay. None of the oxen, which were only slightly more numerous than the horses, were specified as working animals. Only one farm had a bull.<sup>53</sup>

In 1801 the Shermanbury Park estate had a home farm of 53 a. and Ewhurst Place farm of 300 a. which was let to a tenant.<sup>54</sup> The parish was then presumably mainly arable, but it supported a considerable stock of animals: up to 79 fattening oxen, 49 cows, 85 heifers, 343 sheep, and 260 pigs.<sup>55</sup> Of the cultivated area, slightly less than a quarter, 350 a., was reckoned in 1837 to be grassland; the 1,150 a. of arable lay in small fields separated by wide hedges whose overhanging oaks damaged the crops;<sup>56</sup> woodland amounted to 430 a. and waste and common to 30 a. There were 14 farms, of which 6 were 40–90 a., 7 were 100–240 a., and the home farm of Shermanbury Park and Ewhurst was 414 a., the average being 125 a.; the home farm, let to a tenant, had 5 farmyards, another had 2, there was less than 10 a. attached to each of 2 farmyards (though they were at the edge of the parish and may have had land across the boundary), and some farmhouses were described as tenements, so there is likely to have been much consolidation of holdings in the later 18th or earlier 19th century.<sup>57</sup> In 1831 only 9 agricultural occupiers lived in the parish, 8 of them employing labour:<sup>58</sup> there may have been further consolidation, and some of the holdings were presumably farmed from homesteads outside the parish. Thereafter the number of holdings remained relatively constant but the distribution of land between them changed considerably: returns were made of 16 holdings in 1875<sup>59</sup> and of 14 in 1909, when 7 of them were between 5 and 50 a., 1 was less than 5 a., and 1 was more than 300 a., evidently the home farm of Shermanbury Place. In 1909 exactly half the land returned was owner-

<sup>30</sup> P.R.O., IR 29 and 30/35/234.

<sup>31</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. II/27/52.

<sup>32</sup> O.S. Map 6", Suss. XXXVIII (1879 edn.).

<sup>33</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. I/6B/1/1, map attached to copy deed.

<sup>34</sup> *W. Suss. Gaz.* 17 May 1979.

<sup>35</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1887 and later edns.); inscr. in ch.

<sup>36</sup> P.R.O., IR 58/94117.

<sup>37</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1930 and later edns.); for Colvin, W.S.R.O., Par. 9/7/5.

<sup>38</sup> *W. Suss. Gaz.* 17 May 1979.

<sup>39</sup> *Wiston Archives*, i, p. 201; *S.R.S.* xx, 400, 449–50, 500–1; xxiii, p. 284; W.S.R.O., Add. MSS. 3155–6.

<sup>40</sup> *V.C.H. Suss.* i, 447.

<sup>41</sup> P.R.O., C 133/4, no. 15.

<sup>42</sup> *Ibid.* C 133/122, no. 7.

<sup>43</sup> *Cal. Inq. p.m.* xi, p. 59.

<sup>44</sup> P. F. Brandon, 'Common Lands and Wastes of Suss.' (Lond. Univ. Ph.D. thesis, 1963), 222, naming Shermanbury as the only certain example; but cf. *V.C.H. Suss.* vi (2), 54, 68, 213.

<sup>45</sup> P.R.O., JUST 1/924, rot. 61d.

<sup>46</sup> *Magd. Coll. Oxf. Mun.*, Grinstead and Stanford 6 (TS. cat.).

<sup>47</sup> Brandon, 'Common Lands and Wastes of Suss.' 94, 222, 277, 279, citing P.R.O., C 135/158, no. 26, calendared in *Cal. Inq. p.m.* xi, p. 59.

<sup>48</sup> *S.A.C.* lxxv, 131.

<sup>49</sup> *Inq. Non.* (Rec. Com.), 391.

<sup>50</sup> *Magd. Coll. Oxf. Mun.*, Grinstead and Stanford 6 (TS. cat.).

<sup>51</sup> E.S.R.O., SAS/A 573.

<sup>52</sup> *S.A.C.* viii, 257.

<sup>53</sup> E.S.R.O., W/INV/1604, 1801, 2051, 2623.

<sup>54</sup> *Ibid.* SAS/EG 353.

<sup>55</sup> *Ibid.* LCG/3/EW 1, f. [1v.]; LCG/3/EW 2, f. [50v.].

<sup>56</sup> P.R.O., IR 18/10462.

<sup>57</sup> *Ibid.* IR 29 and 30/35/234; for the home fm. cf. E.S.R.O., SAS/EG 358.

<sup>58</sup> *Census*, 1831.

<sup>59</sup> P.R.O., MAF 68/433, no. 11.



occupied,<sup>60</sup> but in 1910 nearly two thirds of the total acreage of the larger holdings was tenanted. Much the largest holding included the 516 a. of the Shermanbury Place estate and the 195 a. of Park farm which was let to the owner of Shermanbury Place; there were seven other farms of more than 50 a., of which Abbeylands at 231 a. was the largest.<sup>61</sup> The Shermanbury Place estate amounted to 546 a. in 1922, but the main farm, centred on Ewhurst Manor, was only 286 a., the parkland and woodland in hand making up another 183 a.<sup>62</sup> In 1938 Ewhurst farm, Abbeylands, and Oaklands were each more than 150 a.<sup>63</sup> In 1975 returns were made for 17 holdings in Shermanbury, but their combined area was greater than that of the parish by 100 ha.: only 7 holdings were run by full-time farmers of whom three had 50–100 ha. and two had 100–200 ha. More than three quarters of the land returned was owner-occupied.<sup>64</sup>

The proportion of arable in the parish fell from nearly two thirds in 1875 to less than one third in 1909, while that of grass rose from less than a third to two thirds: half of the grass in 1909 was used for hay.<sup>65</sup> The proportions on the Shermanbury Park estate between 1874 and 1922 followed a comparable reversal: arable from nearly two thirds to less than a quarter, grass from one third to half (including parkland), while woodland increased from one fifteenth to one fifth.<sup>66</sup> In 1935 three quarters of the parish was meadow and permanent grass;<sup>67</sup> more than half was under grass in 1975. Between 1875 and 1909 the proportion of the arable sown with wheat and clover remained roughly the same at about three eighths and one fifth respectively; oats and roots, a quarter and a sixth respectively in 1909, though declining in fact, had increased proportionately at the expense of peas and beans. In 1975 the area under barley (115.4 ha.) was precisely three times that under wheat. The number of cattle increased from 272 in 1875 to 327 in 1909 and 995 in 1975, when one farm specialized in dairying; 348 sheep were returned in 1875, 632 in 1909, none in 1975, and there were more than 40 pigs in each of the three years.<sup>68</sup> Poultry were raised in the 1930s,<sup>69</sup> but only 125 laying hens were recorded in 1975.<sup>70</sup>

In the early 19th century between 42 and 45 families were supported mainly by agriculture compared with 9–12 supported mainly by trade, manufacture, or handicrafts.<sup>71</sup> A tailor was recorded in

1596,<sup>72</sup> a shoemaker<sup>73</sup> and a blacksmith in the 1670s.<sup>74</sup> Another blacksmith died in 1742, and a shopkeeper who stocked clothing, grocery, hardware, and chandlery in 1754; a farmer who died in 1725 had a sideline as a cooper.<sup>75</sup> A carpenter's shop was recorded in 1815 and 1825.<sup>76</sup> There were wheelwrights from 1755<sup>77</sup> until 1908 or later, blacksmiths until 1941 or later, two shopkeepers in 1867, and four in the 1930s, when there were also a garage and a carpenter.<sup>78</sup> It is possible that glass was once made at Ewhurst,<sup>79</sup> presumably in the 17th century.

A water mill recorded in 1611<sup>80</sup> was presumably on the same site as the one near Shermanbury church in 1724;<sup>81</sup> John Gratwicke, lord of Shermanbury manor, appears to have been running it himself c. 1700.<sup>82</sup> It was a corn mill with two wheels in 1874,<sup>83</sup> a saw mill in 1896 and 1910,<sup>84</sup> and was in decay by 1924;<sup>85</sup> a breast-shot wheel had been removed by 1947, when a pit wheel survived.<sup>86</sup>

**LOCAL GOVERNMENT.** Court rolls for Shermanbury manor from the years 1365–78 and extracts from 1659, 1668, and 1698 were copied c. 1700; courts were held up to four times a year but apparently with no regularity in the earlier 18th century and at intervals of from 2 to 25 years between 1749 and 1874.<sup>87</sup> For Ewhurst manor, rolls survive for 41 courts between 1393 and 1577;<sup>88</sup> 30 other courts were recorded 1631–1872, at intervals of from 1 to 22 years.<sup>89</sup> The courts were concerned mainly with tenures but also with roads and bridges.

The parish had two churchwardens in 1582.<sup>90</sup> Two tenements used as a workhouse were held by the parish officers in 1756;<sup>91</sup> a field near the Royal Oak was called Workhouse field c. 1840,<sup>92</sup> but in 1803, when 28 adult parishioners with 44 children received regular relief, none were relieved in a workhouse. The parish rate was then no higher than average, but its increase since 1776 and up to 1813 was above average.<sup>93</sup> In 1835 Shermanbury became part of Steyning union, and it was in Steyning West rural district 1894–1933 though transferred to Horsham union in 1896. It was transferred to Chanctonbury rural district in 1933<sup>94</sup> and became part of Horsham district in 1974.<sup>95</sup>

**CHURCH.** There was a little church (*ecclesiola*) at

<sup>60</sup> P.R.O., MAF 68/2371, no. 3. <sup>61</sup> Ibid. IR 58/94117.

<sup>62</sup> B.L. Maps 135. a. 42.

<sup>63</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1938).

<sup>64</sup> M.A.F.F., agric. statistics, 1975.

<sup>65</sup> P.R.O., MAF 68/433, no. 11; MAF 68/2371, no. 3.

<sup>66</sup> B.L. Maps 135. a. 42; 137. b. 10. (14).

<sup>67</sup> [1st] Land Util. Surv. Map, sheet 133.

<sup>68</sup> M.A.F.F., agric. statistics, 1975; P.R.O., MAF 68/433, no. 11; MAF 68/2371, no. 3.

<sup>69</sup> *S.C.M.* iii. 747; *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1930, 1938).

<sup>70</sup> M.A.F.F., agric. statistics, 1975.

<sup>71</sup> *Census*, 1811–31. <sup>72</sup> P.R.O., REQ 2/268/17.

<sup>73</sup> Ibid. E 134/26 Chas. II Mich./41.

<sup>74</sup> E.S.R.O., SAS/Acc 1046 (deed, 1673).

<sup>75</sup> Ibid. W/INV/1801, 2864, 3069.

<sup>76</sup> Ibid. SAS/EG 356 (TS. cat.); W.S.R.O., Raper MSS., deed, 1825 (TS. cat.).

<sup>77</sup> E.S.R.O., SAS/Acc 1046 (abs. of title, 1755–1822).

<sup>78</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1867 and later edns.); cf. *S.C.M.* xv. 239. <sup>79</sup> *S.C.M.* iv. 996.

<sup>80</sup> W.S.R.O., Raper MSS., agreement, 1611 (TS. cat.).

<sup>81</sup> *250 Yrs. of Mapmaking in Suss.* ed. H. Margary, pl. 6.

<sup>82</sup> W.S.R.O., Par. 167/61.

<sup>83</sup> B.L. Maps 137. b. 10. (14).

<sup>84</sup> O.S. Map 6", Suss. XXXVIII. NW. (1899 edn.); P.R.O., IR 58/94117.

<sup>85</sup> *Roadmender's Country* (Southern Rly. 1924), 57.

<sup>86</sup> *S.C.M.* xxi. 83–6.

<sup>87</sup> *S.A.C.* lxii. 133–4, 139–50, extracts from a bk. which has not been located; E.S.R.O., SAS/EG 343, extracts 1659–1785; the extracts are different, but of 12 cts. mentioned in the first set and 9 in the second within the period covered by both, 8 are the same.

<sup>88</sup> E.S.R.O., SAS/A 573–89.

<sup>89</sup> *S.A.C.* lxii. 153–70, extracts from a bk. which has not been located; different extracts in E.S.R.O., SAS/EG 343 relate to 2 cts. which are among the 30. *S.A.C.* xciv. 149 attributes wholly to Ewhurst extracts some of which are from Shermanbury cts.

<sup>90</sup> B.L. Add. MS. 39461.

<sup>91</sup> E.S.R.O., SAS/Acc 1046 (Woodmancote man. rental, 1756).

<sup>92</sup> P.R.O., IR 29 and 30/35/234, no. 330.

<sup>93</sup> *Poor Law Abstract*, 1804, 518–19; 1818, 456–7.

<sup>94</sup> W.S.R.O., RD/SW (TS. cat.).

<sup>95</sup> O.S. Map 1/625,000, Admin. Areas (1973 edn.).



Shermanbury in 1086, evidently the property of the lord of the manor.<sup>96</sup> A tithe portion in Shermanbury later belonging to Woodmancote rectory<sup>97</sup> may indicate either affiliation or that the part of Shermanbury parish south of the river Adur had once tithed to Woodmancote. Shermanbury had its own rector by 1288: the advowson was held then by Robert de Buci,<sup>98</sup> whose successors as lords of Shermanbury continued to present rectors<sup>99</sup> until the 1920s.<sup>1</sup> The archbishop presented by lapse in 1556, the king because of simony in 1628,<sup>2</sup> and Thomas Comber, dean of Carlisle and master of Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1634, presumably on behalf of his sister-in-law Martha, who then held the manor.<sup>3</sup> The advowson passed between 1926 and 1930 from H. W. Coleman to the Revd. P. E. Warrington<sup>4</sup> and in the 1940s to the Martyrs Memorial Trust.<sup>5</sup> In 1978 the benefice was united with those of Henfield and Woodmancote, in the patronage of the bishop, the parishes remaining distinct.<sup>6</sup>

The rectory was not a rich one, being valued at £4 6s. 8d. a year in 1291<sup>7</sup> and £4 19s. 3d. clear in 1535.<sup>8</sup> In the earlier 19th century it was said to have an annual net income of £299 and in 1867 of £387.<sup>9</sup> The glebe comprised a house and garden and 16 a. of arable in 1341.<sup>10</sup> There were 17 a. in 1635, and whereas there were then said to be no tithes belonging to the rectory, in 1675 the rector had great and small tithes worth £60 a year.<sup>11</sup> The tithes, payable on three quarters of the parish, were commuted in 1837 for £387.<sup>12</sup> The rectory house was said to be unfit for residence in 1831; there were still 16 a. of glebe in 1938.<sup>13</sup> The 'old, mean, and dilapidated' house was replaced by one built between 1837 and 1839, which was requisitioned in the Second World War and offered for sale in 1947, afterwards being called Waterperry House. A new rectory was built further north,<sup>14</sup> and that also became a private house when the benefice was united with that of Henfield.

The rectory seems to have been held by chop-churches in the period 1415–18,<sup>15</sup> and the rector was an absentee in 1428.<sup>16</sup> Curates were recorded in the 1540s and 1550s, but it is not clear whether they assisted the rector or served in his place;<sup>17</sup> in 1563 the rector was non-resident and there was no curate.<sup>18</sup> Robert Frankwell, rector 1576–1617, was apparently resident for part of his 41-year incumbency, though the church was not well furnished in 1586. Gregory Roberts, instituted in 1634,<sup>19</sup> was apparently resident in 1642.<sup>20</sup> In the 1670s the rector was again an

absentee and the church was again ill furnished.<sup>21</sup> The influence of the Gratwicks as resident patrons and lords of the manor is perhaps to be detected in the long resident incumbencies of Richard Ward, 1677–1706, and John Bear, 1711–62.<sup>22</sup> In 1685 every adult parishioner received the sacrament at Easter,<sup>23</sup> and in 1724 the church was described as more than commonly decent.<sup>24</sup> Miles Williams, rector from 1762, was at law with John Challen, patron and lord of the manor, in 1781 about the road to the church and with the miller in 1782 about tithes.<sup>25</sup> The rector Roger Challice in 1789 leased the rectory to John Challen,<sup>26</sup> and later the same year J. G. Challen, soon to be patron and lord of the manor, began his 46-year incumbency. In 1831 he had an assistant curate,<sup>27</sup> as may have been the regular practice until the early 20th century. On Census Sunday 1851 there were congregations of 143 in the morning and 170 in the afternoon, not counting the Sunday school.<sup>28</sup> J. M. Glubb, rector 1836–72, in whose time there was a choir and a band of musicians, and H. W. Hunt, presented by his stepmother in 1872, each served for more than 35 years.<sup>29</sup>

The church of *ST. GILES*, so called in 1341,<sup>30</sup> is small and simple, consisting of a short sanctuary or choir and a nave, both of rendered stone, with a weatherboarded bell turret over the west gable end, west porch, and south-east vestry. Three carved corbel heads or capitals from the 12th century are reset inside the south-west corner of the nave. A nave piscina possibly of the 13th century suggests that the nave east of it served as a chancel, and one of the four re-used tiebeams, which has late medieval embattling and moulding, might have been the head of a screen immediately east of the piscina. A flat buttress at the north end of the east wall of the nave indicates the east end of the medieval building. The renewal of the choir by Richard Ward, rector 1677–1706, recorded on a board in the sanctuary, apparently does not relate to the surviving east end of the church. The east wall (which does not, as alleged, show evidence of timber framing, the piece of exposed timber being part of the adjoining vestry) contains two windows whose stone frames are composed of re-used stone with still later heads. The church was restored in 1710 by John Gratwicke,<sup>31</sup> when presumably the nave windows were remade and the royal arms of Queen Anne were put up. In 1748 a west gallery, of which the corbels remain, was put in hand, with access against the north wall,<sup>32</sup>

<sup>96</sup> *V.C.H. Suss.* i. 447.

<sup>97</sup> Above, manors.

<sup>98</sup> *Reg. Pecham* (Cant. & York Soc.), i. 73.

<sup>99</sup> e.g. *Cal. Close*, 1389–92, 505; 1435–41, 8; *S.A.C.* lv. 224, 236, 272; *Chich. Dioc. Kal.* (1873), 114–15; (1876), 47.

<sup>1</sup> *Crockford* (1926), 390.

<sup>2</sup> Rymer, *Foedera*, ed. G. Holmes, viii (3), 29.

<sup>3</sup> *S.A.C.* lv. 261; *D.N.B.*; Comber, *Suss. Geneal. Horsham*, 63–5.

<sup>4</sup> *Crockford* (1926), 390; *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1930).

<sup>5</sup> *Crockford* (1940), 341; (1947), 853.

<sup>6</sup> Inf. from *Chich. Dioc. Regy.*

<sup>7</sup> *Tax. Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), 136.

<sup>8</sup> *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), i. 335.

<sup>9</sup> *Rep. Com. Eccl. Revenues*, 282–3; *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1867).

<sup>10</sup> *Inq. Non.* (Rec. Com.), 391.

<sup>11</sup> *W.S.R.O.*, Ep. II/17/132–3.

<sup>12</sup> *P.R.O.*, IR 29/35/234.

<sup>13</sup> *Rep. Com. Eccl. Revenues*, 282–3; *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1938).

<sup>14</sup> *W.S.R.O.*, Ep. II/41/116; *ibid.* SP 40; O.S. Map 1/25,000, TQ 23/33 (1975 edn.).

<sup>15</sup> Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 327.

<sup>16</sup> *Feud. Aids*, v. 165.

<sup>17</sup> *S.R.S.* xxxvi. 142; xlv. 106.

<sup>18</sup> *S.A.C.* lxi. 115.

<sup>19</sup> *Ibid.* xi. 226; liii. 4; lv. 236.

<sup>20</sup> *S.R.S.* v. 151.

<sup>21</sup> *Ibid.* l. 18.

<sup>22</sup> Above; *S.A.C.* lv. 224, 272; cf. *ibid.* liv. 257.

<sup>23</sup> *W.S.R.O.*, Ep. II/15/7, f. 11v.; but cf. *ibid.* Ep. II/15/5, ff. 26v., 54v., 72 and v.

<sup>24</sup> *V.C.H. Suss.* ii. 40.

<sup>25</sup> *Horsham Mus. MSS.* 314, 317.

<sup>26</sup> *W.S.R.O.*, Raper MSS., deed, 1789.

<sup>27</sup> *Rep. Com. Eccl. Revenues*, 282–3; above.

<sup>28</sup> *P.R.O.*, HO 129/86/2/10/15.

<sup>29</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1905, 1938); *S.C.M.* ii. 564; *S.A.C.* lx. 26, 33.

<sup>30</sup> *Cal. Inq. p.m.* xi, p. 419.

<sup>31</sup> Cf. *S.A.C.* xlvi. 231–3; *S.N.Q.* xiii. 62, which suggests the plan of an earlier chancel without evidence or argument.

<sup>32</sup> *W.S.R.O.*, Ep. II/27/9.



probably requiring the blocking of the north doorway and its replacement, along with the south doorway which is also blocked, by one in the west wall: a late 18th-century view shows the north windows (with a buttress that was later removed in the position of the doorway), the west porch and external stairs to the gallery, the bellcote, and the sanctuary with a hipped roof.<sup>33</sup> The church was restored in the 1880s,<sup>34</sup> which is likely to be the date of the replacement of the gallery by a smaller one for the organ and of the rebuilding of the sanctuary. Box pews survive, some incorporating earlier benches, and are painted with the names of the farms whose inhabitants used them.<sup>35</sup> The font is 15th-century, similar in design to that at Cowfold. Some glass, perhaps put in by J. G. Challen, is of the 15th, 16th, and 17th centuries,<sup>36</sup> and the sanctuary has glass by C. E. Kempe.<sup>37</sup> The monuments include those to members of the Lintott and Challen families and to the rector John Bear. There were three bells in 1724,<sup>38</sup> but only two in 1864<sup>39</sup> as in 1984. The plate includes two cups, two patens, and a flagon all of the late 17th and early 18th century.<sup>40</sup> The registers begin in 1653, but there are transcripts from 1606.<sup>41</sup>

In the Middle Ages Wyndham hospital had a church and a graveyard.<sup>42</sup> A reference to the church of Ewhurst in 1405<sup>43</sup> presumably either refers to the chapel in the manor house<sup>44</sup> or is meant to link Ewhurst with Shermanbury as the name of the parish church.<sup>45</sup> An iron mission room was built at Wyndham in 1891 and remained in use until 1938 or later.<sup>46</sup> It was on the west side of the road, and therefore just within Shermanbury parish, a little under a mile north of Wyndham bridge, and was demolished c. 1947.<sup>47</sup>

The churchyard of the parish church was replaced for burials in 1888 by a cemetery with a small brick chapel, under the parish council,<sup>48</sup> near the rectory house in Frylands Lane. In earlier centuries many Shermanbury parishioners had been buried at Cowfold, where some also were baptized and married.<sup>49</sup>

NONCONFORMITY. One papist family and two Baptist families were recorded in 1724,<sup>50</sup> and there was a single male papist in 1767.<sup>51</sup> At that period the Baptists of Shermanbury contributed nearly a quarter of the total sums given by the various localities to the Baptist church at Horsham,<sup>52</sup> but later activities have not been traced.

EDUCATION. The rectors Richard Ward and John Bear kept a small boarding school for the sons of local gentry in the 1690s, 1730s, and 1740s.<sup>53</sup> In 1819 there was no school in the parish; many of the children went to Henfield or Cowfold,<sup>54</sup> as they did in 1835 and 1846, though in 1835 two infant schools in Shermanbury had c. 30 children and in 1846 a Sunday school held in the church and supported by subscription taught 65 children.<sup>55</sup> In 1855 the older boys went to school in Henfield and Cowfold,<sup>56</sup> and a girls' school in 1867 was supported by Mrs. Hoper of Shermanbury Grange. A National school for 64 boys and girls, north of the rectory house in Buckhatch Lane, was built in 1874–5, and in 1886 it had an average attendance of 78.<sup>57</sup> It was receiving an annual grant by 1880.<sup>58</sup> Attendance fell to 40 in 1910 and 19 in 1927, and in 1929 the school closed.<sup>59</sup> The building was retained in 1984 under a charitable Scheme of 1929 and was used occasionally for meetings. The younger children then went to school in Cowfold, the older ones in Steyning.<sup>60</sup>

CHARITIES FOR THE POOR. Anne Lintott (d. 1744) by will gave £2 a year for cleaning and repairing her father's grave and the residue to be distributed among the poor, but the gift seems to have been ineffective. The rector Miles Williams by will dated 1786 gave £5 for the poor, but whatever his intentions the capital appears to have been distributed.<sup>61</sup>

<sup>33</sup> B.L. Add. MS. 5677, f. 63.

<sup>34</sup> In 1885 according to *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1905); a restoration of 1882 was mentioned in *W. Suss. Gaz.* 16 Nov. 1882.

<sup>35</sup> Cf. *S.C.M.* xii. 143.

<sup>36</sup> *V.C.H. Suss.* ii. 353, 356; *S.A.C.* xlv. 39; lxii. 221; Lewis, *Topog. Dict. Eng.* (1849).

<sup>37</sup> Nairn & Pevsner, *Suss.* 320–1.

<sup>38</sup> *S.N.Q.* xv. 17.

<sup>39</sup> *S.A.C.* xvi. 223.

<sup>40</sup> *Ibid.* liv. 257.

<sup>41</sup> *S.N.Q.* x. 13.

<sup>42</sup> Above, intro.

<sup>43</sup> Hist. MSS. Com. 8, 9th Rep. p. 48.

<sup>44</sup> Above, manors.

<sup>45</sup> Cf. *S.R.S.* xlv. 105: 'of the parish of Ewhurst of the parish of Shermanbury'.

<sup>46</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1905, 1938).

<sup>47</sup> Local inf.; O.S. Map 6", *Suss.* XXXVIII. NW. (1899, 1952 edns.). The iron bldg. beside the Royal Oak was there when the mission was in use.

<sup>48</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1905).

<sup>49</sup> *S.R.S.* xxii, *passim*.

<sup>50</sup> Dallaway & Cartwright, *Hist. W. Suss.* ii (2), 327.

<sup>51</sup> H.L.R.O., papist return (inf. from Mr. T. J. McCann, W.S.R.O.).

<sup>52</sup> E. Kensett, *Hist. Free Christian Ch., Horsham, 1721–1921*, 74; *V.C.H. Suss.* vi (2), 196.

<sup>53</sup> *S.A.C.* cxiv. 338; W.S.R.O., Par. 167/6/1.

<sup>54</sup> *Educ. of Poor Digest*, H.C. 224, p. 969 (1819), ix (2).

<sup>55</sup> *Educ. Enq. Abstract*, H.C. 62, p. 980 (1835), xliii; Nat. Soc. *Inquiry*, 1846–7, *Suss.* 12–13.

<sup>56</sup> W.S.R.O., Ep. 11/40/1.

<sup>57</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Suss.* (1867, 1887); *Chich. Dioc. Kal.* (1873), 177; P.R.O., ED 7/123.

<sup>58</sup> *Rep. of Educ. Cttee. of Council, 1880–1* [C. 2984–I], p. 694, H.C. (1881), xxxii.

<sup>59</sup> *Bd. of Educ., List 21, 1910* (H.M.S.O.), 484; 1927, 341; 1932, 388.

<sup>60</sup> Char. Com. Reg.; inf. from Mr. Stephen Fowler.

<sup>61</sup> Horsfield, *Hist. Suss.* ii. 260; 30th Rep. Com. Char.<sup>a</sup> 798; for Anne Lintott, above, manors.



# INDEX

NOTE. A page number in *italic* denotes an illustration on that page or a plate facing that page. The pages containing the substantive history of a parish are set in **bold type**. A page number followed by *n* is a reference only to the footnotes on that page.

- A.P.V. (APV), 87  
 Co. Ltd., 63, 85  
 Holdings Ltd., 85  
 International Ltd., 86  
 Paramount, 86  
 Abbey, W. H., 102  
 Abbeylands, *see* Shermanbury  
 Aburton Fm., *see* Edburton: Aburton Fm.  
 Adur, riv. and valley, 1, 3-4, 7, 29, 31-2, 32, 34, 39-40, 47, 97, 113, 123, 133-5, 138, 148, 189-90, 193, 195, 197  
 Adur navigation trust, 33  
 Adventists, Seventh-Day, 93  
 Aethelm, nephew of King Alfred, 34  
 Agate (Agates, Gate, Gates):  
   Hen. (d. 1641), 181, 191  
   Hen. (fl. 1665), 179  
   J. & S., 117  
   Joan, m. Thos. Lintott, 181  
   Jn. (fl. before 1506), 181  
   Jn. (d. 1558-9), 181  
   Jn. (d. 1588), 181  
   Ralph, 181  
   Rog., 179  
   Thos. (d. 1593), 181  
   Thos. (d. c. 1625), 181, 191 *n*  
   Wm., 178  
   Mr., of Shoreham (fl. 1870), 178  
 agistment, 98  
 agriculture, *see* bee keeping; cattle raising; dairying; fruit growing; goat breeding; grazing; ley farming; market gardens and nurseries; sheep farming; *and under names of places*  
 Aguillon:  
   Rob., 162  
   Wm., 162  
 aircraft repair, 84  
 airport, *see* Gatwick  
 aisled halls, 135, 174  
 Akingfield, *see* Cowfold  
 Albourne, 1-3, **123-31**  
   adv., 125, 130  
   agric., 127-9, 164  
   Albourne Ho., *see* Bishopshurst: man.: ho.  
   Albourne Place, *see* Albourne: man.: ho.  
   Albourne Street, 123-4, 125, 127  
   Albourne with Sayers Common and Twineham, united benefice, 130  
   area, 123, 158  
   as address, 35  
   bdry., 123, 158  
   Bishops Place, *see* Bishopshurst: man.  
   Bishopshurst, *q.v.*  
   brickfield, 129  
   brook (Cutlers brook, Spertbrook riv.), 123, 127-9  
   buses, 125  
   char., 168  
   ch., 123-5, 130-1  
   archit., 131  
   chwdns., 129  
   common pasture, 128  
   ct., 129  
   curates, 130-1  
   dom. archit., 124, 126-7, 128  
   educ., 131  
   est., 120, 125-7, 146  
   fisheries, 123  
   Gallops, 124  
   Gardenland, 124, 127  
   geol., 123  
   glebe, 129-30  
   Green, 124-5, 128-30  
   High Cross, 124-5, 127-9, 135  
   rds., 159-60  
   Holland, 124, 127-8, 130 *n*  
   Hurst, *q.v.*  
   inc., 128  
   Inholmes fm., 125, 127-8  
   inns, 124-5, 129  
   local govt., 129-30  
   man., 125-30, 139 *n*, 163  
   ho. (Albourne Place), 123, 125-6, 128, 131  
   mills, 129  
   nonconf., 131  
   Northpark Fm., 123, 126, 128  
   open fields, 128  
   pk., 123, 125, 127-8  
   place name, 123  
   poor relief, 130  
   pop., 124  
   post office, 129  
   pound, 129  
   reading rm., 125  
   recreation ground, 125  
   rectors, 130; *and see* Cowper, Edm.; Fane, Thos.; Goring, Jn.; Healey; Herry; Hoffman, Benj.; Nash; Negus  
   rectory, 130, 166  
   rectory ho., 123, 130  
   rds., 124-5, 128-9  
   Rom. Cath., 131  
   Rom. rem., 124  
   sch., 131  
   settlement, 123-4, 128  
   sport, 125  
   tithes, 130  
   trades and ind., 129  
   village hall, 125  
   Wick, *q.v.*  
   Wolstonbury Hill, 123  
   woods, 123, 127  
   wkho., 130  
   Yew Tree Ho., 124, 127  
   fm., 128  
 Alchorne, Joan, 131  
 Alcock, Chas., rector of Nuthurst, 107 *n*  
 aldermen, 5, 121, 170  
 Aldingbourne, pk., 146  
 Aldridge:  
   Abel, 17  
   Chas. Powlett, 17  
   Jn. (d. 1795), 17  
   Jn. (d. 1803), 17  
   Col. Jn. (d. 1888), 17  
   Rob. (d. 1871), 17, 26-8, 103-4  
   Rob. (d. 1892), 17  
   fam., 10, 12, 22, 27, 108  
 aletasters, 153, 166  
 Alford:  
   Jn. (fl. 1647), 141  
   Jn. (fl. mid 17th cent.), 142  
 Alfred, King, 34  
 Alkynburne (? Hawksbourne in Horsham), bailiwick, 13  
 Allen:  
   Fras., 61  
   Hen., vicar of Beeding, 43, 45  
 Alward (fl. 1066), 161  
 Alwi (fl. 1066), 59  
 Alwin (fl. 1066), 143-4  
 Amalgamated Engineering Union (later A.U.E.W.), 87  
 Amberley, 141  
 Amberley fm., *see* Ifield  
 America:  
   North:  
     emigration to, 117  
     *and see* Virginia  
   South, 57  
 André, T. V., 86  
 Andrewes (Andrews):  
   Lancelot, bp. of Chich., 107  
   Rog., archdeacon of Chich., rector of Nuthurst, vicar of Cowfold, and master of Jesus Coll., Camb., 107 *and n*, 186  
   Wm., rector of Nuthurst, 107 *n*  
 angling, 133  
 animals and birds, exotic, 17-18  
 Ankerson:  
   Ric., 182  
   S. J., 182  
   fam., 182  
 Anne of Cleves, Queen, 143  
 Ansfrid (fl. 1066), 49  
 apples, *see* fruit growing  
 arable, conversion to (assarts), 9-10, 16, 21-2, 49, 55, 63, 98, 104, 110, 115, 182  
 architects, 75; *and see* Bennett, Sir Thos.; Christian; Clarke, Somers; Donaldson; Edwards, Fras.; Ferrey; Fowlers; George; Godfrey; Goodhart-Rendel; Habershon and Pite; Hills, G. M.; Johnson, Jn.; Scott; Shaw, Norman; Sheppard, A. G.; Slater and Carpenter; Wheeler, F.; Woodyer; Wyatt  
 Ardern, Rob. of, 159, 163  
 Arnold:  
   Anne (? w. of Ric.), 36  
   Ric. (fl. 1645), 61  
   Ric. (fl. 1662, ? same as last), 62  
   Ric. (fl. 1717), 64  
   Ric. (fl. 1718, ? another), 36  
   Ric. (fl. 1724), 36  
   Ric. (fl. after 1746, nephew of last), 36, 38  
   Thos. (fl. 1660s-1717), 35-6, 61, 64, 113  
   Thos. (fl. 1718), 61  
   Thos. (fl. 1729, ? same as last), 61  
   fam., 173  
 arts, community, 83



# A HISTORY OF SUSSEX

Arun, riv. and valley, 1, 7, 97, 104, 109  
 Arundel, Hen., 36  
 Arundel, earl of:  
   est., 189  
   *and see* Howard  
 Ashburnham, Chas., vicar of Cowfold, 186  
 Ashdown Forest, 1, 9, 13, 56  
 Ashfold crossways, *see* Beeding, Lower: Ashfold crossways  
 Ashfolds, *see* Rusper  
 Ashfolds heath, *see* Beeding, Lower  
 Ashington, 9  
 Ashurst, 5, 36-7, 135  
   Eatons, *q.v.*  
 assarts, *see* arable, conversion to  
 Assemblies of God, 93  
 assize of bread and of ale, 5-6, 120, 170  
 athletics, 59  
 Atwater, Rog., 61  
 Atwood, *see* Wood  
 Aueston, *see* Weston  
 Austin canons, 69  
 Awood, *see* Wood  
 Axsmith, Ric., 114  
 Axsmiths, *see* Rusper: Axsmiths  
 Azor (fl. 1066), 143-4, 161, 192-3  
  
 Backsettown, *see* Henfield: Backset-town  
 Backshell:  
   Jn., 38  
   fam., 34  
 Baddingfold, *see* Cowfold: Barnfield  
 Badmering, Anne, 144  
 badminton, 101  
 Baha'is, 93  
 bailiffs (officers), 5, 38, 42, 50, 67, 115, 129, 153  
   forest, 25  
   water, 153  
   (hund.), 121  
 Baird, Jn., 18-19  
 Baker, Chas., curate and rector of Edburton and master of Steyning grammar sch., 51  
 Baldhorn, fam., 115  
 Baldhorns, *see* Rusper  
 Baldwins bridge, *see* Henfield: bridges  
 Baley:  
   Abraham (d. 1789), 145  
   Anne, *see* Hoffman  
 Banbury, Ric., 161 *n*  
 Baneby, Wm., warden of Wyndham hosp., 194 *n*  
 Bannister:  
   Edw. (d. by 1540), 35  
   Edw. (d. 1606), 35  
   Sir Edw. (d. c. 1661), 35  
   Joan, w. of Edw., m. 2 ———  
     Everard, 35  
 Baptists, 28, 45, 92, 108, 119, 157, 168, 188, 198  
   General, 71-2  
   Particular, 28, 72, 157  
   Reformed, 72  
   Strict, 72  
 Barber, *see* Barker  
 bargemen, 33  
 Barker (Barber):  
   Jas., rector of Nuthurst and Cocking, 107 *n*  
   Jn., 157  
 Barnes (Baron):  
   Edw., 61  
   Jane, 61  
   Ralph, vicar of Beeding, 43  
 Barnfield, *see* Cowfold  
 Baron, *see* Barnes  
 Barrow Hill, *see* Henfield  
 barrows (tumuli), 9  
 Batten, Eliz., *see* Gratwicke  
 Baxter, H. A., 61

Beachcomber, *see* Morton, J. B.  
 beadles, 41-2, 67, 129, 153, 166  
   hund., 121  
 Beale:  
   Hen., 106  
   Jerome, rector of Nuthurst, 107 *n*  
 Bean, Jn., *see* Dorking  
 Bear, Jn., rector of Shermanbury, 197-8  
 Beard:  
   Cath., *see* Stone  
   Jn. (fl. 1538), 127  
   Jn. (d. mid 16th cent., ? another), 188  
   Jn. (fl. 1547-58), 162 *n*  
   Jn. (fl. 1561, ? same as last), 144  
   Jn. (fl. 1560s, ? same as last), 163  
   Ralph (fl. 1740), 163  
     his daus., 163  
   Thos. (d. 1599), 162  
   Thos. (fl. 1615), 162  
   Thos. (fl. 1635), 191  
   Thos. (fl. 1664), 127  
   Thos. (d. c. 1667), 168  
   Thos. (fl. 17th cent., ? several), 162-3  
   Thos. the elder (fl. 1685), 162  
   Thos. the younger (fl. 1685 × 1700), 162  
   Thos. (d. 1699 or 1700), 127  
   Wm., 162 *n*  
   fam., 127  
 Beauchamp, Jn., 190  
 Beauclerk, Chas. Geo., 18, 26  
 Becket:  
   Cath., 163  
   Thos. (fl. c. 1840), 163  
 Bedling (fl. before 1066), 48  
 bee keeping, 63  
 Beeding:  
   man., *see* Beeding, Upper: man.  
   parish or tithing, 1, 5, 7  
   communicants, 12  
   pop., 32  
   vicar, *see* Beeding, Upper: vicar  
   riv., *see* Adur  
   *and see* Beeding, Lower; Beeding, Upper  
 Beeding Cement Co., 41  
 Beeding, Lower, 1-4, 7-29, 8  
   adv., 26  
   agric., 14, 21-3  
   area, 7, 74, 97  
   Ashfold crossways, 10, 25, 27  
   beer ho., 12  
   mission rm., 29  
   sch., 29  
   settlement, 11  
   Ashfolds heath, 15 *n*  
   bdry., 7, 13, 53, 74, 97  
   Beechwood, *see* Faygate: Beechwood  
   Beedingwood, 11-12, 16, 119  
   Bewbush, *q.v.*  
   Buchan Hill, 11-12, 16, 19-20, 22-3, 25  
     ho., 20, 21  
   Carter's Lodge, 10, 16, 24  
   Carter's walk, 13  
   chs., 11-12, 26-8, 42 *n*  
     archit., 27-8, 33  
   chwdns., 26  
   clubs and socs., 12  
   Colgate, *q.v.*  
   community centre, 12  
   Coots gate, 13  
   Crabtree, *q.v.*  
   Crossways, *see* Beeding, Lower: village  
   curate, perpetual, 27; *and see* Cholmeley, J. M.  
   Docker's Lodge, 10, 22  
   walk, 13  
   dom. archit., 10-11, 16, 20, 112  
   earthworks, 13 *n*

eccl. par., 7, 26-7, 29  
 educ., 28-9  
 est., 16-21, 171  
 fair, *see* St. Leonard's Forest forest, 12-16  
 Forest Lodge, 11  
 geol., 7  
 glebe, 26  
 Gosden, *q.v.*  
 Grange, the, 16  
 Grouse fm., 13  
 Grouse gate, 13  
 Hammer Pond Guest Ho., 10  
 heaths, 15  
 Heythorngate (unlocated), 13  
 Hollywood, 11  
 Holmbush, *q.v.*  
 hosp., 11  
 inns, 11-12  
   Plough, 10  
 iron ind., 9 *n*, 9-10, 15, 23-4, 107, 184  
   forge hos., 10  
 Ivorysgate, *see* Ivorysgate  
 Kilnwood, 11, 16, 22  
 Leonardslee, 7, 12  
   as address, 26, 28  
   est., 18, 21-2  
   gdns., 15  
   ho., 10, 18, 26-7  
   home fm., 23  
   pk., 4  
 libr., 12  
 local govt., 25-6  
 lodges, forest, *see* St. Leonard's forest: lodges  
 man., 16-21  
 Middle walk, 13  
 mills, 10, 24  
 Monk's Lodge walk, 13  
 New Hovels, 11  
 New Lodge, *see* St. Leonard's Forest: man. ho.  
 New Lodge (St. Leonard's) walk, 13  
 New Pk., *see* St. Leonard's Forest  
 Newells, 11-12  
   fm., *see* Nuthurst: Newells fm.  
 Newstead Fm., 11  
 North End walk, *see* Beeding, Lower: Stone Lodge  
 Old Ho., 10  
 Old Pk., 9-10, 21, 27  
   fm., 7  
 Orchard fm., 23  
 Park fm., 22-3  
 Parkgate, 13  
 pks., 10, 13-15, 17  
   New pk., 22  
 Peppersgate, *q.v.*  
 plantations, 16  
 Plummers Plain, 7, 9, 11, 15, 16, 22  
   brickmaking, 25  
   Plummers Plain Ho., 16  
 ponds:  
   Furnace, 171, 184  
   Hammer, 23, 25  
   Hawkins, 9-10, 16, 23, 26, 160  
   Roosthole, *see* Nuthurst: ponds  
 poor relief, 42  
 pop., 12, 32  
 post office, 11  
 prehist., 9  
 prot. nonconf., 11, 28, 108  
 pub. servs., 12  
 rabbit warrens, 10, 15-16, 21-2  
 rly., 9  
 rds., 7-9, 175  
 Roffey End walk, *see* Beeding, Lower: Stone Lodge  
 Roffey gate, 13  
 Rom. Cath., 28  
 Rom. rem., 9  
 schs., 11-12, 28-9  
 Selehurst, 11, 16, 112



# INDEX

- settlement, 9-11, 16  
 Shelley gate, 13  
 Shepherdsfield Fm., 22  
 South End walk, 13  
 South Lodge, 11, 25  
   gdn., 16  
 Sparrow Hall, 10  
 sport, 12, 101  
 sporting rights, 11  
 Springfield Fm., 10, 22  
 St. Leonard's Forest, *q.v.*  
 St. Leonard's Lodge, *see* Beeding,  
   Lower: Leonardslee  
 St. Leonard's walk, *see* Beeding,  
   Lower: New Lodge walk  
 Stone Lodge (Roffey End or North  
   End) walk, 13  
 tithes, 26, 43; *and see* St. Leonard's  
   Forest: tithes  
 trades and ind., 23-5  
 vicar, 26; *and see* Cholmeley, J. M.  
 vicarage, 26  
 vicarage ho., 26, 28-9  
 village, 7, 9-12, 11 *n*, 22, 25  
 village halls, 12  
 Willis's fm., 22  
 Woodlands, 11  
 woods, 12-16, 23  
   Minepits wood, 24  
 Beeding, North, *see* Beeding, Lower  
 Beeding, South, *see* Beeding, Upper  
 Beeding, Upper, 1-4, 29-45  
   adv., 36, 42  
   agric., 13 *n*, 37-40  
   area, 29, 45, 133  
   bdry., 7, 29, 133  
   Bedny, 40  
   Beeding Ct., 29, 31, 33-5, 41-2, 45  
     fm., 37-9  
   Beeding Hill, 31, 33, 38-9  
   Beeding St., 29  
   bridges, 31, 33, 43, 45  
   buses, 33  
   Castle Town, 31-2, 32 *n*, 41  
   causeway, 31  
   char., 45  
   ch., 29, 31-3, 36, 42-4  
     archit., 44  
     rates, 26  
   chwdns., 42  
   clubs and socs., 34  
   communications, 32-3  
   copyholds, 36  
   cts., 34, 41-2  
   dom. archit., 31-2  
   eccl. par., 7, 26, 29  
   educ., 45  
   est., 34-8, 50, 146  
   fair, 40  
   fms. (named), 38  
   fords, 29  
   Freshcombe Lodge, 40  
   geol., 29  
   Horton, *q.v.*  
   inc., 38  
   inns, 33-4  
     King's Head, 5, 113  
   King's Barn, *q.v.*  
   King's Barns, *q.v.*  
   libr., 34  
   local govt., 7, 34, 41-2  
   man., 32, 34-7, 40-1, 141, 146  
     Beeding, 1, 7, 13 *n*, 34-5, 37,  
       40-1, 173, 175, 177, 180, 182-3;  
       woods, extrinsec, 171  
     man. ho., *see* Beeding, Upper:  
       Beeding Ct.  
     Rector (Sele), 36-8, 42  
   Man. Ho., 31  
   marshland, 31  
   mills, 40  
   New Ho., *see* Beeding, Upper:  
     Valerie Man.  
 Old Bridge, 31  
   tithing, 5  
   open fields, 38  
   place names, 31 *n*  
   poor relief, 29, 42  
   poorho., 42  
   pop., 12, 32, 48  
   prot. nonconf., 44-5  
   pub. servs., 34  
   recreation ground, 34  
   rector, 26, 43  
   rectory, 43  
   Rectory, *see* Beeding, Upper: man.  
   rectory ho., 31, 37, 42-3  
   river transport, 33  
   rds. and streets, 29, 31-3, 47, 134,  
     148, 152, 173  
   Rom. Cath., 44  
   royal visits, 34  
   schs., 45, 52, 158  
   Sele priory, *q.v.*  
   settlement, 31-2, 32, 113  
   Small Dole, *q.v.*  
   social and cultural activities, 34  
   tithes, 43  
   tollho., 33  
   Tottington, *q.v.*  
   Towers, the, 44  
   trades and ind., 40-1  
     cement, 29, 32, 33-4, 41, 44  
     salt, 29, 31  
   Valerie Man. (New Ho.), 31, 34, 38  
   vicarage, 36, 40, 42-3  
   vicarage ho., 43  
   vicars, 26-7, 31, 36, 40, 42-3;  
     *and see* Allen, Hen.; Barnes,  
     Ralph; Bloxam; Calhoun;  
     Conant; English; Holden;  
     Hygdon; Meyrick; Oglethorpe  
   village, 29, 31-2  
   village hall, 34  
   Windmill Hill, 29, 33, 40  
   woods, Hoe (formerly Old wood or  
     Wowood), 29, 36  
 Beedingwood, *see* Beeding, Lower:  
   Beedingwood  
 Belcher, Wm., vicar of Henfield, 155  
 Belhouse, *see* Bellowses  
 Bell, G. A. J., 57  
 bellfounders, *see* Eldridge  
 Bellingham:  
   Sir Edw. (d. 1605), 161, 180  
   Sir Edw. (d. 1637), 161, 179  
   Mary, w. of Ric., m. 2 Geo. Goring,  
     161  
   Ric. (fl. 1539), 35  
   Ric. (fl. 1540, ? same as last), 48  
   Ric. (d. 1550 × 1552, ? same as last),  
     161  
   Ric. (d. 1592), 48  
   Ric. (fl. 1593), 35  
   Thos., 161  
 Bellowses (Belhouse):  
   Anne, w. of Wm., m. 2 Ric.  
     Hedley, 114  
   Wm., 114  
 Benedictines, 12, 110  
 Benfield, *see* Twineham: Twineham  
   Benfield  
 Bennett:  
   Sir Jn. (fl. c. 1717), 98, 101 *n*, 102  
   Jn. (fl. 1738), 102  
   Sir Thos., architect, 74, 82, 93  
 Bergavenny, Ld., *see* Nevill  
 Berkeley:  
   Maurice, Ld. Berkeley (d. 1506), 18  
   Maurice, Ld. Berkeley (d. 1523), 18  
   Wm., earl of Nott., 18  
 Berkshire, 105  
   *and see* Windsor  
 Berlin, 65  
 Bernard, Ellis, son of, *see* Ellis  
 Betley, Little, *see* Henfield  
 Bewbush (in Lower Beeding, later  
   partly in Crawley new town), 74  
   agric., 21-2, 65  
   bailiwick, 13, 18  
   ch., 69  
   iron ind., 7, 23-4, 66  
   leisure centre, 80, 83  
   local govt., 67  
   Lower Bewbush, 11, 22  
   man., 13, 15, 18-19, 25  
   Man. Ho., 7, 9, 13, 19, 22, 25  
   neighbourhood:  
     growth, 80  
     playground, 83  
     pop., 80  
     shopping, 80  
   pk., 14-15, 19, 43  
   place name, 14  
   prot. nonconf., 28, 93  
   rabbit warrens, 15, 19  
   rds., 58  
   sch., 94  
   settlement, 9-10  
   timber, 15  
   tithes, 43  
   tithing, 5, 7, 10, 16, 18-19, 22,  
     26-7, 29  
     gas, 12  
   trades and ind., 24  
 BICC Ltd., 86  
 bicycle manufacture, 66, 152  
 Bidlington, man., *see* Bramber: man.;  
   Grinstead, West: Bidlington  
   Kingsbarns man.  
 Bigg:  
   S. H., 103  
   Miss, of Mannings Heath, 107  
 Bilney, Jn., chaplain of St.  
   Leonard's chap., later mayor of  
   Camb., 27  
 Bilsborough, *see* Woodmancote  
 Bineham, *see* Henfield: Bineham  
 Bingley:  
   Hannah, *see* Smith  
   Wm., 142  
 Birch:  
   Geo., 61  
   Mrs., 61  
 Birchen bridge, *see* Nuthurst: bridges  
 Birds of Sussex, The, 175  
 Bishop:  
   Sir Cecil (d. 1705), 142  
   Sir Cecil (d. 1725), 142  
   Sir Cecil (d. 1778), 142  
   Sir Cecil (d. 1779, s. of last), 142  
   Sir Cecil, Ld. Zouche (d. 1828),  
     142  
   Eliz., m. — Gresham, 158  
   Harriet Anne, Lady Zouche, m.  
     Rob. Curzon, 142  
   Hen., 141-2, 158  
   Kath. Annabella, m. Sir G. R.  
     Brooke-Pechell, 142  
   Thos. (d. 1560), 34, 141, 143, 156  
     his w., 156  
   Sir Thos. (d. 1626), 141, 156  
   fam., 142, 156  
 Bishops Place, *see* Bishopshurst: man.  
 Bishopshurst (in Albourne):  
   ct., 129  
   half-hund., 120  
   man., 124, 126-8, 130  
   ho. (Albourne Ho. or Bishops  
     Place), 123, 127, 129, 131  
   prebend, 126  
   prebendaries, 126 *n*; *and see* Hen-  
     shaw  
   tithing, 120, 129  
 Blackburne, Mrs., 163  
 Blackstone:  
   tithing, *see* Woodmancote: Bils-  
     borough  
   *and see* Woodmancote: Blackstone  
 Blagrove, Jn., 21  
 Blake, Herb. A., 115  
 Blaker:  
   Geo., 179  
   R. N., vicar of Ifield, 69  
   Mrs., 69



- Blenerhassett, Jn., 17  
 Blew, W. J., curate of Nuthurst, 107  
 Block:  
   L. K. A., 145  
   Maud Marion, *see* Hicks  
 Blount, fam., 71  
 Bloxam, J. R., vicar of Upper Beeding, 27, 34, 44  
 Bludder:  
   Hen., 62  
   Sir Thos., 62  
 Blunt:  
   F. S., 35, 71  
   Sam., 114  
   Sarah, 114  
   W. S., 71  
   fam., 35, 38, 143  
 Board:  
   Ant., 115  
   Herb., 115  
   Jn. (fl. 1688), 115  
   Jn. (fl. 1688, s. of last), 115  
   Jn. (fl. 1727, ? same as last), 115  
 boatbuilding, 40  
 BOC, 86  
 Boddington, Wm., warden of Wyndham hosp., 194 *n*  
 bodice making, 116  
 Bolney, 169  
   as address, 163, 188  
   est., 164  
   prot. nonconf., 71  
   rds., 125  
 Bonet:  
   Hamon, 36  
   Rob., 60, 68  
   Wm., 36  
   fam., 36  
 Boniface:  
   Jn., 143  
   Susan, *see* Goffe  
   Thos., 143-4  
 Bonwick:  
   Jn., 61  
   Ric., 71  
   Wal. of, 61  
 Bonwicks, *see* Ifield  
 Boothlands pond, *see* Nuthurst: ponds  
 Bornour, Jn., and his w. Marian, 178  
 borough English, 37, 146, 183  
 Borrer:  
   Fanny, m. Chas. Dunlop, 137  
   Jn. (fl. c. 1840), 195  
   Jn. (fl. 1861), 163  
   Jn. Hamlin, 163  
   Nat., 127  
   Sarah Ann, 163  
   Wm., of Pakyns (fl. late 18th cent.), 163  
   Wm. (d. 1797), 126-7  
   Wm. (fl. before 1811), 163  
   Wm. (d. 1832), 126-7  
   Wm. (d. 1862), 126-8, 137, 140, 143, 145-6, 155-6, 158, 174  
   Wm. (d. 1898), 145, 174-5  
   Wm. (fl. 1910), 127  
   his dau., m. — Orlebar, 127  
   fam., 125, 127, 156  
 Botolphs:  
   agric., 37  
   bridge, 33  
   ch., 42 *n*  
   educ., 45  
   est., 36  
   (Old Bridge), 31 *n*  
   *and see* Bramber with Botolphs  
 Botting:  
   Edw., 103  
   fam., 99  
 Boughton, Ric., and his w. Mary, 182  
 Bourne, Fras., cardinal, 140  
 bowling, 59, 83, 140, 176  
   indoor, 82  
 Bowthorpe & Hellerman Ltd. (later Bowthorpe plc), 84  
 Bowyer, Thos., 113  
 Boxall:  
   Wm. (d. 1863), 178  
   Wm. P., 178-9  
 Boyd, G. K., rector of Nuthurst and vicar of St. Andrew's, Worthing, 107 *n*  
 Bradeham, *see* Henfield: Bineham  
 Bramber:  
   agric., 37  
   barony, 181  
   Bidlington man., *see* Bramber: man;  
   Bidlington  
   bridge, 33  
   cast., 29, 33, 134  
   constable, 26  
   causeway, 33  
   coll. (St. Nich.), 42-3, 194  
   est., 36  
   honor, *see* Bramber: rape  
   man., Bidlington, 32, 35, 177  
   rape, 1-4, 2, 109  
   bdry., 45, 47, 51, 123, 169, 171, 189  
   (honor), 14, 17, 34-6, 48, 60-2, 101, 133, 143-4, 160, 169-70, 182, 193  
   muster, 29  
   pks., chases, and warrens, 25  
   poor rates, 185  
   rds., 33, 135, 160  
   rly. sta., 33  
   schs., 45  
   woods, 14 *n*  
   *and see* Bramber with Botolphs  
 Bramber with Botolphs, eccl. par., 42  
 Branch, Edw., 15  
 Braose:  
   Jn. de (d. 1232), 14, 43, 98  
   Mary de, w. of Wm., 17, 34  
   Wm. de (fl. 1086), 34-7, 42, 48, 60, 98, 133, 143-4, 160-1, 169, 192-4  
   Wm. de (fl. 1210), 48  
   Wm., Ld. Braose (d. 1290), 14, 26, 34-5, 101-2  
   his w., *see* Braose, Mary  
   Wm. de (d. 1326), 13, 17  
   fam., 4, 13, 26, 34, 43, 102, 113  
   est., 14  
 brassfounding, 152  
 Bravington, Lilian A., 36  
 Bray, Sir Edw., 142  
 Bredham, *see* Henfield: Bineham  
 Bredham (Bredman) bridge, *see* Henfield: bridges  
 Brethren, 72, 92  
 Brett, Thos., 114  
 brewery equipment making, 85  
 brewing, 50  
 brickmaking, 4, 25, 67, 117, 129, 152, 171  
 brickwork, rat-trap bond, 10  
 Bricmar (fl. 1066), 143  
 Brictuin (fl. 1066), 193  
 Bridge, Old, *see* Beeding, Upper:  
   Old Bridge; Botolphs  
 Bridger:  
   Colville (fl. 1773), 36  
   F. S. C., 36  
   Harry, 34, 38-9, 177, 192  
   fam., 34, 38, 41  
 Brighton, 4, 9, 33, 50  
   buses, 33, 47, 125, 173  
   corporation, 152  
   man., Erleys, 49  
   milk trade, 128  
   postal servs., 68  
   rds., 53, 55-8, 81, 123-5, 128-9, 135, 158-60, 166, 168  
   sch., 158  
   vegetable supply, 149  
 Bristol, bp., *see* Gulston  
 Bristow, Jas., 65  
 British Airports Authority, 87  
 British and Continental Estates Ltd., 62  
 British Caledonian, 88  
 British Oxygen Co. Ltd. (later BOC Ltd.), 86  
 British Portland Cement Manufacturers, 41  
 Britten:  
   Forrester, 192, 195  
   Mrs., 195  
 Broadbridge, Jn., 23  
 Broadfield (in Crawley new town), 64, 80, 82-3, 90, 92-4  
 Broadwater:  
   Broadwater, Little, *q.v.*  
   ch., 108  
   man., 98, 101, 103, 117, 125, 194  
   Offington, 194  
   rector, 108  
   *and see* Wood  
 Broadwater, Little (in Broadwater, later Nuthurst), 97-8, 100-4, 106, 108  
 Sedgewick, *q.v.*  
 Broadwood:  
   Charlotte, 181 *and n*  
   H. F., 114, 119  
   Hen., 72  
   J. S., 114, 118  
   Jn. Jervis, 21  
   Thos. (d. 1861), 9, 19, 72, 114, 118  
   Thos. (s. of last), 19  
   Thos. (fl. before 1868, one of above), 27  
   fam., 4, 27, 115  
 Brock:  
   Thurstan de, 130  
   fam., 125  
 Brooke-Pechell:  
   Sir G. R., 142  
   Kath. Annabella, *see* Bishop  
 Brookhill, *see* Cowfold  
 Brooks, Lionel, 19  
 broom making, *see* woodland trades  
 Brown:  
   G. S., 181  
   Mrs. S. B., 22  
   *and see* Clifton Brown  
 Browne:  
   Benj., vicar of Ifield, 69  
   Jos., rector of Rusper, 118  
   fam., Vets. Montague, 48  
 Brownings, *see* Cowfold  
 Bruere, *see* Heath  
 brushwood, carting (customary serv.), 171  
 BTR group, 86  
 Buchan Hill, *see* Beeding, Lower:  
   Buchan Hill  
 Buci:  
   Hugh de (fl. c. 1250), 143  
   Hugh de (fl. 1273, ? another), 60  
   Hugh de (fl. 1313, ? another), 60  
   and his w. Agnes, 192 *and n*  
   Hugh de (fl. 1356), 192  
   Joan, *see* Foxley  
   Joan, m. Wm. of Fyfield, 60, 192  
   Lucy, w. of Rob. de, 60  
   Ralph de (fl. 1086), 143-4, 192  
   Rob. de (fl. 1248), 193  
   Rob. de (fl. 1288, ? another), 197  
   Rob. de (d. before 1314, ? another), 60  
   Sibyl, m. Jn. de Lislebonne, 60, 192  
   fam., 192  
 Buckhurst, Ld., *see* Sackville  
 Buckle, Matt., 63  
 Bucks wood, *see* Ifield: woods  
 Buckswood, *see* Ifield: Buckswood  
 Buckwell, Jn. C., 49  
 Buckwish, *see* Henfield  
 Buddington, *see* Wiston  
 building features, less common, *see* aisled halls; brickwork: rat-trap



# INDEX

bond; crown-post roofs; dais beam; kitchens, detached; passages; smoke bays; tiles, mathematical; turf buildings; Wealden ho.  
 building ind., 84-5, 117  
 Bulkmore, Rob., and his w. Anstice, 192  
 Bull:  
   Anne, *see* Dennett  
   Jn., 145  
   Thos., 179  
   fam., 174  
 bull baiting, 139  
 Burbeach hund., 5-6, 12, 45  
   cts., 34  
   Old Bridge, *see* Beeding, Upper:  
     Old Bridge  
 Burgess Hill (formerly in Clayton and Keymer), 65, 68, 125  
 Burrell:  
   Sir Merrik, 36, 162  
   Sir Percy, 163  
   fam., 38, 103-4, 162  
 Burrows:  
   Jennifer, m. ——— Langlands  
     Pearse, 181  
   Lt.-Col. M. B., 181  
 Burt:  
   Edw. (fl. 1719), 162  
   Edw. (fl. 1723, s. of last), 162  
   Edw. (fl. 1760, s. of last), 162  
   H. J., 151  
 Burton:  
   Eliz., *see* Hartridge  
   Wm., 48, 161  
 buses, *see under names of places*  
 Butcher:  
   Thos. (fl. 1686), 177  
   Thos. (s. or grds. of last), 177  
 Buttinghill, hund., 169  
 Bynwyne:  
   Jn. (fl. 1531), 146  
   Jn. (fl. 1588), 163  
   fam., 146  
 C & A, 89  
 Cade, Jack, rebellion of, 101, 112, 116  
 Caedwalla, king of West Saxons, 146  
 Calfe:  
   Mary, *see* Greaves  
   Pet., 17  
 Calhoun, Thos., vicar of Upper Beeding and of Goring, 44  
 Calvert, Mrs. E. C., 28  
 Calvinists, 157  
 Camberwell (Surr.), 101  
 Cambridge:  
   Jesus Coll., master, *see* Andrewes, Rog.  
   mayor, *see* Bilney  
   Trinity Coll., master, *see* Comber  
 Cambridge university, 51  
 Camelia Botnar foundation, 182  
 Camoys, fam., 117, 125  
 Cane, Percy, landscape gardener, 145  
 Cannon, Thos., 158  
 Canterbury:  
   abp., 48, 51, 60 n, 186, 197; *and see* Juxon; Rich, Edm.  
   Christ Church priory, prior, 14  
   dioc., 51  
   prebendary, *see* Greene  
   rds., 32  
 Cants, *see* Cowfold  
 Capel (Surr.), 112  
 Capuchin Franciscans, 4, 59, 65, 70-1, 73  
 Carling, Mrs. E. B., 144  
 Carlisle:  
   bp., *see* Oglethorpe  
   dean, *see* Comber, Thos.  
 Carmelites, 43, 130  
 Carpenter, Thos., 182  
 Carshalton (Surr.), 113

Carter, fam., 129  
 Carter's Lodge, *see* Beeding, Lower  
 Carter's walk, *see* Beeding, Lower  
 Carthusians, 4, 176, 176, 178  
 Caryll:  
   Sir Edw. (d. 1610), 15, 24, 35  
   Jn. (d. 1523), 181  
   Jn. (d. 1566), 114, 181  
   Sir Jn. (d. 1613), 17, 24, 102, 181  
   Sir Jn. (d. 1652), 17, 98, 181  
   Mary, m. Sir Ric. Molyneux, 35  
   Sir Thos. (d. 1617), 35  
   fam., 4  
 Carylls Fm., *see* Faygate  
 Castle Town, *see* Beeding, Upper  
 catering, 88  
 Catherine of Braganza, Queen, 102  
 Catsland Fm., *see* Henfield  
 cattle raising, 14, 22-3, 39-40, 50, 64-5, 98, 115-16, 128, 146-9, 164-5, 173, 182-3, 195-6  
   Friesians, 149  
   Guernsey, 65, 104, 149  
   Jersey, 65, 116, 183  
   Sussex, 116, 149  
 Cattlin, Wm., 181  
 Cayzer, Sir Herb., Ld. Rotherwick, 102-3  
 cement making, 4, 29, 32, 33-4, 41, 44  
 Challen:  
   Cassandra Lintott, *see* Farncombe  
   Jn. (d. 1794), 192, 194, 197  
   Jn. Gratwicke, rector of Shermanbury, 192, 197-8  
   Maria Harriet, m. Hen. Hunt, 192  
   Steph. Hasler, 192  
   fam., 181, 198  
 Challice, Rog., rector of Shermanbury, 197  
 Chaloner, Thos., 119  
 Chancton (in Washington), man., 103  
 Chanctonbury:  
   Ring, 113  
   rural dist., 42, 196  
 chandling, 151  
 Chapman:  
   Jas., 114  
   Thos., 114  
 charcoal, *see* woodland trades  
 Charles I, 51, 141  
 Charles II, 17, 33-4  
 Charlton, *see* Steyning: man.  
 Charwood (Surr.):  
   area, 74  
   bdry., 74  
   est., 63  
   Lowfield Heath:  
     brickyd., 67  
     ch., 92  
   County oak, 53, 70; *and see* Crawley new town: County Oak  
   (Lovell) heath, 53, 55, 57-8, 64, 67  
   man., 63  
   rds., 55, 58  
   Shiremark, 63  
   Wykeland, 63  
 Chart, Jn., 100  
   his s., 100  
 chases, *see* forests and chases  
 Cheal, J., and Sons, 55, 58, 65, 161  
 Cheale:  
   Anne, m. Rob. Hoffman, 145  
   Jn. (d. 1636), 193  
   Capt. Jn. (d. 1685), 193  
   Jn. (d. 1727), 145  
   Jn. (d. 1731), 145  
   Phil., of Shermanbury (fl. 1685), 193  
   Phil. (d. 1716 or 1717, s. of last), 145, 193  
   Phil. (d. 1746), 145  
   Phil. (fl. 1755), 145  
   Ric., 193  
   fam., 156  
 chemical ind., 85

Chess brook, 133-5, 147  
 Chessington (Surr.), 74  
 Chestham (in Henfield):  
   as address, 164  
   bridge (Chess bridge), 135, 147-8  
   brook, *see* Chess brook  
   Chestham Pk., 134, 137-8, 144-6, 149, 155, 162  
   est., 145-6  
   hamlet, 138  
   meadows, 147-8  
   pk., 134  
   tithing, 120, 138, 139 n, 153  
   woods, 133  
 Chesworth:  
   bailiwick, 13  
   *and see* Horsham  
 Chetwood, Ric., 18  
 chevage, 37  
 Chichester:  
   archdeacons, 107  
   bp., 14  
   est., 4, 120, 126, 133-4, 141-2, 146, 150, 170-1, 179, 185, 189  
   as patron, 43, 68-70, 106-7, 117, 130, 155-6, 166, 186, 197  
   portraits, 127  
   *and see* Andrewes, Lancelot;  
     Day, Geo.; Rede, Wm.;  
     Richard; Sherburne  
   bpric., 155  
   canons, *see* Allen, Hen.; Conant  
   cath., 14  
   dean and chapter, 130; est., 4, 120, 182  
   precentor, *see* Day, Thos.  
   treasurer, *see* Rolf; Tireman  
   dioc., 51  
   patronage board, 92  
   earl of, *see* Pelham  
   prebendaries, 107  
   prebends, *see* Bishopshurst; Henfield: rectory; Windham  
   rds., 4  
 Cholmeley, J. M., fellow of Magdalen Coll., Oxford, and perpetual curate of Lower Beeding, 27  
 Chowles, *see* Rusper  
 Chowne, Bray, 62  
 Christadelphians, 93  
 Christian, Ewan, architect, 178  
 Church, fam., 175  
 Church Commissioners, 127, 142 n  
 Church Pastoral Aid Soc., 92  
 cider making, 182  
 Civil Aviation, Ministry of, 87  
 Clare, earl of, *see* Holles  
 Clarke:  
   Somers, architect, 70  
   and Micklethwaite, architects, 70  
   Col. Stephenson R., 193  
 Clayton, *see* Burgess Hill  
 Cleves, Anne of, *see* Anne  
 Cliffe (in South Malling), 51  
 Clifton Brown:  
   Brig.-Gen. Howard, 19, 28  
   Col. Jas., 19, 28, 114  
   fam., 12, 19  
 Clitherow:  
   Jas. (fl. before 1775), 35  
   Jas. (fl. 1775, s. of last), 35  
   Jas. (fl. 1791, ? another), 114  
   Col. Jas. (fl. c. 1840), 35  
   Philippa, 114  
   Mr. (fl. 1910), 35  
   fam., 35, 38  
 cloth, *see* textiles  
 club, country, 12, 21  
 Clulow, Wm., 113  
 Clumber (Notts.), 145  
 coach building, 152  
 coaching, 58-9  
 Cobbett, Wm., 16  
 cockfighting, 139  
 Cocking, rector, *see* Barker, Jas.



# A HISTORY OF SUSSEX

- Colcock, Ric., and his w. Joan, 179  
 Coleman:  
   Benson, 144  
   Harold Warren, 192, 194, 197  
 Colgate (in Lower Beeding), 3, 10, 22, 27  
   adv., 27  
   beer ho., 11-12  
   ch., 11, 27-8, 118  
   chyd., 19 *n*  
   Colgate Lodge, 11  
   eccl. par., 7, 27-8  
   gate, 13  
   ironstone pits, 23  
   mills, 24  
   par. rm., 28  
   place name, 14  
   prot. nonconf., 28  
   rds., 9, 15  
   sch., 28-9  
   settlement, 11, 17  
   tower, 7  
   trades, 25  
   vicar, 28  
   vicarage ho., 28  
   village hall, 12  
   woods, 16  
 colliers (charcoal burners), *see* woodland trades: charcoal burning  
 Colvin:  
   Col. Jn. Forrester, 177  
   Hester, *see* Godman  
   Lt.-Col. Forrester F., 195  
   Patrick F. J., 177  
 Comber:  
   Eleanor, m. Wm. Heath, 192, 194  
   Eliz. (fl. 1561), 144  
   Eliz., m. Jn. Gratwicke, 192, 194  
   Jn., 192  
   Martha, w. of Wm., 192, 197  
   Thos., dean of Carlisle and master of Trinity Coll., Camb., 197  
   Wm. (d. 1561 or 1562), 192  
   Wm. (d. 1625), 192, 194  
 Commission for the New Towns, 74-5, 77, 80, 82, 87-8, 90-1  
 common fine, 120  
 Commonwealth Investment Co., 62  
 commuting to work, 3, 84  
 Compton, Mary, *see* Smith  
 Conant, Malachi, chaplain to Ld. Holles, vicar of Beeding, and canon of Chich., 43  
 Congregationalists (Independents), 44, 72, 93, 108, 119, 157, 168  
 Constable:  
   Mary, w. of Ric., 179  
   Ric., vicar of Cowfold, 179, 186, 189  
   Sarah, m. Hen. Hoper, 180  
 constables:  
   hund., 5, 120-1, 170  
   par., 154  
 Cook:  
   Ric., & Sons (later Ltd.), 56, 66, 84  
   fam., 99  
 Coolhurst (in Horsham), 27, 33, 98, 109  
 Coombes, fam., 125  
 Coombes, man., 49  
 Cooper, *see* Cowper  
 coopers, *see* woodland trades  
 Copestake, Sampson, 145, 178, 192  
 Coppard:  
   Thos. (fl. 1793), 161  
   Thos. (fl. 1818, ? another), 161  
   Thos. (fl. 1840, ? another), 162  
   —, solicitor, 152  
   fam., 166  
 Copsale (in Nuthurst), 98-101, 104-8  
 Copthorne, *see* Worth  
 Cordewan, Phil., 127  
 Cornwall, Sir Jn., 98  
 Cornwall, earl of, *see* Richard  
 coroner, hund., 121  
 Cottesmore Sch., 21  
 Cotton:  
   Cassandra, 181  
   Chas. (d. by 1660), 181  
   Chas. (fl. 1660), 181  
 Count, Sim. le, 160, 166  
 Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion, 157  
 Courage, O. M., 57  
 Court:  
   Wm. at, 114  
   Wm. de la, 114  
 Le Court, *see* Rusper: Le Court  
 Coveney, Jn., 145  
 Covert:  
   Anne, m. Wal. Covert, 60  
   Anne, w. of Jn., 142  
   Edw. (d. 1605), 142  
   Edw. (fl. 1656 × 1667), 143  
   Jane, w. of Sir Wal., m. 2 Denzil Holles, 60  
   Jn. (fl. 1533), 142  
   Jn. (fl. 1553, ? another), 142  
   Jn. (fl. 1605), 142  
   Jn. (fl. 1630, ? another), 142-3  
   Jn. (fl. 1649), 60  
   Sir Jn., Bt. (d. 1679), 145  
   Ric. (fl. 1533), 142  
   Ric. (fl. 1564), 142, 145  
   Rog., vicar of Cowfold, 186  
   Thos., 60  
   Wal. (fl. 1580s), 17, 23  
   Wal. (fl. c. 1617, ? another), 17  
   Sir Wal. (d. 1632), 60  
     his niece, *see* Covert, Anne  
     his w., *see* Covert, Jane  
   Wal. (fl. 1647), 143  
   Wal., of Maidstone, 60  
   Wm., 142  
   Capt. (fl. 1682), 177  
   fam., 4, 145  
 Cowfold, Osbert of, 182  
 Cowfold, 1-4, 10, 26, 37, 169, 171-89  
   adv., 186  
   agric., 22, 173, 182-4  
   Akingfield, 177  
   area, 97, 171  
   as address, 21, 162, 164  
   Barnfield (Baddingfold), 171  
   bdry., 171, 189  
   brickvks., 171  
   bridges, 173-6  
   Brookhill, 175  
   Brownings, 174, 177, 179  
     ho., 179  
   buses, 173  
   Cants, 177  
   Capons, 174-5, 177, 177  
   chant., 186  
   chap., 188  
   chaplain, *see* William  
   char., 189  
   ch., 17, 27, 171, 173, 175, 185-6, 188  
     archit., 186, 188  
     font, 188, 198  
     lights, 186, 188  
     mon., 187, 188  
     obit, 186  
   chwdns., 185  
   chyd., 17, 173, 175-6, 185, 188, 198  
     fence, 183  
   clubs and socs., 176  
   Crateman's, 174, 177  
   cts., 185  
   curates, 186  
   dom. archit., 17, 174-5, 177, 177-82  
   Eastridge (Ridglands), 174, 177-8, 188  
   est., 146, 164, 170, 177-82, 192, 194  
   forest, 13  
   geol., 171  
   Gervaise (Jarvis), 174-5, 177, 179, 185  
   glebe, 169, 186, 189  
   Godshill, 177-8  
   Goodyers, 174, 177, 180, 183  
   Gosden, *q.v.*  
   Gratwicke, 174, 177-8  
   green, 176  
   Haines, North and South, 175, 177, 179-80  
   Hedgeland, 179, 183  
   High Hurst, *q.v.*  
   Hill Fm., 175, 177, 179-80  
   inc., 171  
   inns, 170, 175-6, 185  
   iron ind., 184  
   Jarvis, *see* Cowfold: Gervaise  
   Kings, 174, 177, 179, 183  
     ho. (Kings Barn), 179  
   libr., 176  
   Littleworth, 171  
     Littleworth Lane, 173  
   local govt., 170, 176, 185  
   Long Ho., *see* Cowfold: Welches  
   man., 103, 141, 153, 171, 177-84  
     Grange, *see* Cowfold: Oakendene  
   mkt., 183  
   mills, 10, 182-4  
   Mockford, 135 *n*, 171, 174, 177-8  
   Oakendene, 173-7, 181-2, 184-5  
   pannage, 13 *n*  
   Parkgate (Patchgate), 22, 171, 173-4, 177, 188  
   Parkminster (Parknowle, Picknoll), 173-5, 177-9  
     monastery, 175-6, 176, 178-9, 188  
   Patchgate, *see* Cowfold: Parkgate  
   Peppersgate, *q.v.*  
   Picknoll, *see* Cowfold: Parkminster  
   pks., 189  
   place name, 173  
   poor relief, 185  
   pop., 175 *n*, 176  
   pounds, 185  
   prot. nonconf., 188  
   pub. servs., 176  
   quarries, 171  
   reading rms., 176  
   recreation ground, 176  
   rectors, 186  
   rectory, 185-6  
   rds., 9, 33, 97, 171, 173, 186, 190-1  
     Spronketts Lane, 169 *n*, 171, 173  
     and *n*  
   Rom. Cath., 175-6, 188  
   sch., 188-9, 198  
   settlement, 173-6, 190  
   Smith's Cross, 173  
   sport, 176  
   stocks, 185  
   stream, 169-71, 189-90  
   Swains, 174, 177  
   tithes, 177, 186  
   trades and ind., 171, 175, 184  
   Trenchmore, 174, 179  
   vicarage, 185-6  
   vicarage ho., 173, 175-6, 186  
   vicars, 169, 177, 186; and *see*  
     Andrews, Rog.; Ashburnham,  
     Chas.; Constable, Ric.;  
     Covert, Rog.; Halliwell, Hen.;  
     Hudson, Thos.; Otter, W. B.  
   village, 17, 173, 175-7, 184  
   village hall, 176  
   Wallhurst, 103, 171, 173-5, 180-5  
   Welches (Long Ho.), 174, 177, 180, 183 *n*, 185  
   Woldringfold, 171, 174-5, 177, 183  
     ho., 177-8  
   woods, 171, 183-5  
   wkho., 185  
 Cowne, Jas., *see* Nelthorpe  
 Cowper (Cooper):  
   Edm., rector of Albourne and Woodmancote, 166-7  
   Eliz., m. Jn. London, 177-8



# INDEX

Jn. (fl. 1572), 114  
 Jn. (fl. 1590, ? same as last), 62, 112  
 Jn. (fl. 1598), 177  
 Ockenden, 177-8, 181 *n*  
 Sir Ric. (fl. 1581), 115  
 Ric. (d. 1592), 62, 113  
 Sir Ric. (fl. 1608), 62, 114  
 Sam., 114  
 Crabbet Park, *see* Worth: Crabbet Park  
 Crabtree (in Lower Beeding), 3, 10, 23  
 chap., 11  
 inns, 5, 11-12  
 Mill Lane, 11  
 prot. nonconf., 28  
 rds., 21 *n*, 100, 173  
 reading rm., 12  
 settlement, 10-11  
 sport, 12  
 trades, 25  
 village hall, 12  
 Cranbrook (Kent), 114  
 Crateman's, *see* Cowfold  
 Crawley (par. and town), 3-4, 109  
 area, 74, 109  
 as address, 161  
 assembly rm., 59  
 bdry., 7, 57, 67-8, 74  
 buses, 58  
 by-pass rd., 58  
 carriers, 58  
 cemetery, 68  
 ch., 27, 69-70, 92  
 cinemas, 60  
 clubs and socs., 59  
 coaches, 58  
 East Pk., 56, 67  
 est., 62  
 fairs, 65  
 Father of, *see* Lemon, Mark  
 fire brigade, 68  
 forest, 13  
 friary, 60, 71  
 gaswks., 68  
 High St., 55-60, 65-6, 68, 72, 77, 81, 88  
 hosp., 68  
 inns:  
 George hotel, 56, 58-9, 63, 65, 129  
 Station (later Railway, afterwards Rocket, hotel), 59  
 Sun, 59  
 ironworking, 66  
 libr., 71  
 lighting inspectors, 67 *n*  
 local govt., 83  
 man., 60, 63  
 mkts., 65  
 music, 59  
 new towns:  
 c. 1200, 55, 57  
 19th cent. (New Town), 56  
 20th cent., *see* Crawley new town  
 offices, 56  
 par., 67  
 council, 68, 83, 89  
 pop., 3, 57  
 post offices, 68  
 prot. nonconf., 71-2, 92  
 rly., 66  
 sta., 56-60, 64, 66, 68, 81, 85  
 reading rm., 71  
 recreation ground, 59  
 rectors, 70, 92; *and see* Halliwell  
 rds., 9, 57-8, 111; *and see* Crawley:  
 High St.; Crawley new town:  
 rds. and streets; Ifield: rds. and streets  
 Rom. Cath., *see* Ifield: Rom. Cath.  
 schs., 72-3  
 settlement, 53  
 Shelley, *q.v.*  
 sport, 59

theatre, 59-60  
 tithing, 57  
 trades and ind., 66-7  
 urban dist., 53  
 vicars, team, 92  
 village, 55-7, 66, 71-3, 75, 79  
 war memorial, 59  
 West Crawley, *see* Ifield: West Crawley  
 West Pk., 56  
*and see* Crawley new town; Ifield  
 Crawley Advertiser, 83  
 Crawley and District Industries Association, 87  
 Crawley and District Observer, 83  
 Crawley and District Water Co., 68  
 Crawley and Ifield Co-operative Soc., 66  
 Crawley Cake and Biscuit Co., 67  
 Crawley Choice, 89  
 Crawley Courier, 83  
 Crawley Gas Co., 68  
 Crawley Industrial Group, 87, 92  
 Crawley Industrial Products (Crawley Tools), 84  
 Crawley new town, 53, 57, 74-95  
 area, 74  
 arts:  
 centres, 77, 81, 83  
 council, 83  
 Bewbush, *q.v.*  
 bdry., 74  
 boro., 74-5, 89  
 council, 19, 64-5, 82-3, 87-9, 91  
 Broadfield, *q.v.*  
 builders, 66  
 buses, 81, 112  
 campuses, 91, 93  
 cemeteries, 77, 90  
 ch., 33, 69, 75, 91-2  
*and see* Ifield: ch.  
 cinema, 82  
 clubs and socs., 82  
 museum soc., 65  
 Coll. of Further Educ. (later Coll. of Technology), 73, 77, 95  
 community assoc., 80  
 community huts and centres, 82  
 consumers' assoc., 89  
 council for social (later voluntary) serv., 32  
 county bldgs., 77, 90  
 County Oak, 88-9; *and see* Charlwood: Lowfield Heath: County oak  
 crematorium, 90  
 cts., 90  
 designation, 74  
 development corp., 74-5, 77, 80-5, 87-93  
 architect, *see* Sheppard  
 arms, 74  
 educ., 93-5  
 further, 95  
 employment, 83-4  
 entertainment centre, 82  
 fire sta., 90  
 Forge Wood, 90  
 Furnace Green, *q.v.*  
 Gatwick airport, *q.v.*  
 Goffs pk., *see* Ifield  
 Gossops Green, *q.v.*  
 green belt, 75, 111  
 growth, 11, 75-81  
 Hawth, the, 83  
 Hazelwick, 73, 83, 93-5  
 health servs., 90  
 hosp., 77, 90  
 housing, 64, 75, 77, 79-80, 82, 90-1  
 archit., 75  
 garages, 91  
 rent strike, 87, 91  
 Ifield neighbourhood, *see* Ifield  
 ind., 75, 83-7  
 est., 77, 81, 84-5

Langley Green, *q.v.*  
 libr., 83  
 local govt., 89  
 Maidenbower, 80-1  
 master plan, 74-5, 79-82, 88, 90, 93  
 neighbourhoods, 75-81, 91, 93  
 newspapers, 83  
 Northgate, *q.v.*  
 official visits, 75  
 pks., 82-3  
 playing fields and playgrounds, 82-3, 90  
 pop., 75  
 post offices, 89-90  
 Pound Hill, *q.v.*  
 prot. nonconf., 92-3  
 pub. servs., 82-3, 89-91  
 public hos., 83  
 rlys., 64, 80-1, 84  
 goods yd., 77  
 rds. and streets, 75, 77, 79-81, 84  
 Balcombe Rd., 79  
 Boulevard, 77, 89-90, 93  
 Broadway, 93  
 Crawley Ave., 81  
 Crawley Lane, 81  
 Exchange Rd., 91  
 Fleming Way, 77, 85  
 Gatwick Rd., 84-7  
 Grattons Drive, 79  
 Hawth Ave., 81  
 Hazelwick Ave., 81  
 High St., *see* Crawley: High St.  
 Ifield Ave., 81, 90  
 Kilnmead, 77, 90  
 Langley Drive, 93  
 London Rd., 86  
 Manor Royal, 77, 85-6  
 Martyrs Ave., 94-5  
 Northgate Ave., 81  
 Old Horsham Rd., 93-4  
 Queens Sq., 64, 77, 89  
 Queensway, 89  
 ring road (inner), 77  
 ring road (outer), 75, 79, 85  
 Rona Close, 64  
 Southgate Ave., 81  
 Station Rd. and Way, 88  
 Three Bridges Rd., 88  
 Tilgate Way, 92  
 Tushmore Lane, 79  
 Woolborough Rd., 79  
 Worth Park Ave., 81  
*and see* Ifield: rds. and streets  
 Rom. Cath., 65, 91-5; *and see* Ifield: Rom. Cath.  
 schs., 73, 75, 82, 91, 93-5, 109, 158  
 sewage wks., 84, 89  
 shopping, 75, 77, 79-80, 88-9  
 chamber of trade, 88  
 Southgate, *q.v.*  
 sport, 82-3  
 swimming bath, 77, 83  
 telephone exchange, 90  
 Three Bridges, *q.v.*  
 Tilgate, *q.v.*  
 town centre, 77  
 town hall, 89  
 urban dist., 68, 74-5, 89  
 council, 19, 83, 89, 91; arms, 74  
 Wakehams Green, *q.v.*  
 warehouses, 87  
 water supply, 89  
 West Green, *q.v.*  
 youth clubs and centres, 82  
 Crawley Timber, 66  
 Crawley Weekly News, 83  
 cricket, 12, 59, 83, 101, 112, 125, 139, 160, 176  
 crier, 166  
 Croftman, fam., 174  
 Cromwell:  
 Oliver, as Ld. Protector, 51  
 Thos., Ld. Cromwell, earl of Essex, 35, 143



# A HISTORY OF SUSSEX

- crops, less common, *see* flax; hemp; hops; mushrooms; rape; sugar beet; tares; tomatoes; vetch; vineyards
- Crossways, *see* Beeding, Lower: village
- Crown Estate, 47
- crown-post roofs, 47, 55, 70, 103, 110, 114, 124, 126, 135, 161, 167, 174, 186
- Croydon (Surr.), 89
- buses, 58
- Cruttenden, Hen., 119
- Cuckfield, 37
- gdns., 16
- Haywards Heath, *q.v.*
- prot. nonconf., 72
- rds., 9, 100, 173
- rural dist., 74, 130
- council, 89
- union, 130, 185
- Cuckolds Green, *see* Woodmancote
- Cuddington, Giles, 68
- Cuddington (Surr.), Nonsuch palace, 53
- Culpeper:
- Anne, *see* Fenner
- Thos., 61
- curimannus* (officer), 153
- Curzon:
- Harriet Anne, *see* Bishop
- Rob. (d. 1863), 142, 147
- Rob., Ld. Zouche (d. 1873), 142
- Rob., Ld. Zouche (fl. 1911), 142
- Wm., 49
- fam., 142
- customs and services, manorial and other, *see* assize of bread and of ale; borough English; brushwood, carting; chevage; deodand; fencing; freebench; furze; heybote; housebote; merchet; peat digging; reaping, overseeing; rent collecting; stone, carriage of; wreck
- Cutler:
- Wm. (d. 1837), 61
- Wm. (fl. 1838), 61
- Cutlers brook, *see* Albourne: brook cycling, 59
- D'Oyly, fam., 146
- dairy equipment making, 85
- dairying, 23, 40, 50, 65, 98, 104, 115-16, 128, 149, 164-5, 182-3, 195-6
- butterman, 184
- dais beam, 159
- Dalton cttee., 74
- Daneys, Roland, 161
- Day:
- Geo., bp. of Chich., 155
- Thos., vicar of Henfield and precentor of Chich. cath., 155
- de la Mare:
- Isabel, m. Thos. of Maidenhatch, 162
- Jn., 162
- Wm., 162
- fam., 162
- de la Warr, Ld., *see* West
- deer, 13-15, 17-19, 26, 98, 134, 189
- Deerswood, *see* Ifield
- Dehany, Eliza Whitehorn, 69
- Denne (in Warnham), man., 63, 103, 115
- Dennett:
- Anne, m. Jn. Bull, 145
- Anne, m. Capt. Rob. Rodney, 60
- Anne, w. of Jn., *see* Gratwicke
- Chas., 161
- Jn. (fl. 1637), 145
- Jn. (d. 1686), 163
- Jn. (fl. 1690-1705), 163
- Jn., of Bolney (fl. 1708), 163
- Jn., of Bolney (s. of last), 163
- Jn. (fl. 1757), 163
- Jn. (fl. 1759, s. of last), 163
- Jn. (d. 1761, another), 161
- Jn. (fl. 1830), 163
- Jn. (d. 1840), high sheriff of Suss., 161, 166
- Jn. L. W., 161, 166
- Thos. (fl. 1670), 145
- Thos. (d. 1705, ? another), 161
- Thos. (d. 1723), high sheriff of Suss., 161, 163
- Thos. (d. 1796 × 1801), 60
- Thos. (fl. 1946), 161
- fam., 166-7
- Dennis, H. E., 17
- Denny, T. A., 119
- deodand, 42
- Deptford (Kent, later London), 15
- Dispenser, Lady, *see* Nevill
- Dickins, *see* Scrase-Dickins
- Dix, Wm., 17
- Docker's Lodge, *see* Beeding, Lower: Docker's Lodge
- Donaldson, T. L., architect, 18
- Dorking (Surr.):
- as address, 18
- John Bean's char., 115
- rds., 9, 109, 111-12
- Dorking and Horley rural dist. (Surr.), 74
- Douglas, Ld. Alf., 71
- dovecot, 34
- Dover (Kent):
- cast., 14
- Maison Dieu, 51
- Downes, Col. Jn., regicide, 141, 155
- Downs, South, *frontispiece*, 1, 29, 45, 48, 123, 133, 158
- drainage, agric., 22, 65
- Drewitt, fam., 174
- Drughorn, Sir Jn., Bt., 57, 59, 61-2, 69
- drugs, *see* chemical ind.
- Duncton, incumbent, 107
- Dungate, Mr., of Mayfield, 62
- Dunlop:
- Chas., curate, later vicar, of Henfield, 137, 156
- Fanny, *see* Borrer
- Dunstall:
- Jn. (fl. 1428), 178
- Jn. (fl. 1488, another), 178
- Jn. (d. 1558-9, another), 178
- Jn. (d. 1611), 178
- Jn. (d. 1614), 178
- Mary, 178
- Thos. (d. 1622), 178
- Thos. (d. by 1659, another), 178
- fam., 178
- Eastridge, *see* Cowfold
- Eaton Thorn, *see* Woodmancote
- Eatons (in Ashurst and Henfield), 133-5, 151, 155
- Ecclesiastical Commissioners, 70, 127, 141, 182
- Edburton, Wm. of, 164
- Edburton, 3, 5, 29, 45-52
- Aburton Fm., 47-8, 50
- adv., 51
- agric., 38, 49-50
- area, 45
- buses, 47
- chant., 52
- choir, 51
- ch., 44, 47, 51-2
- archit., 44, 48
- chwdns., 51
- chyd., 48
- clubs and socs., 48
- curates, 51
- and *see* Baker
- dom. archit., 47
- eccl. par., 45, 50, 52
- Edburton Ho., 47, 51-2
- educ., 52
- est., 48-50, 52, 163
- Fulking, *q.v.*
- geol., 47
- glebe, 51
- local govt., 50
- Lower Edburton, 47, 49
- man., 47-9
- ho., *see* Edburton: Aburton Fm.
- mkt. gdns., 50
- meadows, 49
- common, 49, 51
- mills, 50
- Northtown, 47
- open fields, 49
- par. hall, 48
- pop., 32 *n.*, 47-8
- prot. nonconf., 52
- pub. servs., 48
- rectors, 48, 51-2, 166; and *see* Keith; Shepherd; Spalding; Thomson, Jn.
- rectory, 51
- rectory ho., *see* Edburton: Edburton Ho.
- rds., 33, 47, 49
- Rom. rem., 47
- schs., 52
- settlement, 47
- Summers Deane, 47, 49
- Summersdeane fm., 49-50
- tithes, 166
- tithing, 47, 49-50
- trades and ind., 50
- Truleigh, *q.v.*
- village, 47
- Ede (otherwise Wickley), Wm., 150
- Edgcumbe:
- Geo., 34
- Piers, 34
- Sir Ric. (d. by 1697), 34
- Ric., Ld. Edgcumbe (d. 1758), 34
- Ric., Ld. Edgcumbe (d. 1761), 34
- Edgeworth, Miss E. A. F., 117
- Edgley, Geo., rector of Nuthurst, 107
- and *n*
- Edinburgh, duchess of, *see* Elizabeth II
- Edward the Confessor, 34-5, 48
- Edward VI, 35
- Edwards:
- Fras., architect, 19
- W., 86
- (fl. 1776), 49
- Edwards, W., (London) Ltd., later Edwards High Vacuum, 86-7
- Egremont, earl of, *see* Wyndham
- Eldridge:
- Brian, bellfounder, 188
- Wm., bellfounder, 119
- electrical ind., 85
- electronic ind., 85-6
- Elim Foursquare Gospel Alliance, 93
- Elizabeth I, 141
- Elizabeth II, 75, 77, 87
- as duchess of Edinburgh, 85
- Elizabeth, electress Palatine, 51
- Ellice:
- W. H., 194
- his w., 194
- fam., 194
- Elliotts, *see* Nuthurst
- Ellis:
- C. W., 144
- Jn., 162
- Ellis son of Bernard (fl. 1202), 193
- his w., *see* Harcourt, Aline
- Ely, bp., *see* Geoffrey
- engineering, 84-5, 152, 184
- civil, 41
- English, Ralph, vicar of Beeding, 43
- Erleys, *see* Brighton: man.
- Erringham, *see* Shoreham, Old



# INDEX

- Erskine, Thos., *Ld. Erskine*, 19  
 Essex, earl of, *see* Cromwell  
 Essex, *see* Harlow  
 Everard:  
   Joan, *see* Bannister  
   Wm., 125  
 Ewhurst (Eworth):  
   Thos., 62  
   Wm. (fl. 1273), 62  
   Wm. (fl. 1368), 62  
   fam., 62  
 Ewhurst (in Shermanbury):  
   agric., 195  
   ch., 198  
   ct., 189, 196  
   Ewhurst fm., 190  
   glass making, 196  
   man., 120, 135, 143-4, 146, 148,  
     169-70, 173, 177-9, 181, 183,  
     185, 189, 193-6  
   ho., 161, 190, 194  
   moat, 189, 194  
   pk., 171, 189-90, 194  
   rds., 190  
   Rom. rem., 190  
   settlement, 190-1  
   tithes, 194  
   tithing or vill, 169-70, 177  
 Ewhurst Place, *see* Ifield  
 Fagg:  
   Eliz., m. Sir Chas. Matthew  
     Goring, 178  
   Sir Jn. (fl. 1665), 125, 130  
   Sir Jn., Bt. (fl. 1682), 178-9  
   Rob. (fl. 1671), 126, 130 and *n*  
   Sir Rob., Bt. (d. 1740), 178  
     his sisters, 178  
   Sir Thos., 178  
   fam., 126, 179  
 Fagger:  
   Jn., 142  
   Ric., 145  
   Wm. (fl. 1451 × 1469), 142  
   Wm. (d. c. 1483, ? another), 144  
 Fairless, Mich., 140  
 Fairoakland, *see* Shermanbury  
 fairs, 23, 40, 65, 151  
 Fane:  
   Chas., earl of Westmorland, 130  
   Mary, *see* Nevill  
   Mildmay, earl of Westmorland,  
     125, 130  
   Sir Thos., 125  
   Thos., rector of Albourne, 130  
 Fargro, 150  
 Farmer, J. A., 61-2  
 Farnborough, Jn. of, 48  
 Farncombe:  
   Cassandra Gratwicke, *see* Lintott  
   Cassandra Lintott, m. Jn. Challen,  
     192  
   Hen., 192  
   Thos., rector of Woodmancote, 167  
 Farnfold, Ric. (fl. 1374, two of the  
   name), 194  
 Faulconer:  
   Mrs. A., 144  
   R. H. (fl. 1844-5), 145  
   Rob. Hoffman (d. by 1830), 145,  
     193  
     his dau., 145  
   Wm., 193  
   fam., 145  
 Fawley (Hants), 41  
 Faygate (in Horsham and Rusper):  
   Beechwood, 11  
   buses, 112  
   Carylls Fm. (Rusper man.), 114-16,  
     119  
   chap., 118-19  
   ch., 28  
   educ., 29  
   Faygate Fm., 110  
   gate, 13  
   hamlet, 109-11  
   ind., 117  
   inn, 112  
   libr., 112  
   pks., 111  
   pub. servs., 112  
   rly., 117  
   rly. sta., 9, 111-12  
   rds., 9, 111-12  
   village hall, 112  
 Fécamp (Seine Maritime), abbey, 4,  
   98, 101, 103, 106, 113  
   abbot, 14  
   fencing, *see* woodland trades  
   fencing (customary service), 146  
 Fenner:  
   Anne, m. 2 Thos. Culpeper, 61  
   Dudley, 61  
   Jn. (d. c. 1513), 61  
   Jn. (d. 1566), 61, 63  
   Jn. (? same as last), 61  
   Jn. (fl. c. 1661), 64  
   Thos., 61  
 Ferrey, Benj., architect, 107  
 Fiberester Ltd., 184  
 field sports, *see* shooting, field sports,  
   and sporting estates  
 fields, open, 3, 63, 128, 147, 164, 189,  
   195  
 Fillol:  
   Cath., m. Sir Edw. Seymour, later  
     duke of Somerset, 161  
   Jn. (d. 1467), 161  
   Jn. (fl. 1496), 192  
   Wm. (fl. 1354), 48  
   Wm. (d. 1416), 161  
   Sir Wm. (d. 1527), 161  
     his daus., 161  
 Findon, 18, 36, 42  
 fines, estreats of (franchise), 120  
 fish curing, 50  
 Fisher, M., 145  
 fisheries, 4, 24, 40-1, 53  
 fishing, 12, 123, 133-4  
 Fisons Ltd., 86  
 Fittleworth, vicar, *see* Greene  
 Fitzgerald, Miss G., 119  
 FitzHerbert, Sir Edm., 194  
 flax, 63, 115, 182, 184  
 flooding, 1, 29, 113  
*Florodora*, 57  
 flower growing, 3, 150  
 Floyd, fam., 167  
 food manufacturing, 85  
 foot racing, 139  
 football:  
   association, 12, 59, 83, 101, 140,  
     160  
   rugby, 83  
   footwear manufacture, 85  
 Forbes, Mr. (fl. c. 1940), 61  
 Forest Lodge, *see* Beeding, Lower:  
   Forest Lodge  
 Forest Row, 89  
 foresters, 25, 98  
 forestry and woodmanship, 14, 16  
 Forestry Com., 16, 105  
 forests and chases, 25; and *see* Ash-  
   down Forest; St. Leonard's  
   Forest  
 forges, *see* ironworking  
 Fowle, Hen., 130  
 Fowler:  
   Rob., 152  
   Steph. (fl. 1853), 184  
   Steph. (fl. 1984), 193  
   Bros., 184, 191 *n*  
 Fowles, architects, 162, 164  
 Fowles, Jn., 178  
 Fox, Geo., 44, 71, 188  
 Foxley:  
   Joan (? de Buci), w. of Sir Jn.,  
     60  
   Sir Jn., 60  
   foysting, *see* saddle-tree making  
 France, 34; and *see* Fécamp; St.  
   Florent  
 franchises, *see* assize of bread and of  
   ale; fines, estreats of; gallows;  
   tumbrel; warren, free; writs,  
   return of  
 Franciscans, *see* Capuchin Fran-  
   ciscans  
 frankpledge, view of, 41  
 Frankwell, Rob., rector of Sherman-  
   bury, 197  
 freebench, 37  
 Freeman, Wm., 182  
 French:  
   Nic., 115  
   Thos., rector of Nuthurst, 108  
 Freshcombe Lodge, *see* Beeding,  
   Upper  
 Friday Street, *see* Rusper  
 friendly socs., 176  
 Frith, —, 60  
 Frith, atte, fam., 174  
 Frost:  
   E. I., 144  
   Olive Jessie, *see* Thornton  
 fruit growing, 3, 23, 39, 63, 65, 116  
   apples, 39, 49-50, 104, 129, 150,  
     165, 183  
   Crawley Beauty, 65  
   and *see* cider making  
   currants, 129, 150  
   gooseberries, 129, 150  
   grapes, 116  
   pears, 104, 165  
   plums, 129  
   raspberries, 129  
   small fruit, 50  
   strawberries, 129, 165  
 Fry, Thos., 105  
 Fryland, Wm., 190  
 Frylands, *see* Shermanbury  
 Fulking (in Edburton), 5, 45, 47-52  
   Paythorne, 5, 48  
   Perching, 5, 47, 49  
   man., 48-9, 128, 162, 164  
   tithes, 51  
   Perching Sands:  
     fm., 50  
     man., 162, 164  
 Fuller:  
   Jn. (fl. 1799), 62  
   Jn. (fl. 1830, ? same as last), 62  
   Jn. Bird, 62  
 Furnace Green (Tilgate East, in  
   Crawley new town), 80, 82-3,  
   92-4  
 furze, right of cutting, 39  
 Fyfield:  
   Joan, *see* Buci  
   Wm. of (d. 1361), 60, 144, 192  
   Wm. of (fl. 1382), 144  
   Wm. of (d. 1387, ? same as last),  
     192  
 Gadsdon's garage, 66  
 Gage, Thos., 61  
 Gale, Leonard, 35  
   his daus., 35  
 Gallops, *see* Albourne  
 gallows (franchise), 120  
 game, *see* shooting, field sports, and  
   sporting estates  
 gardener, landscape, *see* Cane  
 Gardenland, *see* Albourne  
 gardens, notable, *frontispiece*, 16, 18-  
   19, 102-3  
 Gardiner, fam., 115  
 Gardiners Fm., *see* Rusper: man.  
 Gardino, Beatrice de, 143  
 Gardner, H. T., 62  
 Garsington (Oxon.), 162  
 Garton:  
   Wm. (d. c. 1701), 65  
   Wm., miller, 71  
   fam., 65



# A HISTORY OF SUSSEX

- Gate (Gates), *see* Agate  
 Gatesden, Jn. de, 143  
 Gatewick, *see* Steyning: man.  
 Gatwick (Surr., later Crawley new town):  
   airport, 4, 16, 57, 74  
   buses, 81  
   econ. effects, 75, 84, 87-8  
   rly. sta., 81, 84  
   terminals, 87-8  
   water supply, 80  
   International Distribution Centre, 87  
   racecourse, 77  
 Gaveston Hall, *see* Nuthurst  
 Geddes, Sir Eric, 126  
 Geoffrey, bp. of Ely, 166 *n*  
 George, Ernest, architect, 102  
   and Peto, architects, 21  
 Germany, *see* Berlin  
 Gervaise:  
   Jn., 179  
   his father, 179  
   fam., 179  
 Gervaise, *see* Cowfold: Gervaise  
 gibbet, 29  
 Gill, Hen., 143  
 Gill Orchards, 150  
 glass making, 196  
 glassware, 85  
 glaziers, *see* Kempe  
 Gloucestershire, *see* Bristol  
 glovemaking, 105  
 Glubb, J. M., rector of Shermanbury, 197  
 goat breeding, 110  
 Godfrey, W. H., architect, 52, 124  
 Godman:  
   Dame Alice, w. of F. D., 180  
   Lt.-Col. C. B., 177-8  
   Cath. Edith, 180  
   Eva Mary, 180  
   F. D., 16, 180  
   Hester, m. Jn. Forrester Colvin, 177  
 Godstow (Oxon.), abbey, 37  
 Godwin, Earl, 48  
 Goffe:  
   Nic., 143  
   Susan (? Boniface), w. of Nic., m. 2 Ralph Healey, 143  
 Goffs, *see* Ifield  
 Gogney:  
   Chas. Johnson, 49  
   Eliz., w. of Chas., 49  
 Golding, fam., 99  
 Golding's bridge, *see* Nuthurst: bridges  
 golf, 12, 21, 53, 57, 59, 83, 100-1  
 Goodhart-Rendel, H. S., architect, 71, 108  
 Goodhart-Rendel Broadbent and Curtis, architects, 75  
 Goodyer, Wm., 180  
 Goose green, *see* Ifield: greens  
 Gordon:  
   Antonio, 62  
   Sir B. L., 144  
   his w., 144  
 Gordon-Smith, Sir Allan, 181  
 Goring:  
   Chas. (d. 1829), 127, 131, 163, 177, 179  
   his w., 179  
   Chas. (d. 1849), 179  
   Sir Chas. Matthew, Bt., 178  
   Eliz., *see* Fagg  
   Geo., 161  
   Jn., rector of Albourne, 131  
   Rev. Jn. (fl. 1866), 126-7, 131  
   Jn. (fl. 1934), 126, 130-1  
   Mary, *see* Bellingham  
   Mrs. Mary, 131  
   fam., 126-7, 179, 194  
   Goring, vicar, *see* Calhoun  
 Gorringe, W., 38  
 Gosden, fam., 173  
 Gosden (in Lower Beeding and Cowfold), 173-4  
   bailiwick, 13  
   chase, 171  
   furnace, 24  
   gate, 13  
   mill, 10, 183-4  
 Gossops Green (in Ifield, later Crawley new town), 64, 80, 82, 89, 92-5  
   green, 53, 55, 64  
 Gotwick, fam., 113  
 Gotwick, *see* Rusper  
 Goulburn, Arthur R., 179  
 Grange, man., *see* Cowfold: Oakendene  
 Grant (Grand):  
   Emma, *see* Rackham  
   Jn. (d. 1301 × 1309), 142  
   Jn. (fl. 1451), 142  
   Mich., 142 *n*  
   Nic. (fl. 1311 × 1332), 142 and *n*  
   Nic. (fl. before 1374, ? another), 142  
   Ric., 142  
   Rob., 142  
   Wm., 142  
 Gratwicke:  
   Anne, *see* Holney  
   Anne, m. Jn. Dennett, 145  
   Anne, m. Jn. Lintott, 192, 198  
   Anne, m. Ric. Madgwick, 177  
   Anne, m. Thos. Lintott, 181  
   Eliz., *see* Comber  
   Eliz. (fl. 1721, m. — Batten), 21  
   Jas., 163  
   Joan, 163  
   Jn. (? d. before 1548), 186  
   Jn. (d. 1557), 193  
   Jn. (d. 1558), 179  
   Jn. (fl. 1588), 163  
   Jn., of Pooks (d. 1630), 193  
   Jn. (d. 1639), 181  
   Jn. (d. 1642), 179, 181, 192, 194  
   Jn. (d. 1649), 178  
   Jn. (d. 1665), 193  
   Jn. (d. 1683), 193  
   Jn. (d. c. 1687), 151  
   Jn. (d. 1696), 21, 179  
   Jn. (d. 1721), 21, 177, 179  
   Jn. (d. 1724), 144, 192, 196-7  
   Jn. (d. 1726), 178  
   Margery, w. of Sir Wm., 145  
   Mary, 179  
   Owen, 145  
   Phil., 161  
   Ric. (fl. 1503), 113  
   Ric. (fl. 1574), 179  
   Ric. (d. 1587-8, ? another), 179  
   Rog. (fl. 1553), 34  
   Rog. (d. 1570), 21, 23-4, 66  
   Rog. (s. of last), 10, 17, 21, 23-4, 66  
   Rog. (d. 1596, ? same as last), 179  
   Steph., 179  
   Thos. (d. 1616), 179  
   Thos. (d. 1664), 192  
   Wm. (fl. 1374), 178  
   Sir Wm. (d. 1613), 145  
   Wm. (d. 1636), 21  
   Wm. (d. 1664), 178  
   Wm. (d. 1670), 21, 179  
   fam., 4, 178 and *n*, 197  
 grazing, 64  
 Greatham, 178  
 Greaves:  
   Sir Edw., Bt., 17  
   Mary, m. Pet. Calfe, 17  
 Green (Greene):  
   Chris., rector of Nuthurst, vicar of Fittleworth, prebendary of Cant., 107  
   Ellen (? Wood), w. of Rev. Ric., 117, 144  
 Rev. Ric., 117, 144  
 Greenfield:  
   Jn., 114  
   Sam., 103  
   Thos., 114  
 Greenfields, mkt. gardeners, 149  
 Greenwell, Wm., 192  
 Greenwich (Kent, afterwards Lond.), 86  
 Gresham, Eliz., *see* Bishop  
 Griffith, —, solicitor, 152  
 Grinstead, East, 71, 81, 89, 112  
 Grinstead, West:  
   as address, 103-4  
   Bidlington Kingsbarns man., 177  
   est., 37, 178, 182  
   inc., 171  
   Ivorys, 182  
   Ivorysgate, *see* Ivorysgate  
   man., 36-7, 103, 162, 177  
   pannage, 13 *n*  
   Partridge Green, *q.v.*  
   rly. sta., 9, 100, 173  
   rds., 100, 173  
   Rom. Cath., 157  
 Guda, Countess, 160  
 Guinness Trust Housing Association, 80  
 Gulston, Wm., rector of Nuthurst and bp. of Bristol, 107  
 Gylling, Wm., warden of Wyndham hosp., 194 *n*  
 Habershon and Pite, architects, 27  
 Hack, Sydney J., 113  
 Haddock:  
   F. F., 179  
   Frank (another), 181  
 Hadow report, 52  
 Haigh, John, 59  
 Haines, fam., 179  
 Haines, North and South, *see* Cowfold: Haines  
 Hales:  
   R. C., rector of Woodmancote, 167-8  
   Sarah, 180  
 Hall:  
   Geo., Independent minister of Henfield, 157  
   Nic., 49  
   Sim. at, 143  
   fam., 146  
 Halland, *see* Henfield: Hollands  
 Halliwell:  
   Hen., vicar of Ifield and rector of Crawley (d. 1667), 69  
   Hen., vicar of Ifield and Cowfold (s. of last), 69, 71, 186 *n*  
 Halsham  
   Sir Hugh, 182  
   Jn., 130  
   Rob. of, 182  
 Hammer Pond Guest Ho., *see* Beeding, Lower  
 hammerponds, 7, 9-10, 53, 66, 97, 171  
 Hampshire, *see* Fawley; Portsmouth; Southampton  
 Hamwood, *see* Nuthurst: woods  
 Handcross:  
   rds., 173  
   and *see* Slaugham  
 Harcourt:  
   Agnes, m. Wm. of Wiston, 193  
   Aline, m. Ellis son of Bernard, 193  
   Wm. de, 193  
   his daus., 193  
 Hargreaves, Emma, m. Rob. Henderson, 102  
 Harley:  
   Patience, *see* Rodney  
   R. W. D., 61-2  
 Harlow (Essex), 88



# INDEX

- Harold (Godwinson), King, 36, 143, 192
- Harris:  
Rob., 112  
Sarah, m. Wm. Hayter, 127  
Wm., 127
- Harsnett, Martha, *see* Peck
- Hartridge:  
Eliz., m. 1 Jn. Percy, 2 Wm. Burton, 48, 161  
Jn. of, 161  
Nichole, *see* Hastentoft
- Hassocks and District Gas Co., 154, 160
- Hastentoft:  
Lucy, 161  
Nic., 161 *n*  
Nichole, m. Jn. of Hartridge, 48, 161 *and n*  
Olive, m. Wm. of Northo, 161  
Thos. (of Hautington), 160 *and n*  
Wm. and his w. Isabel, 160
- Hatley, Jn., 68
- Hausburg, Campbell Bernard, 192
- Hautington, Thos. of, *see* Hastentoft
- Hawkins pond, *see* Beeding, Lower: ponds
- Hawksbourne, *see* Horsham
- Hayter:  
Sarah, dau. of Wm., 127  
Sarah, w. of Wm., *see* Harris  
Wm., 127
- haywards, 41, 153
- Haywards Heath (formerly in Cuckfield), 125, 173
- Hazeldene orchestra, 59
- Hazelholt:  
Sim., 39  
fam., 37
- Hazelholt (in Southwick), 5
- headboroughs, 41-2, 50, 67, 106, 120, 129, 153, 166, 170
- Heald, Cecilia, 189
- Healey:  
Ralph, rector of Albourne, 130  
Ralph (? the same), 143
- Hearne, Sir Hen., 36
- Heath:  
Eleanor, *see* Comber  
Frances, w. of Rob., m. 2 Hen. Pelham, 194  
Gilb., 143  
Rob. (d. by 1668), 194  
Rob. (d. 1682), 192, 194  
Rob. (d. 1708), 194  
Rob. (d. by 1736), 194  
Wm., 192, 194
- heath broom making, *see* woodland trades: broom making
- Heathen Burials, *see* Steyning
- Heaton, R. G., 195
- Hedley:  
Anne, *see* Bellowes  
Ric., 114
- Hellerman Electric Co. Ltd., 84
- hemp, 63, 115, 182, 184
- Henderson:  
Emma, *see* Hargreaves  
Rob. (d. 1871), 102  
Rob. (d. 1895), 102  
his w., *see* Hargreaves, Emma
- Heneage:  
Cath., w. of Thos., 36  
Geo., 36  
Geo. Fieschi, 36  
Thos., 36  
Thos. Fieschi, 36
- Henfield, 1-4, 29, 38, 41, 133-58  
adv., 155  
agric., 145-9, 165, 193-4  
area, 133  
as address, 34, 163  
assembly rms., 140, 154  
Backsettow (East Henfield), 137-8, 140, 146, 151, 154
- Barrow Hill, 134-5, 137-8, 140, 145-6, 156, 158  
fire sta., 155  
windmill, 150-1  
bdry., 133, 153, 158, 189  
Bineham (Bradeham, Bredham), 138  
bridge, *see* Henfield: bridges  
Blackland common, 153  
brickmaking, 152  
bridges, 133-5, 138-9, 146-8, 151, 153, 168, 173, 189-90  
Broadmare common, 134, 138-9, 148, 152-3  
Buckwish:  
Fm., 138, 150  
mill, 150  
quarry, 152  
tithing, 120, 146, 153  
burial board, 154  
buses, 33, 47, 135  
Catsland Fm., 47  
cemy., 154  
char., 158  
Chestham, *q.v.*  
ch., 44, 135, 137, 141, 153, 155-6  
archit., 156  
chwdns., 154  
clubs and socs., 140, 150  
coffee houses, 140  
common pasture, 17, 121, 133-5, 139, 148-9, 157, 165  
inc., 148-9  
curates, 155-6; *and see* Dunlop, Chas.  
dom. archit., 17, 113, 135, 137-8, 141-5, 177  
East Henfield, *see* Henfield: Backsettow  
Eatons, *q.v.*  
educ., 157-8  
est., 120, 140-5, 164, 192, 194  
fairs, 133, 151  
ferries, 134-5  
fire brigade, 154-5  
fishponds, 134  
gaswks., 154  
geol., 133, 149  
glebe, 155  
half-hund., 120  
Henfield Pk., 140, 142, 147, 153, 155-6  
ho. (Parsonage Fm.), 134, 142  
Hollands (Halland), 143, 146-7  
hund., 120  
inns, 135, 137-9, 147, 151  
Intithing, 120, 153  
iron ind., 152  
Lashmarsh, 138, 147-8  
libr., 140  
Little Betley, 138, 153  
local govt., 141, 153-4  
man., 140-9, 155  
mkt., 151  
ho., 151  
mkt. gdns., 149  
marshland, 147  
meadows, 147-8, 153  
mills, 142, 142 *n*, 147, 150-1, 158  
Moustows, 121, 137, 144, 146, 152-3, 157  
mus., 140, 154  
Nep Town, *q.v.*  
New Hall, 141, 151, 153  
fm., 146-7  
newspaper, 140  
open fields, 147  
Oreham:  
common, 134, 148, 156  
ct., 154  
hamlet, 138  
Little Oreham, 143  
man., 139-40, 142-3, 145-7, 149, 155  
ho., 143  
mill, 150  
mission rm., 156  
tithing, 120, 138, 153  
pks., 134, 137, 139-40  
par. council, 154  
pillory, 154, 170  
place name, 147  
playing fields, 140  
police sta., 140, 151  
poor relief, 154  
pop., 138-9  
pound, 154  
prehist. rem., 135  
prison, 120  
prot. nonconf., 44, 157, 168  
minister, *see* Hall, Geo.  
pub. servs., 154-5  
quarries and sandpits, 152-3  
rly., 133, 135, 137-8, 141, 151, 154  
rectory, 140-2, 148-9, 153, 155, 156, 158, 185-6  
prebendary, 155, 186  
rectory ho. (Parsonage Ho.), 142, 156  
rds. and streets, 33, 47, 124-5, 134-5, 137-9, 158-60, 160, 168, 173, 175, 190-1  
Rom. Cath., 140, 156-7  
Rom. rem., 135  
Rye fm., 113, 133  
sch., 52, 157-8, 168, 198  
settlement, 17, 135, 137-9  
Shiprods, 144-50, 156, 193  
sport, 139-40  
stocks, 154  
Stretham, *q.v.*  
Talcourtis, *q.v.*  
Tipnoak, *q.v.*  
tithes, 141, 155, 166  
tithings, 153  
*and see* Chestham; Henfield: Buckwish; Henfield: Intithing; Henfield: Oreham  
tourism, 153  
trades and ind., 151-3  
vicarage, 155, 166, 197  
vicarage ho., 155  
vicars, 155-7; *and see* Belcher; Day, Thos.; Dunlop, Chas.; Milles; Rolf; Tireman  
village, 133-5, 150, 151-3  
village hall, 140  
Wantley, *q.v.*  
water supply, 154  
West End, 138, 147, 149-50, 153  
wharves, 151  
whipping post, 154  
woods, 133  
Woodsmill riv., 133  
Woolfly (Ovelei), 144, 146-9, 158, 169, 190  
wkho., 154, 157  
worthies, 140  
Henfield Bricks Ltd., 152  
Henfield Gas and Coke Co., 154  
*Henfield Observer, Steyning Reporter, and Partridge Green Post*, 140  
Henfield Violet Nurseries, 150  
Henry III, 101  
Henshaw:  
Benj., 126  
Jos., prebendary of Bishopshurst, 126  
Phil. (fl. 1597), 127  
Phil. (d. 1753), 126  
Phil. (fl. 1796, s. of last), 126  
Thos., 126  
Hermodeworth, Pet., warden of Wyndham hosp., 194 *n*  
herons, 14  
Herony (unlocated), bailiwick, 13  
Herry, Wm., rector of Albourne, 130  
Hewells, *see* Horsham: man.  
heybote, 98  
Heyburne:  
Eliz., m. Rob. Stone, 112



# A HISTORY OF SUSSEX

- Heyburne (*cont.*):  
 Ric., 112  
 Hicks:  
 Edw., 145  
 Ethel, *see* Stebbing  
 Maud Marion, m. L. K. A. Block,  
 145  
 fam., 145  
 High Cross, *see* Albourne  
 High Hurst (in Nuthurst, later Cow-  
 fold), 97, 171  
 man., 26, 182-4  
 ct., 185  
 ho., 182  
 pop., 176  
 quarries, 171  
 stud fm., 182-3  
 windmill, 184  
 Highams, *see* Rusper: man.  
 highway surveyors, 51  
 Hill (Hills):  
 Edw. (fl. 1626), 163  
 Edw. (d. 1662), 163  
 Edw. (fl. c. 1729), 162  
 Jn. (d. c. 1643), 163  
 Jn. (fl. 1669-71), 163  
 Jn. (d. 1727), 163  
 Jn. (fl. 1732), 163  
 Pet., 163  
 Wm., 180  
 fam., 163  
 Hills:  
 G. M., architect, 27  
*and see* Hill  
 Hindus, 93  
 Hippisley:  
 Cath., *see* Pellatt  
 Wm., 48-9, 52  
 hockey, 83, 140  
 Hoe wood, *see* Beeding, Upper:  
 woods  
 Hoffman:  
 Anne, *see* Cheale  
 Anne (d. 1809), w. of Rob., m. 2  
 Abraham Baley, 145  
 Benj., rector of Albourne and  
 Woodmancote, 167  
 Rob. (d. 1768), 145  
 Rob. (d. 1769, father of last), 145  
 fam., 156  
 Holden, Hugh, vicar of Beeding, 43  
 Hole, Sidney, 125, 127-8  
 Holland, *see* Albourne  
 Hollands, *see* Henfield: Hollands  
 Holles:  
 Denzil, Ld. Holles of Ifield (d.  
 1680), 43, 60  
 Denzil, Ld. Holles (d. 1694), 60  
 Fras., Ld. Holles, 60  
 Jane, *see* Covert  
 Jn., earl of Clare and duke of  
 Newcastle, 60  
 fam., 70  
*and see* Pelham-Holles  
 Hollywood, *see* Beeding, Lower  
 Holmbush (in Lower Beeding), 4, 12  
 as address, 114  
 brick or pottery wks., 25  
 est., 11, 18-19, 22  
 gdns., 16, 19  
 gas, 12  
 Holmbush ho. (formerly Holmbush  
 Lodge), 9, 15, 19, 27  
 man., 18-19  
 plantations, 16  
 settlement, 10  
 smithy, 25 *n*  
 sport, 12  
 stone from, 118  
 woods, 15  
 Holmbush (in Woodmancote), *see*  
 Woodmancote  
 Holney:  
 Anne, m. Jn. Gratwicke, 144  
 Jn., 144  
 Home Counties Public House Trust  
 Co. Ltd., 59  
 homes:  
 children's, 101  
 girls', 195  
 nursing, 57, 140  
 old people's, 11, 57, 77, 79-80, 91,  
 140, 175, 180  
*and see* orphanage  
 Hoo, Thos., 25  
 Hookwood (Surr.), 89  
 Hoper:  
 Hen., 180  
 Jn. (fl. 1843), 195  
 Jn. D., 180  
 Mrs. (fl. 1867), 195, 198  
 Mrs. K. A., 180  
 Ric., 180, 195  
 Sarah, *see* Constable  
 hops, 64, 116, 128, 149, 164  
 Horestock, bailiwick, 13, 97-8  
 keeper, 25  
 Horley (Surr.), 63, 71, 89  
 Horley District Gas Co., 12, 68, 112  
 Horningbrook, bailiwick, 13  
 Hornung:  
 Col. C. B. R., 182  
 Lt.-Col. Sir Jn., 182  
 Steph. P., 182  
 horse breeding, 57  
 horse dealing, 129  
 Horsegills wood, *see* Rusper: woods  
 horses, feral, 13-14  
 Horsey:  
 Eleanor, *see* Maybank  
 Jn. (? fl. early 15th cent.), 35  
 Jn. (d. 1531), 35  
 Sir Jn. (fl. c. 1539), 35  
 Thos., 35  
 Horsham, 3, 15, 24, 29, 41, 53, 97,  
 101, 133, 171  
 buses, 58, 112, 173  
 carriers, 135  
 Cheshworth:  
 cts., 106  
 ho., 105  
 man., 102-3, 114-15  
 Christ's Hospital, 66  
 ch., 27, 108  
 Coolhurst, *q.v.*  
 cts., 100, 106  
 curates, *see* Marshall, Geo.  
 dist., 26, 42, 106, 117, 154, 166,  
 185, 196  
 est., 36, 143  
 fairs, 23  
 Faygate, *q.v.*  
 forest, 13  
 gaol, 188  
 golf club, 101  
 green belt, 111  
 Hawksbourne, 13, 117, 125 *n*  
 Hewells, 177  
 Horsham Pk., 113  
 ind., 117  
 iron ind., 23  
 local govt., 106  
 M.P., 17  
 man., 1, 98, 100-3, 105-6, 113-15,  
 117, 177  
 mkt., 183  
 Marlpost, 115  
 Nutham, 98, 100, 103, 105  
 par., 27  
 pks., 98  
 parl. hist., 101  
 place name, 13  
 prot. nonconf., 28, 71, 108, 198  
 rly. sta., 100, 173  
 rlys., 58  
 rds., 9, 15, 58, 81, 97, 100, 109,  
 111-12, 173  
 Roffey, *q.v.*  
 Rom. Cath., 71  
 rural dist., 26, 74, 106, 117, 185  
 council, 12, 56, 67, 89, 112, 185  
 sch., 109, 119, 158, 189  
 Shortfield:  
 man., 1, 98, 100-1, 103, 105-6,  
 113-15  
 tithing, 101 *n*  
 Southwater, *q.v.*  
 Springfield, 143  
 Stammerham, 21, 111, 119  
 stone, 33, 97, 102, 167, 171  
 town centre, 15  
 union, 7, 26, 67-8, 106, 117, 185,  
 196  
 urban dist. council, 112  
 vicar, 27; *and see* Spalding  
 woods, 98  
 Horsham-Dorking rly., 109, 112  
 Horsham-Shoreham rly., 33, 100,  
 135, 173  
 horticulture, *see* market gardening;  
 fruit growing; landscape gar-  
 dening  
 horticultural soc., 34  
 Horton, riv., *see* Adur  
 Horton (in Upper Beeding), 5, 29  
 agric., 37-9  
 chalk pit (Golding Barn limewks.),  
 41  
 clay pit, 41  
 ct., 42  
 Horton Farmho. (formerly Upper  
 Horton Fm.), 32  
 Horton Hall, 29, 32  
 inc., 38  
 man., 31, 35-6, 40, 42-3, 49, 146  
 fm., 37-9  
 man. ho., *see* Horton: Horton Hall  
 marsh, 39  
 open fields, 38  
 pop., 32  
 rds., 33  
 river transport, 33  
 settlement, 31-2  
 tithes, 43  
 tithing, 31-2  
 Upper Horton fm., 38  
 Horton Horsey, *see* Horton: man.  
 Horton Maybank, *see* Horton: man.  
 Horton or Maybank, Wm. of, *see*  
 Maybank  
 hospitals, 57, 68, 77, 90  
*and see* homes, nursing  
 Houlditch, Edw., 113  
 housebote, 98  
 houses, impermanent, 11  
 housing:  
 associations, 80, 91  
 self-build groups, 80, 91  
 Housing, Ministry of, 87  
 Howard:  
 Agnes, w. of Thos., duke of Norf.,  
 18, 34  
 Anne, w. of Phil., earl of Arundel,  
 34  
 Hen. Chas., duke of Norf., 35  
 Phil., earl of Arundel, 21, 34  
 Thos., earl of Surr., later duke of  
 Norf. (d. 1524), 18, 34  
 Thos., duke of Norf. (d. 1554), 26  
 Thos., duke of Norf. (d. 1572),  
 17-18, 21, 34  
 Thos., earl of Arundel (d. 1646), 21,  
 34-5  
 fam., 26, 34  
 Hubbard:  
 W. Egerton, 12, 18, 26-8  
 fam., 12  
 Hudson, Thos., vicar of Cowfold, 186  
 Hughes:  
 Isaac, 63  
 Jn., 63  
 Hunt:  
 H. W., rector of Shermanbury, 197  
 Hen., 181 *n*  
 Hen. (d. 1877, another), 192



# INDEX

Maria Harriet, *see* Challen  
 hunting boxes, 19  
 Huntingdon, Countess of, *see* Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion  
 hurdle making, *see* woodland trades  
 Hurst:  
   Col. A. R., 113  
   Sir Cecil, 113, 115  
   Jas., 161  
   R. A., 113  
   R. H. (d. 1905), 98, 113  
   R. L., 112  
   Ric. (d. by 1785), 179  
   Col. Ric., 113  
   Rob. (fl. late 18th cent.), 179  
   Rob. (fl. 1839), 113  
   fam., 4, 115  
 Hurst (in Albourne and Hurstpierpoint), est., 126  
 Hurstpierpoint, 23, 123  
   agric., 128  
   est., 126, 146, 164  
   Hurst, *q.v.*  
   man., 127-8  
   Pakyns, 127-8, 163  
   rectory, 130  
   rds., 124-5, 134-5, 159-60  
   Sayers Common, 125  
   benefice, united, *see* Albourne  
   sport, 125  
 Hyde:  
   bailiwick, 13  
   *and see* Slaugham: man.  
 Hyde Drive (in Rusper, later Crawley new town), 74, 80  
 Hyde manor, *see* Slaugham: man.  
 Hygdon, Jn., vicar of Beeding, 43  
 Ifield:  
   Jn. of (? more than one), 13-14, 21, 53, 63 *and n.*, 70  
   his w., 70  
   Ld. Holles of, *see* Holles  
 Ifield (Kent), 60 *n*  
 Ifield (Sussex), 1-5, 53-73, 129  
   adv., 68-9  
   agric., 63-5  
   Amberley fm., 63  
   area, 53, 74, 109  
   as address, 36  
   bdry., 53, 57, 74  
   Bonwicks, 61-4, 67  
   ho. (Bonwycks Place), 53, 61, 67  
   bridges, 58  
   brook, 53  
   Buckwood, 63  
   Fm., 9  
   Little Buckwood, 55  
   buses, 58  
   campus, 73  
   char., 73  
   ch., 27, 55, 58, 60, 62, 68-70  
   archit., 33, 69-70  
   chwdns., 67  
   chyd., 60, 66  
   clubs and socs., 59  
   common pasture, 53, 63-4  
   common woodland, 53  
   County oak, *see* Charlwood: Low-field heath: County oak  
   cts., 67  
   curates, 69  
   Deerswood, 57, 63, 95  
   Little Deerswood, 72  
   dom. archit., 55-7, 61, 63, 161  
   est., 3, 60-3, 72  
   Ewhurst Place, 53, 62-3, 65, 161  
   fairs, 65  
   forest, 13  
   forge, *see* Bewbush: iron ind.  
   furnace, 24  
   geol., 53  
   glebe, 62, 69  
   Goffs fm., 63  
   Goffs Hill, 57-8

Goffs Man., 55  
 Goffs Pk., 57, 63, 83  
 golf course, 53, 57, 59  
 Gossops Green, *q.v.*  
 greens, 53  
   Goose, 53  
   Ifield, 55, 58-9, 62-7, 95  
   Soutons, 53, 64  
   *and see* Gossops Green; Langley Green; West Green  
 hammerpond, 53  
 hosp., 57, 68  
 hund., 5  
 Hyder's Fm., 55  
 Ifield Ct., 53, 55, 59, 61-2, 64-7  
 Ifield Hall, 57, 61  
 Ifield Lodge, 57, 68  
 inc., 59  
 ind., *see* Ifield: trades and ind.  
 inns, 58-9  
   Gate, 55  
   Plough, 55, 58  
   Royal Oak, 55, 58  
   *and see* Crawley: inns  
 ironworking, 65-6  
 Jordans Fm., 55, 63  
 Langley Green, *q.v.*  
 Langleys, 62-3, 67  
 lighting inspectors, 67  
 local govt., 67-8  
 man., 55, 57, 59-64, 67, 69-70, 180  
   ho., *see* Ifield: Ifield Ct.  
 mills, 55, 64-5, 69  
   miller, *see* Garton, Wm.  
 mkts., 65  
 music, 59  
 neighbourhood (new town), 79, 81-2, 88, 93  
 new towns, *see* Crawley; Crawley new town  
 nurseries, 65  
 Old Rectory Barn, 93  
 par. hall, 60  
 Pk., East and West, *see* Crawley: East Pk.; Crawley: West Pk.  
 pks., 53, 55, 57, 64, 69  
   gates, 55  
   police sta., 68  
   poor relief, 67  
   pop., 57  
   pound, 67  
   Prestwood, *q.v.*  
 prot. nonconf., 49, 55, 65, 67, 71-3, 92, 188  
 pub. servs., 67-8  
 rlys., 53, 56-8  
   sta., 9, 81  
 rector, team, 69  
 rectory, 61-2, 64, 68  
 rectory ho., 62  
 Rectory, Old, 69  
 rds. and streets, 9, 53, 55, 57-8, 111  
   Brighton Rd., 55-6, 59  
   Church, later New, Post Office, and Robinson Rd., 56, 68, 73  
   Haslett Ave., 55-6, 58, 81, 83, 89  
   Horsham Rd., 55, 71, 81, 93  
   Ifield Rd., 55-6  
   Langley Lane and Walk, 55, 58  
   London Rd., 55, 57-9, 68, 79, 84, 90  
   New Rd., *see* Church Rd.  
   Post Office Rd., *see* Church Rd.  
   Princess Rd., 56  
   Robinson Rd., *see* Church Rd.  
   Rusper Rd., 55, 59  
   Spencers Rd., 72, 92-3  
   Springfield Rd., 56, 68  
   Station Rd., 56, 68, 72  
   Three Bridges Rd., 58-9, 92-3  
   Worth Lane, 58  
 Rom. Cath., 4, 70-1, 73  
   ch. (St. Fras. and St. Ant.), 65, 71  
   mission dist., 71

schs., 55, 57, 72-3, 94-5  
 settlement, 55-7  
 sewage wks., 68  
 sport, 59  
 Stumbleholm (Sandfield), 63, 65  
 theatres, 59-60  
 tithes, 53, 69, 71  
 tithing, 5, 57  
 tithingman, 71  
 tollgates, 57-8, 79  
 trades and ind., 65-7  
 vestry, 68  
 vicarage, 63, 68-9  
 vicarage ho., 69  
 vicars, 55, 69, 72; *and see* Blaker, R. N.; Browne, Benj.; Halliwell, Hen.; Lewin, Spencer  
   Jas.; Scott; Wright, Wm.  
 village, 55, 57-8, 75  
 war memorial, 59  
 West Crawley, 33, 56, 69-70  
 West Green, *q.v.*  
 woods, 53, 55, 67  
   Bucks wood, 53  
   (? Westwood), 64  
*and see* Crawley; Crawley new town  
 Ilman, Thos., 66  
 immigration:  
   French, 23  
   Irish, 11  
 incest, 12  
 Independents, *see* Congregationalists  
 industrial estates, 4, 153, 184  
 industries, *see* aircraft repair; bicycle manufacture; boatbuilding; bodice making; brewing; brick-making; building ind.; catering; cement making; chandling; chemical ind.; coach building; cycle making; electrical ind.; electronic ind.; engineering; footwear; forestry and woodmanship; glass making; glassware; glovemaking; horse dealing; ironfounding; ironworking; leather and tanning; machine tool manufacture; metalworking; motor repair; motor-car manufacture; paint making; paper goods manufacture; plastics ind.; potteries; printing ind.; quarrying; rubber; saddle-tree making; saltmaking; scientific equipment making; shipbuilding; smuggling; swimming-pool making; tank repairing; tileworks; vacuum-pump making; watch-making; woodland trades; wood-working  
 Ingram, Jn., 115  
 inholm, 21 *n*  
 innhol, 39  
 Iron Age rem., 9, 47  
 ironfounding, 152  
 ironworking, 4, 9 *n.*, 10, 15, 23-4, 65-6, 105-6, 116, 184  
 Islam, 93  
 Isleworth, *see* Syon  
 Italy, *see* Naples  
 Itchingfield, 107  
 Ivorys, *see* Grinstead, West  
 Ivorysgate (in Lower Beeding and West Grinstead), 13 *n*  
 James, Wm., banker, 36  
 Jarvis, *see* Cowfold: Gervaise  
 Jehovah's Witnesses, 93  
 Jenner:  
   Hen., 114  
   Joan, w. of Hen., m. 2 Rob. Monk, 114  
 Jews, 93  
 Johnson:  
   Hen. (d. c. 1798), 49



- Johnson, Hen. (*cont.*):  
 his w., 49  
 Hen., s. of last, 49  
 Jn., architect, 17  
 — (fl. 1776), 49
- Jordan:  
 Nic., 115  
 Thos., 62
- Jordans, *see* Ifield: Jordans Fm.
- Juxon:  
 Jn., 125-6, 131  
 Sir Wm., Bt., 125  
 Wm., bp. of London, later abp. of Cant., 125 *and n*
- Keith, Geo., rector of Edburton, 47, 51-2
- Kempe:  
 C. E., glazier, 188, 198  
 Edw., 124  
 Mary, 36  
 Sir Garret, 36  
 Thos., 36
- Kennard, Steph., 161 *n*
- Kennie, Wm., 170
- Kent, 130  
 lathes, 13  
 Rom. Cath., 71  
*and see* Canterbury; Cranbrook; Deptford; Dover; Greenwich; Ifield (Kent); Lees Court; Maidstone; Woolwich
- Keymer, *see* Burgess Hill
- Kilner, Geo., 49
- Kilnwood, *see* Beeding, Lower: Kilnwood
- King, fam., 173
- King's Barn (in Upper Beeding), 29, 31-3  
 est., 35
- King's Barns (in Upper Beeding), 5  
 agric., 37-9  
 ct., 41  
 hund., 5  
 man. (Steyning Braose), 31-2, 35, 40-1, 177  
 fra., 37-9  
 pop., 32  
 tithes, 43  
 tithing, 29, 31, 38
- Kings, *see* Cowfold
- Kings Barn, *see* Cowfold: Kings
- Kingsbarns, *see* Grinstead, West: Bidlington Kingsbarns man.
- Kingsfold, Jn., 119
- Kingston by Sea, 37, 169  
 est., 60  
 man., 192-3
- Kitchen, J. A., 115
- kitchens, detached, 174-5
- Knepp (in Shipley):  
 bailiwick, 13  
 cast., 33  
 man., 63, 103  
 pk., 14
- Knight, G. C., 110, 117
- Knights Hospitaller, 166
- Knights Templar, 166
- Knowles, Miss M. M., 140
- Kybe, Ric., 143
- labourers' assembly, 176
- Lamb, A. M., 162
- Lambs Green, *see* Rusper
- Lamport, — (fl. 1776), 49
- Lancing:  
 man., 125  
 tithes, 155
- landscape gardening, 65
- Langhurst, fam., 115
- Langhurst, *see* Rusper: Langhurst
- Langlands Pearse, *see* Burrows, Jennifer
- Langley, fam., 62
- Langley Green (in Ifield, later Crawley new town):  
 ch., 69  
 community centre, 82  
 green, 59, 64-5  
 growth, 79  
 nurseries, 65  
 playground, 83  
 pop., 79  
 rds., 81  
 Rom. Cath., 92  
 sch., 79, 94-5  
 shopping, 88  
 youth centre, 82
- Langleys, *see* Ifield
- Laporta, V., 179
- Lashmarshall, *see* Henfield: Lashmarshall
- lawn tennis, *see* tennis
- Lawrence, Alexander Graham, Ld.  
 Lawrence, 61
- Laxman:  
 Joan, *see* Maidenhatch  
 Ric., 162  
 Wm., 162
- leather and tanning, 50, 66, 105, 116, 151-2
- Leconfield, Ld., *see* Wyndham
- Lee, Chas., 178
- Leeds:  
 Jn., 191  
 Sir Thos., 36
- Lees Court (Kent), 126
- Leaves:  
 Rob. (fl. 1705), 49  
 Rob. (d. 1744 × 1749), 49  
 Sam., 49
- Leith Hill (Surr.), 109
- Lemon, Mark, 59-60, 68
- Lennox, Chas., duke of Richmond, 102
- Leonard, St., 12, 16
- Leonardslee, *see* Beeding, Lower
- Levenot (fl. 1066), 48
- Lewes, 128  
 archdeacon, *see* Otter, W. B.  
 as address, 62, 131  
 Barbican Ho. Mus., 124  
 buses, 125  
 carriers, 135  
 priory, 51  
 est., 143, 147, 162, 164  
 prior, 134; *and see* Nelond
- rape, 45, 51, 162, 169  
 bdry., 47, 123, 171, 189-90  
 muster, 29  
 rds., 4
- Lewin:  
 Fras. E., 62  
 Hen., 62  
 Jas., 62  
 Martha, *see* Spencer  
 Mary Emily, w. of Thos., 62, 69  
 R. N. S., 61  
 S. R., 69  
 Spencer Jas., vicar of Ifield and rector of Crawley, 62, 68-70  
 Thos., 62, 69
- Lewis, H. R., and Co., 41
- Lewknor:  
 Cecily, 117  
 Edw., 21, 35  
 Marg., 35  
 Nic., rector of Rusper, 118  
 Sir Rog. (fl. 1515), 117  
 Sir Rog. (d. 1543, ? another), 117  
 his daus., 117  
 fam., 117
- ley farming, 50
- libraries, 12, 34, 71, 83, 112, 140, 176
- Lindfield, 71, 135, 160
- Lintott:  
 Anne, *see* Gratwicke  
 Cassandra Gratwicke, m. Hen. Farncombe, 192
- Hen., 181  
 Jn. (d. 1721-2), 181, 184  
 Jn. (d. 1730), 192  
 Jn. (d. 1744), 181  
 Jn. (d. 1781), 181  
 Jn. Hen., 181  
 Joan, *see* Agate  
 Thos. (d. 1717), 181  
 Thos. (d. 1730), 181  
 fam., 184, 198
- Lislebonne:  
 Jn. de (fl. 1348), 60, 192  
 Jn. de (s. of last, b. 1341), 192  
 Sibyl, *see* Buci
- Littlemore (Oxon.), 44  
 ch., 27
- Littler, Prince, 145
- Littleworth, *see* Cowfold
- Littleworth (unlocated), 171
- livery stables, 67
- Lloyd, Jas., 163
- Local Government Board, 68
- Loder:  
 Sir Edm., Bt., 16, 18  
 Sir Giles, 18
- London:  
 Eliz., *see* Cowper  
 Jn. (fl. 1641), 177-8  
 Jn. (fl. 1671, s. or grds. of last), 178
- London, 3-4, 23, 41, 106  
 archit., 126  
 as address, 117  
 bp., 106, 186  
*and see* Juxon  
 Camberwell, *q.v.*  
 Deptford, *q.v.*  
 fish trade, 24  
 Greenwich, *q.v.*  
 ind., 85  
 migration from, 82, 85-6, 91  
 milk supply, 104  
 planning, 74  
 postal servs., 68  
 rabbit trade, 15  
 rlys., 57; *and see* London-Brighton rly.  
 rds., 53, 55-8, 81, 109, 111, 123-5, 128-9, 135  
 Southwark, *q.v.*  
 vegetable supply, 149  
 Wandsworth, *q.v.*  
 Westminster, *q.v.*  
 Woolwich, *q.v.*
- London County Bus Services Ltd., 81
- London Passenger Transport Board, 58
- London Transport Executive, 81
- London-Brighton rly., 58, 79, 81, 84
- Long Ho., *see* Cowfold: Welches
- Longley:  
 Ann, 62  
 Hen., 62  
 Jas., 57  
 Jas. (later Jas. Longley & Co. Ltd.), 56, 66, 84  
 fam., 68
- Lord Protector, *see* Cromwell
- Loring, Cdr. E. K., 114
- Lower Beeding, *see* Beeding, Lower
- Lowfield Heath, *see* Charlwood
- Luvehest, *see* Ewhurst
- Lyne Ho., *see* Newdigate
- M.E.L., *see* Mullard Equipment Ltd.
- M.S.E. Precision Instruments Ltd. (later MSE), 86
- machine tool manufacture, 84
- McAdam, J. L., 9
- McKergow, Lt.-Col. R. W., 161-2, 194
- Maclise, —, 60
- Macpherson, Jn., 178
- Madgwick:  
 Anne, *see* Gratwicke  
 Eliz., m. Thos. Steele, 177, 179



# INDEX

- Jn., 177, 179  
his s., 179  
Ric., 177  
Maidenhatch:  
Isabel, dau. of Thos., 162  
Isabel, w. of Thos., *see de la Mare*  
Joan, m. Ric. Laxman, 162  
Marg., m. Wm. of Tendring, 162  
Sibyl, 162  
Thos., 162  
Maidment, C. H., 144  
Maidstone (Kent), 60  
Maine et Loire, *see* St. Florent  
Malling, South:  
Cliffe, *q.v.*  
collegiate ch., 51  
Malmeyns, fam., 125  
Manners, Wm., 18  
Mannings Heath (in Nuthurst), 3, 23,  
97-101  
Maplehurst, Rob. of, 99 *n*  
Maplehurst (in Nuthurst), 97, 108  
common pasture, 97, 99  
est., 103  
hamlet, 97, 99  
inc., 97, 99  
inn, 99  
place name, 97  
rds., 9, 100  
trades, 106  
Marchant, Thos., 117  
Margesson:  
Rev. Wm., 177  
Col., 177-8  
Mariott (Marryett):  
Edm., 114  
Jn. (fl. 1622), 114  
Jn. (fl. 1699), 114  
Jn. (fl. 1715, ? another), 114  
Thos. (d. 1591), 114  
Thos. (fl. 1699), 114  
market gdns. and nurseries, 3, 23, 40,  
50, 65, 104, 116, 128-9, 149-50,  
165  
gdn. centre, 55  
Marks & Spencer Ltd., 89  
Marles mill, *see* Cowfold: mills;  
Gosden  
Marlpost, *see* Horsham  
Marryett, *see* Mariott  
Marshal, Steph., of Wick, 162  
Marshall:  
Chas., 193  
Edw., 193  
Geo., curate of Horsham, 114  
Geo. C., 114  
Wm., 181  
Martin:  
Wm., rector of Rusper, 117-18  
fam., 177, 181 *n*  
Martyrs Memorial Trust, 197  
Mary I, 107, 160  
Mary, queen of George V, 150  
Mason, Barnard, rector of Nuthurst,  
107  
Masters, L. N., 49  
Maunsel, Jn., 101-2  
Maybank:  
Eleanor, m. Jn. Horsey, 35  
Phil. (d. c. 1323), 35  
Phil. (fl. c. 1323, grds. of last), 35  
Phil. (fl. 1390s), 35  
Ric. (fl. 1360), 35  
Ric. (fl. 1378, ? another), 35  
(or Horton), Wm. of, 35  
Wm. (fl. 1316, another), 35  
Mayfield, 62, 157  
meadows, lot, 148  
merchet, 37  
Mesolithic rem., 135  
metalworking, 84-6  
Methodists, 93, 99, 107, 118-19  
Calvinistic, 168  
Primitive, 44  
Wesleyan, 108-9  
Meyrick, H. D., vicar of Upper  
Beeding, 44  
Michell:  
Anne, w. of Jn., 181  
Faith, w. of Hen., 193  
Hen. (d. 1789), 193  
Hen. (fl. 1898), 112  
Hen. C., 193  
Jn. (fl. 1553), 21  
Jn. (fl. 1634), 181  
Jn. (fl. 1655), 181  
Jn. (fl. 1684), 181  
Jn. (fl. 1707), 193  
Jn. (fl. 1722), 181  
Jn., of Lewes (d. by 1736), 193  
Ric., 143  
Rog. (d. 1576), 143  
Rog. (fl. 1576, s. of last), 143  
Rog. (fl. 1641, ? another), 143  
Thos. (fl. 1534), 61  
Thos. (fl. 1669), 193  
Wm., 193  
fam., 174  
Micklepege Fm., *see* Nuthurst  
Micklethwaite, *see* Clarke, Somers  
Mid Sussex dist., 130  
Mid Sussex Joint Water Board, 89  
Mid Sussex rly., 81  
Middle walk, *see* Beeding, Lower:  
Middle walk  
Middlesex, *see* Syon; Uxbridge;  
Westminster  
Middleton:  
Arthur, 18, 24  
Jn. (s. of Arthur), 18  
Jn. (d. 1636), 62, 113  
Jn. (fl. 1651, s. of Thos.), 18  
Jn. (d. 1745), 18  
Thos. (fl. 1624), 18  
Thos. (fl. c. 1642), 62  
Thos. (fl. 1683), 62  
fam., 66  
Midhurst, King Edward VII Sana-  
torium, 66  
Mill:  
Mary, 178  
Ralph (fl. 1678), 178  
Ralph at, 150  
fam., of Greatham, 178  
Millé, Jn., rector of Nuthurst, 107 *n*  
Miller, Capt. A. G., 163  
Millers, saddlers, 66  
Milles, Thos., vicar of Henfield, 155  
Mills:  
Edm. (fl. 1707), 114  
Edm. (fl. 1770, ? same as last), 114,  
119  
Geo., 114  
Mich., 16  
mills:  
bone, 184  
oil-powered, 184  
saw, 196  
steam, 65, 116, 151  
wind, 24, 55, 64-5, 116, 150, 184  
woollen, 150  
*and see under names of places*  
Millward, fam., 129  
Minchin, J. A., 144  
Minoprio, Ant., 74-5  
moated sites, 19, 61, 63, 102, 133, 141,  
161, 189, 194  
Mock bridge, *see* Henfield: bridges  
Mockford, fam., 135  
Mole, riv., 1, 7, 53, 63, 109  
Molyneux:  
Edw., 17  
Mary, *see* Caryll  
Sir Ric., 35  
his w., *see* Caryll, Mary  
Monk:  
Joan, 114  
Jn. (fl. 1571), 112  
Jn. (fl. 1580), 114  
Rob. (fl. 1551), 112  
Rob. (fl. late 16th cent., ? another),  
114  
fam., 99  
Monk's Gate (in Nuthurst), 13, 98,  
103  
agric., 104  
gate, 99  
hamlet, 99  
inc., 99  
ind. and trade, 106  
music, 101  
pub. servs., 101  
Monk's Lodge walk, *see* Beeding,  
Lower: Monk's Lodge walk  
Monroe, Capt. Gordon, 181  
Montague, Vcts., *see* Browne  
Montfort, Pet. de, 101  
Montgomery, Hon. Mrs., *see* Wynd-  
ham  
Moon, fam., 58 *n*  
More:  
Margery, 158  
Ralph atte, 181  
Morley:  
Jn., 191  
Ric., 25  
Susanna, 178  
Morley, *see* Woodmancote  
Morley (Morleys), *see* Shermanbury  
Morton:  
Eleanor, m. Jn. Plumer, 161  
J. B., 140  
Ric., 161  
mosque, 93  
Mosse, fam., 117  
Mothercare, 89  
motor repair, 84  
motor-car manufacture, 66  
motorways, 4, 16  
London-Brighton (M 23), 79, 81  
Moustow:  
Jn. at, 144  
Ralph at, 144  
Moustows, *see* Henfield  
Mowbray:  
Eliz., w. of Jn., duke of Norf., 5  
Eliz., w. of Thos., duke of Norf., 5  
Jn., 26  
Thos., duke of Norf., 5  
fam., 4, 26, 34  
est., 18  
Muddleswood, *see* Newtimber  
Mullard Equipment Ltd. (later  
M.E.L. Equipment Co. Ltd.), 86  
Murseng:  
Annore, w. of Reynold, 182  
Reynold de, 182  
mushrooms, 23, 104  
Muslims, 93  
Mutton:  
Thos. (d. 1755), 116  
Thos. (fl. 1876), 110  
Wm. (d. c. 1708), 116  
Wm. (fl. 1866), 110  
fam., 110, 116  
Naples, 71  
Nash, Chas., rector of Albourne, 131  
Nash Fm., *see* Steyning  
National Freight Consortium plc, 48  
National Playing Fields' Association,  
83  
Neal:  
Jas., 152  
Rob., 65  
Neal and Cooper, 152  
Negus, Edm., rector of Albourne, 130  
Nelond, Thos., prior of Lewes, 187,  
188  
Nelthorpe:  
(formerly Cowne), Jas. Tudor, 102,  
104, 108  
Eliz., 102  
Wm., 102  
Neolithic rem., 9



# A HISTORY OF SUSSEX

- Nep Town (in Henfield), 113, 133-5  
 chap., 157  
 common pasture, 148  
 ind., 152-3  
 inns, 139  
 mkt. gdns., 149  
 meadows, 147  
 pub. servs., 154  
 sch., 157-8  
 settlement, 137  
 windmill, 150
- Nevill:  
 Geo., Ld. Bergavenny, 125, 130  
 Hen., Ld. Bergavenny, 125, 130  
 Marg., m. Sir Rob. Southwell,  
 60-2, 112  
 Mary, Lady Dispenser, m. Sir  
 Thos. Fane, 125, 130  
 Sir Thos., 48, 60  
 — (fl. 1917), 61
- New Lodge walk, *see* Beeding, Lower:  
 New Lodge walk
- New Pk.:  
 bailiwick, 13, 97  
 and *see* St. Leonard's Forest: New  
 Pk.
- New Town, *see* Crawley: new towns  
 new towns, medieval, 3, 55, 57
- Newbuildings, *see* Shipley
- Newcastle, duke of, *see* Holles;  
 Pelham-Holles
- Newdigate:  
 Jn., 113  
 Rob., 113  
 Thos., 113  
 Wm., 113  
 Wm. (another), 113
- Newdigate (Surr.):  
 est., 63  
 Lyne Ho., 114, 118-19  
 rds., 109, 111-12
- Newells, *see* Beeding, Lower: Newells
- Newells fm., *see* Nuthurst
- Newhaven, as address, 41
- Newhouse, Thos., rector of Nut-  
 hurst, 107 and *n*
- Newman:  
 Bernard J. (firm), 25  
 Jn. Hen., cardinal, 27, 44
- Newstead Fm., *see* Beeding, Lower
- Newtimber, 125  
 benefice, 51  
 Muddleswood, 125  
 Saddlescombe, man., 128
- Nightingale, Moses, 56, 59
- Noel, *see* Nowell
- nonconformity, protestant, 4; and  
*see* Adventists; Assemblies of  
 God; Baptists; Brethren; Cal-  
 vinists; Christadelphians; Con-  
 gregationalists; Countess of  
 Huntingdon's Connexion; Elim  
 Foursquare Gospel Alliance;  
 Jehovah's Witnesses; Methodists;  
 Pentecostalists; Presbyterians;  
 Quakers; Salvation Army;  
 Spiritualists; Unitarians; United  
 Reformed Church; and under  
*names of places*
- Nonsuch palace, *see* Cuddington
- Norfolk, dukes of, *see* Howard;  
 Mowbray
- Norris, Mrs. Marg., 185
- North End walk, *see* Beeding, Lower:  
 Stone Lodge walk
- Northampton, dowager mchnss. of,  
*see* Smith
- Northgate (in Crawley new town), 79,  
 82, 88, 90, 92-4
- Northo:  
 Olive, *see* Hastentoft  
 Wm. of (fl. 1298), 161  
 Wm. of (fl. 1316), 48  
 Wm. of (fl. 1320, ? same as last), 52  
 Wm. of (d. 1338, ? another), 48
- Wm. of (fl. 1357, s. of last), 48
- Northtown, *see* Edburton: Northtown
- Northumberland, earls of, *see* Percy
- Norton:  
 Bridger, 181  
 Harnden, 181  
 Jn. (d. 1736), 145  
 Jn. (d. 1752 or 1753), 145  
 Jn. (fl. 1840s), 181  
 Thos., 181
- Nottingham, earls of, *see* Berkeley
- Nottinghamshire, *see* Clumber
- Nowell (Noel):  
 Jn., 103  
 Rob. (fl. 1229), 103  
 Rob. (fl. 1305), 103  
 Rob. (d. 1350, ? another), 103
- Nunnery, *see* Rusper
- Nutham, *see* Horsham
- Nuthurst, 3, 97-109  
 adv., 101, 106  
 agric., 97, 103-4  
 area, 97, 171  
 bdry., 7, 97, 171  
 Booth land, 23  
 Botting's fm., 99 and *n*, 103-4  
 bridges:  
 Birchen, 97, 100, 103, 105 and  
*n*  
 Golding's, 106  
 Broadwater, Little, *q.v.*  
 buses, 100  
 chant., 106  
 chap., 108  
 ch., 27, 99, 101-2, 106-8, 171  
 archit., 108  
 missions, 107  
 chwdns., 106  
 clubs and socs., 101  
 common pasture, 97  
 Copsale, *q.v.*  
 curates, 107  
 and *see* Blew  
 dom. archit., 99-100  
 educ., 109  
 Elliotts, 99  
 est., 22, 101-4, 182  
 Gaveston Hall, 99-101  
 glebe, 106  
 heaths, 97  
 High Hurst, *q.v.*  
 inc., 97-8  
 inns, 99-101  
 Isaac's Cottage, 13 *n*  
 Knowells, *see* Nuthurst: Newells  
 fm.  
 local govt., 106  
 man., 1, 98, 101-3, 180  
 Mannings Heath, *q.v.*  
 Maplehurst, *q.v.*  
 Micklepage Fm., 101, 103  
 mills, 105  
 Monk's Gate, *q.v.*  
 Newells fm., 7, 103-4  
 ho., 97, 99-100, 103  
 Nuthurst Lodge, *see* Sedgewick:  
 pk.: ho.  
 Old Pk., *see* Beeding, Lower: Old  
 Pk.  
 par. fm., 101  
 ponds, 97  
 Boothland, 23 *n*  
 Roosthole, 23 *n*  
 poor relief, 106  
 pop., 100  
 prot. nonconf., 4, 99, 107-9  
 pub. servs., 101  
 rly., 100  
 rectors, 106 and *n*, 107-8; and *see*  
 Alcock; Andrewes, Rog. and  
 Wm.; Barker, Jas.; Beale,  
 Jerome; Edgley; French,  
 Thos.; Green, Chris.;  
 Gulston; Millé; Newhouse;  
 Phipps; Pleydell; Rives;
- Robert; Valentine  
 rectory, 106  
 rectory ho., 106-7  
 Rickfield, 98, 103-4  
 bailiwick, 13, 98  
 local govt., 106  
 rds., 97, 100  
 Rom. Cath., 71, 108  
 sch., 109  
 Sedgewick, *q.v.*  
 settlement, 99-100  
 sport, 101  
 Swallowfield, 13 *n*, 98-101, 103-4  
 tithes, 106-7, 171  
 trades and ind., 105  
 village, 97-101, 103, 105  
 woods, 98, 104-5  
 Hamwood, 98, 101  
 Stonehurst, 98  
 and *see* Horestock
- Nutknowle, *see* Woodmancote
- Oakendene, fam., 173, 181
- Oakendene, *see* Cowfold
- Oaklands, *see* Shermanbury
- Ockenden:  
 Jn. (fl. 1397), and his w. Christian,  
 178  
 Jn. (fl. 1555), 181  
 Ric., 144  
 fam., 66
- Ockley (Surr.), 112, 117-18
- officers of hundreds, manors, and  
 vills, *see* aldermen; aleasters;  
 bailiffs; beadles; constables;  
 coroner; crier; *curimannus*;  
 foresters; haywards; head-  
 boroughs; overseer of pig ring-  
 ing; parkers and park keepers;  
 pound keeper; rangers (forest);  
 receiver; reeves; shireman;  
 tithingmen; warreners
- Offington, *see* Broadwater
- Oglethorpe, Owen, vicar of Beeding,  
 later bp. of Carlisle, 43
- oilcake, 65
- Old Bridge, *see* Beeding, Upper;  
 Botolphs
- Olive:  
 Jn., 49  
 Mary, 49
- Onslow, Rob., 113
- Oreham:  
 Isabel of, 142  
 Rob. of, 142
- Oreham, *see* Henfield
- Orlebar, Mrs., *see* Borrer
- Orlton, Hugh, 113
- orphanage, 57
- Osborne, Thos., 143
- Osmund, king of Suss., 140
- Otter, W. B., vicar of Cowfold and  
 archdeacon of Lewes, 186
- Ovelei, *see* Henfield: Woolfly
- overseer of pig ringing, 41
- Oxford:  
 as address, 167  
 Christ Church, dean, *see* Hygdon  
 coaches, 135  
 Exeter Coll., 130  
 Magdalen Coll., 14 *n*, 26-7, 36, 40,  
 43, 45  
 fellows, 27, 43; and *see* Cholmeley  
 president, *see* Hygdon  
 Magdalen Hall, vice-principal,  
 69
- Oxfordshire, *see* Garsington; God-  
 stow; Littlemore; Oxford
- Page, F. W., 182
- Paine, Jn., 143
- paint making, 25
- Pakyns, *see* Hurstpierpoint: man.
- Pankhurst, Hen. and his w. Mary, 179
- pannage, 13, 17



# INDEX

- paper goods manufacture, 85  
 Parham, 156  
 Parker, Alex., 71  
 parkers and park keepers, 19, 98, 134, 159  
 Parkgate, *see* Beeding, Lower  
 Parkgate (Patchgate), *see* Cowfold  
 Parkhurst:  
   Anne, *see* Whiting  
   Edw., 177  
 Parkminster, *see* Cowfold: Parkminster  
 Parknowle, *see* Cowfold: Parkminster  
 parks, 3  
   country, 12  
   medieval, 1, 10, 14, 17, 19, 25, 43, 53, 55, 98, 103, 123, 125, 134, 140, 142, 146, 159, 164, 171, 189; *and see under names of places*  
 Parson:  
   Thos. (fl. 1625-57), 181  
   Thos. (fl. 1669, ? another), 188  
 Partridge Green (in West Grinstead), 190-1  
 passages:  
   early first-floor, 174  
   screens, 174  
 Patchgate, fam., 173  
 Patchgate:  
   bailiwick, 13  
   *and see* Cowfold: Parkgate  
 Patching:  
   Thos. (fl. 1658), 71  
   Thos. (fl. 1683), 143  
 Paythorne, *see* Fulking: Paythorne  
 Pearse, Jennifer Langlands, *see* Burrows, Jennifer  
 Pease Pottage, *see* Slaugham  
 peat digging, 148  
 Peck:  
   Anne, 62  
   Hen. (d. 1675 or 1676), 62  
   Hen. (d. c. 1680, s. of last), 62  
   Hen. (fl. 1714), 62  
   Jn., 62  
   Martha, m. — Harsnett, 62  
   Wm., 68  
   Mr. (fl. 1724), 62  
 Peirce, fam., 178 *n*  
 Pelham:  
   Eliz., *see* West  
   Frances, *see* Heath  
   Frances (fl. 1786), 60  
   Hen. (fl. 1700-31), 194  
   Hen. (d. 1754), 60  
     his daus., 60  
   Herb., 194  
   Mary, 60 *n*  
   Thos., *see* Pelham-Holles  
   Thos. (fl. 1736), 194  
   Thos., earl of Chich. (d. 1805, s. of last), 194  
 Pelham-Holles, Thos., duke of Newcastle, 60  
 Pellatt:  
   Anne, 48  
   Sir Benj., 48  
   Cath., m. Wm. Hippisley, 48-9  
   Rose, 48-9  
 Penfold, fam., 38  
 Pentecostals, 93  
 Peppersgate (in Lower Beeding and Cowfold), 13, 173-4, 176, 188  
 Perching, *see* Fulking  
 Percy:  
   Eleanor, *see* Poynings  
   Eliz., *see* Hartridge  
   Hen., earl of Northumb. (d. 1461), 162  
   Hen., earl of Northumb. (d. 1489), 162  
   Hen., earl of Northumb. (d. 1527), 162  
   Hen., earl of Northumb. (d. 1537), 60, 162  
   Hen., earl of Northumb. (d. 1585), 48  
   Jn., 48, 161  
   Sir Wm. (fl. 1378), 139 *n*, 161  
   Sir Wm. (fl. 1390), 130  
   Wm. (fl. 1402, ? another), 161  
 Perrier, fam., 194  
 Perriers, *see* Shermanbury: Shermanbury Grange  
 Peto, *see* George  
 Petworth:  
   as address, 143  
   buses, 33  
 Pevensey:  
   levels, 39  
   rape, 1, 13  
 Peverel:  
   And. (d. 1274), 193  
   And. (d. 1328), and his w. Alice, 193  
   Sir And. (d. 1375), 143  
   and his w. Cath., 193  
   Thos. (d. 1306), 135, 193  
 pheasants, *see* shooting, field sports, and sporting estates  
 Phillips group, 86  
 Phillips:  
   Matt., 157  
   Wm., 157  
 Phipps, Barré, rector of Nuthurst, 107 *n*  
 Picknoll:  
   Alice, 178  
   Hen., 178  
   Jn., 178  
   Ralph, 178  
   Rob., 178  
   Wm. (fl. 1327 × 1342), 178  
   Wm. (fl. 1393), 178  
   fam., 173  
 Picknoll, *see* Cowfold: Parkminster  
 Pict, fam., 174  
 Picton, Mr., 116  
 Pierpoint, fam., 126  
 pigeon ho., *see* dovecot  
 Pilbeam, Jn., 181  
 Pilfold:  
   Jn. (fl. 1557), 115  
   Jn. (fl. 1581), 115  
   Ric., 115  
   Wm. (fl. 1491), 115  
   Wm. (fl. 1557), 115  
 pillory, 170  
 Piper, Rob., 114  
 Pipon:  
   Anne, *see* Rodney  
   Manaton, 57, 61  
 plantations, *see* forestry and wood-manship  
 plastics ind., 84-5  
 Pleydell, Josiah, rector of Nuthurst, 107 *n*  
 Plumer:  
   Eleanor, *see* Morton  
   Jn., 161  
   fam., 15  
 Plummers Plain, *see* Lower Beeding: Plummers Plain  
 Plymouth Brethren, *see* Brethren  
 Pococke, Ric., later bp. of Ossory and Meath, 33  
 Pook:  
   Hen., and his w. Agnes, 193  
   Ric. le (fl. 1296), 193  
   Rob. le (fl. 1248), 193  
   Rob. le (fl. 1280, ? another), 193  
   Rob. (fl. 1327-32, ? another), 193  
   Rob. (fl. 1341, ? same as last), 193  
   Wm. le (fl. 1280), 193  
   Wm. (fl. 1296, ? another), 193  
 Pooks, *see* Shermanbury  
 Portslade, 33, 47  
 Portsmouth (Hants), 14, 33  
 potteries, 50  
 Potts, *see* Shermanbury  
 poultry farming, 23, 104, 116, 128, 149, 165, 183, 196  
   geese, 148, 183, 195  
   pheasants, 183  
   turkeys, 104, 116, 183  
 Pound Hill (in Crawley new town), 79, 82, 92-5  
 pound keeper, 67  
 Powlett:  
   Eliz., *see* Ward  
   Wm., 103  
   Capt. Wm., 17  
 Poynings:  
   Sir Edw., 48 *n*  
   Eleanor, m. Hen. Percy, earl of Northumb., 162  
   Mich., 48  
   Sir Ric., 60  
   Rob. (fl. 1402), 162  
   Rob., Ld. Poynings (d. 1446), 162  
   Thos. of (fl. 1328), 53, 60  
   fam., 4, 48, 60  
 Poynings, 4  
   area, 158  
   benefice, 51-2  
   bdry., 158  
   ch., 51  
   common, 160  
   hund., 45  
   man., 48, 60  
   rds., 125, 128-9, 160  
 Poyntz, W. S., 48  
 Pratt, Mrs., *see* Saillard  
 Presbyterians, 44, 71, 108  
 Prestwood (in Ifield):  
   common, 53, 55  
   common pasture, 64  
   dom. archit., 62  
   Little Prestwood, 64  
   man., 53, 61-4, 113  
   cts., 67  
   ho. (Lower Prestwood Fm.), 62  
   rds., 58  
 Priaulx:  
   Paul, 117  
   Pet., 117  
   Wm., rector of Rusper, 118  
 Primrose League, 59  
 Pringle:  
   Jn., 181  
   Mark, 181  
   Mary Anne, w. of Jn., 181  
 printing ind., 85  
 Pudenden, Gilb. of, 164  
 Pulborough, 100  
 Punch, 60  
 Pyecombe, 47, 51  
   rector, 130  
 Quakers, 4, 28, 44, 52, 55, 65, 67, 71-2, 108, 119, 157, 167, 188  
   meeting ho., 49, 71, 93  
 quarrying:  
   gravel, 171  
   sand, 4, 129, 171  
   stone, 4, 24, 105-6, 152, 171  
 Quecche, Hugh, 162  
 Queen Anne's Bounty, 28, 70  
 Quincefold, *see* Rusper: man.: Gardiners Fm.  
 R.E.M.E., 66  
 rabbit farming, 40  
 rabbit warrens, 3, 10, 15-16, 19, 21-2, 25, 55, 134, 185  
 racing, horse, 12  
 Rackham, Emma of, m. Wm. Grand, 142  
 Raddington, Wm. of, warden of Wyndham hosp., 194 *n*  
 Radmyld:  
   Thos., 139 *n*  
   fam., 125



# A HISTORY OF SUSSEX

- railways, 4, 9; *and see* Horsham—Dorking; Horsham—Shoreham; London—Brighton; Three Bridges—Horsham; *and under names of places*
- Ramsden, Ric., 177
- rangers (forest), 9
- Rannulf (fl. before 1086), his s., *see* William
- rape, oilseed, 39–40, 128
- Rawson, Philip H., 62
- Read, Chas., 112, 116
- reading rms., 12
- reaping, overseeing (customary service), 146
- receiver, hund., 121
- Rede, Wm., bp. of Chich., 107
- Redhill (Surr.), 89
- Rediffusion Organization, 86
- Redifon Ltd. (later Rediffusion Simulation Ltd.), 86
- Reed, Rog., 178
- reeves, 41–2, 67, 129, 153, 166
- regicide, *see* Downes
- Reigate (Surr.), 57, 115
- religions, non-Christian, 93
- rent collecting (customary service), 63
- reservoirs, 12
- Ricardo, Harry, 36
- Rich, St. Edm., abp. of Cant., 14, 194
- Richard, earl of Cornwall, 17
- Richard, St., bp. of Chich., 141
- Richmond, duke of, *see* Lennox
- Rickfield, *see* Nuthurst
- Rideout:
- Revd. Gilb., 117
- Hen., 117
- Hen. Wood, 145, 181
- Jn., rector of Woodmancote, 167
- Ridge, atte, fam., 174
- Ridgelands, *see* Cowfold: Eastridge
- Rigg:
- H. A., 181
- his w., 181
- Riley, —, solicitor, 152
- Ripon (Yorks. N.R.), canon, 167
- Rivaux, Pet. de, 17
- river transport, 33, 41
- Rives, Jn., rector of Nuthurst, 107 *n*
- Roadmender, 140
- roads, 4
- hollow-ways, 33
- Roman, 124, 134–5, 141, 160
- tollgates, 57–8
- turnpike, 9–10, 33, 56–8, 79, 125, 135, 139, 159–60, 173, 190
- tollhos., 33
- and see* motorways; *and under names of places*
- Robert, Wal., rector of Nuthurst, 107
- Roberts:
- Jn. (fl. 1555), 180
- Jn. (d. 1658), 180
- Jn. (d. 1706), 180
- Jn. (d. 1739), 180, 185
- Jn. (d. c. 1776), 180
- Sarah, w. of Jn., 180
- Thos. (d. 1593), 180
- Thos. (d. before 1765), 180
- Robinson, Mrs. Sarah, 68, 71–2
- Rodney:
- Anne, *see* Dennett
- Anne, m. Manaton Pipon, 61
- Patience, m. R. W. D. Harley, 61–2
- Capt. Rob. (d. 1826), 60
- Rob., Ld. Rodney, 60–1
- Sarah, *see* Singleton
- fam., 64
- Roffey (in Horsham), 29
- bailiwick, 13
- forester, 25
- camp, 118
- gate, *see* Beeding, Lower: Roffey gate
- man., 115
- rds., 111
- Roffey End walk, *see* Beeding, Lower: Stone Lodge walk
- Roffey Pk., *see* Beeding, Lower: Hollywood
- Rolf, Hugh, vicar of Henfield, warden of Wyndham hosp. and treasurer of Chich. cath., 155
- Rolt:
- Cecily, *see* West
- Hen., 161
- Roman Catholicism, 4, 44, 70–1, 91–5, 108, 119, 131, 156–7, 175–6, 188, 198; *and see* Capuchin Franciscans
- Roman remains, 9, 47, 124, 135, 160, 190
- Roos, Sir Hen., 25
- Roosthole pond, *see* Nuthurst: ponds
- Ross:
- Hen., 145
- his w., 145
- Rotherfield, rector, *see* Vinter
- Rotherwick, Ld., *see* Cayzer
- Rottingdean, est., 36
- Royal Air Force, 112
- rubber ind., 85
- Rudgwick, 71
- Rusper, 3, 57, **109–19**
- adv., 117
- agric., 115–16
- almshos., 117, 119
- area, 74, 109
- Ashfolds, 110, 112
- Axsmiths (Axmas), 114
- Baldhorns (Pk.), 115–17
- bdry., 53, 74, 109
- buses, 112
- causeway, 111 *n*
- char., 119
- Chowles, 110, 112, 115
- ch., 117–19
- archit., 118–19
- chwdns., 117
- Le Court (Ct. Ho.), 114–15
- curates, 118
- dom. archit., 110–11, 112, 113–15
- educ., 119
- est., 4, 72, 112–15
- Faygate, *q.v.*
- Friday St., 110–11, 115, 117
- Gardiners Fm. (Quincefold), 115
- geol., 109–10
- glebe, 118
- Gotwick, 110, 113
- ho. (Keeper's Mount), 113
- and see* Rusper: Orltons Fm.
- High Rusper, 110
- Highams, 115
- Hyde Drive, *q.v.*
- inns, 110–11, 116, 119
- Lambs Green, 112, 114, 117
- dom. archit., 110–11
- Langhurst, 112, 115, 118
- libr., 112
- local govt., 117
- man., 1, 62, 64, 112–15, 117–18
- and see* Faygate: Carylls Fm.
- mills, 116
- Nunnery, 62, 112–13, 115, 117–18
- ho., 112, 113
- pk., 113
- Orltons Fm., 113–14
- ho., 114
- Peter's Fm., 110, 112, 115
- pks., 111, 113
- place name, 110
- poor relief, 117
- pop., 111
- priory, 4, 53, 60, 68–9, 109–10, 112, 115 *and n*, 116
- archit., 113
- cts., 117
- dedic., 118
- est., 61–3
- prot. nonconf., 118–19
- pub. servs., 68, 112
- rly., 111–12
- reading rm., 112
- recreation ground, 112
- rectors, 117–18; *and see* Browne, Jos.; Lewknor, Mich.; Martin, Wm.; Priaulx, Wm.; Synnott
- rectory, 118
- rectory ho., 118
- rds., 58, 81, 111–12
- Rom. Cath., 119
- sch., 112, 119
- sch. board, 117, 119
- settlement, 56, 110–11
- sport, 112
- Stammerham fm., 115, 119
- tithes, 118
- trades and ind., 116–17
- village, 58, 109–10, 115, 118
- village hall, 112
- woods, 110, 114, 116
- Horsegills, 110
- Rusper Clay Works, 117
- Russell:
- Nat., 179
- Sir Wm., Bt., 17
- Mr. (fl. 1682), 179
- Rycaut, Sir Pet., 35
- Rye, 39
- Sackville:
- Jn. (fl. 1544), 143
- Jn. (fl. 1547), 162
- Ric. (fl. 1544), 143
- Sir Ric. (fl. 1565), 182
- Sir Ric. (d. 1566, ? same as last), 162
- Sir Thos., Ld. Buckhurst, 162
- saddle-tree making (foysting), 24
- Saddlescombe, *see* Newtimber
- Saillard:
- P. F. R., 19, 21, 25
- his dau., m. — Pratt, 21
- Sainsbury, J., plc, 88–9
- St. Anthony of Padua, guild, 71
- St. Florent near Saumur (Maine et Loire), abbey, 42
- St. Hilda, Community of, 101
- St. John:
- Hen., 61
- Susanna, m. — Wigsell, 61
- St. Leonard's Forest (in Beeding), 1, 3, 7, 12–16, 55, 64, 160
- agric., 14, 21
- bailiwicks, 13 *and n*, 18, 97–8
- bdry., 7
- chap., 9, 12, 26
- est., 182
- warden, 26
- chaplains, 26–7
- collector, 25
- cts., 14, 25
- fair, 23
- forest officers, 25
- gates, 13, 98–9, 173
- inns, 12
- iron ind., 23–4, 107
- ironworking, 107
- lawns (launds), 14
- legends, 16
- local govt., 25–6, 106
- lodges, 9–10, 21
- man., 16–18, 22, 24–5
- man. ho. (St. Leonard's ho. or New Lodge), 10, 12, 15–17, 22, 24, 26–8, 103–4, 108
- Mick Mills's Race, 15–16
- New Pk., 21, 23
- pale, 13
- pk., 17
- pop., 12
- rabbit warrens, *see* Beeding, Lower: rabbit warrens



# INDEX

- rangers, 25  
lodge, 9  
rector, 26  
rds., 9, 111, 173, 190  
Rom. Cath., 28  
settlement, 9-10  
sport, 100, 111  
stone, 179  
Suthboys wood, 14  
timber, 14  
tithes, 7, 13-14, 43  
underwood, 14  
walks, 13  
wards, *see* St. Leonard's forest:  
bailiwicks
- Sakeham:  
Hen. of, 193  
Rob. of, 193  
Sakeham (in Shermanbury), 169, 190  
agric., 195  
est., 193, 195  
Salisbury (Wilts.), 151  
cath., prebendary, 27  
salt marsh, 39  
saltmaking, 3, 29, 31, 40  
Salvation Army, 72  
Sanctuary, Thos., sheriff of Suss., 113  
Sandfield, *see* Ifield: Stumbleholm  
Sands man., *see* Fulking: Perching  
Sandys:  
Thos., Ld. Sandys, 192  
fam., 192  
Saumur, *see* St. Florent  
Saunders:  
Jn., 55  
Ric., 55  
fam., 55  
Savage:  
Jn. le, 101  
Rob. le (fl. 1222), 101  
Rob. le (fl. 1234), 17  
Rob. le (fl. 1242 × 1248, ? another),  
101  
fam., 102, 117 *n*  
Sayers Common, *see* Hurstpierpoint  
Scardefield, Wm., 39  
Schokere, Jn. le, 99  
schools, special, 95  
Science Mus., 65  
scientific equipment making, 86  
Scott:  
G. H. C., vicar of Ifield, 69  
Sir Geo. Gilb., architect, 131  
Jas., 145  
Jn. Oldrid, architect, 27  
Rob., vicar of Cowfold, 186  
Scrase:  
Edw., 159  
Jn. (fl. 1560), 144  
Jn. (fl. 1615, ? another), 144  
Ric., 144  
Scrase-Dickins:  
C., 27, 109  
C. R., 27  
Sedgewick (in Little Broadwater and  
Nuthurst), 1  
bailiwick, 13, 98  
cast., 97, 101-2  
est., 101, 104  
hamlet, 99  
ironworking, 105  
local govt., 106  
man., 98, 101-3, 106  
mill, 105  
pk., 97-8, 100-1, 103  
ho. (Sedgewick Pk.), *frontispiece*,  
3, 100, 102-3, 105, 108  
pop., 100  
quarrying, 105  
rds., 100  
Sedgewick Lodge, 102-3, 105, 108  
St. Mary's well (nun's well), 101  
tithes, 108  
tithing, 105 *n*, 106  
woods, 98, 101, 105
- Seine Maritime, *see* Fécamp  
Selby:  
Ronald W., 61  
— (? Ronald W.), 61  
Sele:  
(Sela), man., *see* Beeding, Upper:  
man.: Rectory  
par., *see* Beeding: par. or tithing  
place name, 29  
pop., 32 *n*  
priory (in Upper Beeding), 4, 7,  
12-14, 26, 29, 31, 40, 42-3, 135  
bldgs., 36-7  
est., 63, 190, 194  
Selehurst, *see* Beeding, Lower: Sele-  
hurst  
Seligman:  
Ric., 85  
fam., 86  
Selsey, bp., 141  
Sergison:  
Chas., 114  
(formerly Warden), Thos., 114  
Seymour:  
Cath., *see* Fillol  
Sir Edw., duke of Somerset, 161  
Thos., Ld. Seymour, 10, 21, 35  
SGB Group Ltd., 86  
Shard:  
Sir Isaac, 112  
Wm., 113  
fam., 113  
Sharp, Dr. Thos., 74  
Shaw:  
Ambrose, 66  
R. Norman, architect, 52  
sheep farming, 22, 38-40, 49-50, 59,  
63-5, 104, 115-16, 128, 148-9,  
164-5, 182-3, 195-6  
Dorset, 182  
Southdowns, 50  
sheepfold, right of, 38-9  
Shelley:  
Sir Bysshe, Bt., 179-80  
Edw. (fl. 1702), 178  
Edw. (fl. 1746), 180  
Jn. (fl. c. 1330), 14  
Jn. (d. by 1791), 180  
Percy Bysshe, 16, 180  
Sir Percy Florence, Bt., 180  
Thos., 182  
Sir Tim., Pt., 114, 148, 179-80,  
191  
fam., of Michelgrove, 193  
Shelley (in Crawley detached):  
bailiwick, 13, 21  
forester, 25  
fm., 19  
pk., 15, 18, 19 *and n*  
timber, 15  
Shepherd, Nic., rector of Edburton,  
51  
Sheppard:  
A. G., architect, 77  
Thos., 143  
Sherburne, Rob., bp. of Chich., 127,  
141, 146, 186  
Shermanbury, 1-4, 169, 189-98  
Abbeylands, 190, 194, 196  
adv., 197  
agric., 193, 195-6  
area, 189  
as address, 145  
bdry., 171, 189  
bridges, 190, 198  
cemetery, 198  
char., 198  
ch., 190-1, 196-8  
archit., 197-8  
font, 198  
chwdns., 196  
chyds., 198  
clubs and socs., 192  
ct., 192, 196  
curates, 197  
dom. archit., 161, 190-4  
educ., 198  
est., 164, 178, 192-5  
Ewhurst, *q.v.*  
Fairoakland, 190-1  
Frylands, 190, 193  
geol., 189  
glebe, 197  
hidage, 169  
Homelands, 170, 175, 177  
inns, 166, 191, 196, 198 *n*  
Kent St., 173, 190-1  
local govt., 170, 196  
man., 146, 169-71, 173, 175, 177-9,  
181, 183, 189, 192-6  
ho. (Shermanbury Place or Pk.),  
190-4  
mill, 196  
Morley (Morleys), 191, 195  
Oaklands, 190-1, 196  
open fields, 189, 195  
pks., 171, 189, 191, 196  
par. council, 198  
Perriers, *see* Shermanbury: Sher-  
manbury Grange  
place name, 190  
Pooks, 169 *n*, 190-1, 193  
poor relief, 196  
pop., 192  
Potts, 190-1  
prot. nonconf., 198  
pub. servs., 192  
rectors, 194, 197; *and see* Bear;  
Challen, Jn. Gratwicke;  
Chalice; Frankwell; Glubb;  
Hunt, H. W.; Roberts;  
Gregory; Ward, Ric.;  
Williams, Miles  
rectory, 155-6, 166  
rectory hos., 191, 197-8  
rds., 135, 165, 173, 190-1  
Rom. Cath., 198  
Sakeham, *q.v.*  
sch., 198  
settlement, 190-1  
Shermanbury Grange (Perriers),  
189, 191-2, 194-5, 198  
Shermanbury Pk. (ho.), *see* Sher-  
manbury: man.: ho.  
Shermanbury Place, *see* Sherman-  
bury: man.: ho.  
Springlands, 190  
tithes, 166, 194, 197  
trades and ind., 196  
Vadgers, 190-1  
vill, 190  
woods, 189-90, 195-6  
wkho., 196  
Wyndham, *q.v.*  
shipbuilding, 14  
Shipley, 24  
as address, 24  
est., 36  
Knepp, *q.v.*  
Newbuildings, 35  
Shiprod:  
Maud at, 144  
Ric., 144  
Rob. at, 144  
fam., 144  
Shiprods, *see* Henfield  
shireman, 190  
Shiremark, *see* Charlwood  
Shirley:  
Edw., 60, 62  
Jn. (fl. 1554), 62  
Jn. (? same as last), 62  
Sir Jn. (fl. 1579 × 1617), 60-2  
Thos. (fl. 1534), 61  
Thos. (fl. 1540), 37  
Thos. (d. 1579), 60, 62  
Sir Thos. (d. 1612), 48  
Sir Thos. (fl. 1578 × 1597), 15, 18,  
66  
fam., 4



# A HISTORY OF SUSSEX

- shooting, field sports, and sporting estates, 11-16, 21, 116, 123, 145, 176
- Shoreham, 3-5, 29, 39, 45, 133, 189  
as address, 178  
buses, 33  
New Shoreham:  
as address, 34  
M.P., 17  
parl. constituency, 176
- Old Shoreham:  
ch., 40  
Erringham, 5  
Erringham Walkstead man., 34  
Erringham, New, 33  
prot. nonconf., 45  
rly., 9  
rds., 31, 33, 55, 57, 160, 173  
sch., 158
- Shortsfield, *see* Horsham
- Shotford, *see* Sidlesham
- Sidlesham, Shotford man., 126
- Sidney, Wm., 62
- Sikhs, 93
- Silentbloc Ltd., 86
- Singlecross hund., 5, 97
- Singleton, Sarah, m. Rob., Ld. Rodney, 61
- Singleton, Open Air Museum, 33, 174
- Sisters of the Blessed Sacrament, 44
- Sittingbourne, Jn. of, 161
- Slater and Carpenter, architects, 156
- Slaugham, 26, 37, 55  
area, 74  
as address, 24  
bdry., 58, 74  
buses, 58  
ch., 27  
est., 14, 36, 146, 182, 192  
forest, 13  
gdns., 16  
Handcross, 9, 28, 58  
iron ind., 24  
man., 63, 141, 180, 195  
Hyde, 14, 21  
pannage, 13 *n*  
Pease Pottage, 9, 81, 89  
prot. nonconf., 28  
rds., 9  
Stanford, 67  
tithing, 5  
Warninglid, 170-1, 173, 180
- Slaughter, fam., 40
- Slindon, pk., 130
- Small Dole (in Upper Beeding), 29, 32, 34, 41, 44-5, 52
- Smith:  
Arthur, 161-3  
C. Chaloner, 177  
Hannah, dau. of Rob., m. Thos., 143  
Hannah, w. of Rob., m. 2 Wm. Bingley, 143  
Hen. (fl. 1353), 144  
Hen. (d. 1628), 115  
char. of, 115  
Isabel, *see* Woolfly  
Lawr., 162-3  
Mary, m. Chas. Compton, mar-  
quess of Northampton, 27  
Rob., 143  
Thos., 143  
—, solicitor, 152  
fam., 129
- Smith's Cross, *see* Cowfold
- Smiths, drapers, 66
- smoke bays, 174, 180, 190
- smuggling, 12, 176
- Snelling:  
Sir Geo., 21  
Shirley, 21
- Somers Clarke, *see* Clarke, Somers
- Somerset, duke of, *see* Seymour
- Sompting, man., 193
- South Downs, *see* Downs, South
- South End walk, *see* Beeding, Lower:  
South End walk
- Southampton, 32
- Southdown Bus Co., 81
- Southern Water Authority, 89
- Southgate (in Crawley new town), 79-80, 82, 92-5  
Southgate East, 79  
Southgate West, 79, 94
- Southwark (Surr.), Rom. Cath. dioc., 140, 157
- Southwater (in Horsham), 100
- Southwell:  
Marg., *see* Nevill  
Sir Rob., 60-2, 112
- Southwick, 37  
est., 37, 52  
Hazelholt, *q.v.*  
man., 63, 160  
rds., 47  
wrecks, 42
- Soutons green, *see* Ifield: greens
- Spalding, Rob., rector of Edburton  
and vicar of Horsham, 51
- Sparrow Hall, *see* Beeding, Lower
- Spence, Jn., 178
- Spencer:  
Martha, m. Jas. Lewin, 62  
Nic., 62, 70
- Sperbrook riv., *see* Albourne: brook
- Spiritualists, 93
- sporting estates, *see* shooting, field sports, and sporting estates
- sports and pastimes:  
water, 83  
*and see* athletics; badminton; bowl-  
ing; bull baiting; cockfighting;  
cricket; cycling; fishing; foot  
racing; football; golf; hockey;  
racing; shooting, field sports,  
and sporting estates; squash  
racquets; stoolball; tennis
- Spratt's Marsh, *see* Steyning
- Springfield Fm., *see* Beeding, Lower
- Springlands, *see* Shermanbury
- Springs Smoked Salmon, 50
- Spurgeon, C. H., 72
- squash racquets, 12, 59
- Stammerham, *see* Horsham; Rusper
- Standen:  
Abraham, 179  
Wm., 179
- Stanford:  
E., 193  
Wm., 193
- Stanford, *see* Slaugham: Stanford
- Stanford bridge, *see* Ifield: bridges
- Stapleton, Thos., 140
- Starley, Jas., 125
- Stebbing:  
Ethel, m. Edw. Hicks, 145  
her daus., 145  
Col. G. A., 145
- Steele:  
Eliz., *see* Madgwick  
Mary, 184  
Thos. (d. by 1785), 177, 179  
Thos. (fl. 1803), 177, 179  
fam., 184
- Steere, Jn., 113, 119
- Steves Motor Cycles, 184
- Steyning, 3-4, 34, 41, 45, 160  
as address, 151  
buses, 33  
canons, 43  
Charlton, 113  
cts., 120  
est., 35, 37, 103 *n*  
Gatewick, 113  
Heathen Burials, 120  
hund., 5, 31 *n*  
inns, 42  
man., 1, 36, 39, 103, 113  
minster, 42  
Nash Fm., 33
- open fields, 31, 37, 39  
port, 29  
prot. nonconf., 44  
rly. sta., 32-3  
rectory, 43  
rds., 33, 100, 173  
schs., 45, 51-2, 158, 198  
settlement, 31  
Spratt's Marsh, 29  
union, 42, 51, 154, 166, 196  
Wappingthorn, 36, 191  
wkho., 42  
Wyckham, *q.v.*
- Steyning and District Waterworks Co., 34
- Steyning Braose man., *see* King's  
Barns: man.
- Steyning Building Soc., 152
- Steyning Electric Light Co., 34
- Steyning West rural dist., 42, 51, 154, 166, 196
- Stone:  
Cath., m. Thos. Beard, 163  
Eliz., *see* Heyburne  
Eliz. (d. after 1704), 163  
Jn. (d. 1626), 112  
Jn. (d. 1635), 112  
Jn. (d. 1685), 112  
Jn. (fl. 1717), 112, 117  
Jn. (fl. 1784), 113  
Jn. (fl. 1803 × 1806, ? same as last), 113  
Rob., 112
- Stone Lodge walk, *see* Beeding,  
Lower
- stone, carriage of (customary serv.), 37
- Stonehurst, *see* Nuthurst: woods
- Stoney, Wm. (fl. before 1768), 144
- stoolball, 83, 140, 160
- Storrington, 33  
strays (franchise), 25
- Stretham (in Henfield), 4, 133, 142 *n*  
agric., 145-9  
fishery, 133  
ford, 133-4  
local govt., 153  
man., 29, 49, 120, 125, 127, 133,  
140-3, 145-9, 151-2, 155, 164,  
170 *and n*, 173, 177-9, 182-5  
cts., 121 *n*, 141, 153, 185  
ho., 133-4, 141  
pop., 139  
meadows, 147  
mills, 150  
place name, 138  
woods, 133
- Strettell:  
Amos, 113  
Anna, w. of Jn., 113  
Jn., 113
- Stuart, Leslie, 57
- stud fms., 106, 166, 182-3
- Stumbleholm, *see* Ifield
- Styler, Jn., 114
- sugar beet, 128
- Sullington, 23
- Summers Deane, *see* Edburton
- Surrey, earl of, *see* Howard; Warrene
- Surrey:  
bdry., 53, 65, 74, 109, 112  
Winchester bpric. est., 14  
*and see* Camberwell; Capel;  
Carshalton; Charlwood; Ches-  
sington; Croydon; Cudding-  
ton; Dorking; Dorking and  
Horley rural dist.; Gatwick;  
Hookwood; Horley; Leith  
Hill; Newdigate; Ockley;  
Reigate; Southwark; Sutton;  
Wandsworth
- Sussex:  
bdry., 57  
East:  
bdry., 74, 123, 171, 189



# INDEX

- county council, 75  
   smallholdings, 128, 163  
 king, *see* Osmund  
 Mid, *see* Mid Sussex  
 sheriffs, *see* Dennett; Sanctuary  
 West:  
   bdry., 74, 123, 171, 189  
   county council, 12, 82-3, 87,  
   90, 93-5, 135, 155, 163, 195;  
   offices, 57  
   West and East, admin. counties, 45,  
   52  
*Sussex and Surrey Courier*, 83  
 Sussex carol, 101  
 Sussex churches joint planning cttee.,  
   91  
 Sussex Electricity Supply Co., 68  
 Sussex Naturalists Trust, *see* Sussex  
   Trust for Nature Conservation  
 Sussex Portland Cement Co., 41  
 Sussex Trust for Nature Conserva-  
   tion (Sussex Naturalists Trust),  
   150  
 Suthboys wood, *see* St. Leonard's  
   Forest  
 Sutton (Surr.), 17  
 Swain, fam., 173  
 Swains, *see* Woodmancote  
 Swallowfield, *see* Nuthurst  
 swimming-pool making, 184  
 Synnott, E. F., rector of Rusper, 118  
 Syon abbey (in Isleworth, Mdx.), 98,  
   101  
  
 Talcurtis, 144  
 tank repairing (military), 66  
 tares, 39, 115  
 Tarring, West, 33, 111  
 Taverner, Jn., warden of Wyndham  
   hosp., 194 *n*  
 Taylor, fam., 116  
 Teck, Mary of, *see* Mary  
 Telcon Metals Ltd., 86  
 Telegraph Construction and Main-  
   tenance Co. Ltd., 86  
 Tempest, Mr., of Cranbrook (Kent),  
   114  
 Tendring:  
   Marg., *see* Maiden hatch  
   Wm., 162  
 tennis, 57, 59, 83, 140  
 Terry's Cross, *see* Woodmancote  
 Tesco Stores Ltd., 89  
 textiles, 116, 151  
   cloth manufacture, 50, 66  
   clothing, 85  
   linen, 184-5  
   mercator, 175  
   silk, 184  
   weaving, 165, 184  
 Thakeham, 71  
 Thames, riv., 1  
 Thames Water Authority, 89  
 Thatcher, fam., 129  
 Thompson, Frs., 60  
 Thomson, Jn., rector of Edburton  
   and master of Maison Dieu,  
   Dover, 51  
 Thorns:  
   Harold, 143  
   Jn., 143  
   fam., 143  
 Thornton:  
   Olive Jessie, m. E. I. Frost, 144  
   Wm. West, 144  
 Three Bridges (in Worth, later  
   Crawley new town):  
   ch., 92  
   community centre, 82, 93  
   growth, 79  
   office blocks, 88  
   pop., 79  
   prot. nonconf., 92-3  
   rly. sta., 58, 79, 81, 84-5  
   rds., 81  
   schs., 94-5  
   shopping, 89  
 Three Bridges-Horsham railway, 53,  
   58, 112  
 threshing machine, 50  
 Thrustlehole (unlocated), bailiwick,  
   13  
 tiles, mathematical, 130, 137, 139, 144  
 tilewks., 25  
 Tilgate (in Worth, later Crawley new  
   town), 15, 80-3, 92-5  
   Tilgate East, *see* Furnace Green  
 Tilgate Forest, 22 *n*, 55  
 Tipnoak (in Henfield and Woodman-  
   cote), 121  
   half-hund., 120  
   hund., 120-1, 161, 169  
 Tireman, Ric., vicar of Henfield and  
   treasurer of Chich. cath., 155  
 Titburh, m. Warbald (fl. 770), 140,  
   155  
 tithingmen, 41, 71  
 Tobitt, Sam., 152  
 tollgates, *see* roads  
 tomatoes, 104  
 Tortington, 145, 179  
 Tottington (in Upper Beeding), 5,  
   29, 32 *n*, 47  
   agric., 37-9  
   ct., 36, 42  
   inc., 38  
   man. (Tottington Wowood), 31-2,  
   36, 42-3, 49, 146, 177  
   fm., 37-9  
   man. ho., 36, 42  
   open fields, 38  
   pop., 32  
   settlement, 31-2  
   tithes, 43  
 tourism, 153  
 Tracey, C. D., 163  
 trade unions, 87  
 transhumance and seasonal pasture,  
   1, 9, 21, 103, 171, 173  
 Tredcroft, Nat., 177, 179  
 trees, exotic, 16-18  
 Tregear, V. A. G., 180  
 Trenchmore, fam., 174  
 Trenchmore, *see* Cowfold  
 Trist:  
   G. A., 62  
   Geo. (fl. 1865), 113  
   Geo. (d. 1884, ? same as last), 61-2  
 Truleigh (in Edburton), 5, 47-52, 166  
   Truleigh Cottage, *see* Edburton:  
   Lower Edburton  
 Trust House Forte (U.K.) Ltd., 59  
 Tudor:  
   Jas., *see* Nelthorpe  
   Jos. 102  
 tumbrel (franchise), 120  
 turf bldgs., 11  
 Turner, Col. C. A. C., 74  
 Twineham, 190  
   benefice, united, *see* Albourne  
   ch., 131  
   rectory, 130  
   Twineham Benfield man., 145, 164,  
   169, 195  
   Twineham Grange, 194  
  
 Underwood, Nic., 189  
 Unitarians, 71  
 United Reformed Ch., 72, 92, 108  
 United States of America, *see* Virginia  
 Uxbridge (Mdx.), 17, 86  
  
 vacuum-pump making, 86  
 Vadgers, *see* Shermanbury  
 Valentine, Thos., rector of Nuthurst,  
   107 *n*  
 Valle, Edm. de, 60  
 Vaughan Williams, *see* Williams  
 Vent-Axia, 86  
 Venter, fam., 115  
  
 vetch, 183  
 villages, nucleated, 2  
 Vincent, Hugh, 190  
 vineyds., 39  
 Vinter, Geo., vicar of Cowfold and  
   rector of Rotherfield, 186, 188  
 Virginia (U.S.A.), 141  
  
 Wade, —, solicitor, 152  
 Wagstaff, K. G., 145  
 Wakehams Green (in Worth, later  
   Crawley new town), 74, 79  
 Walker, Jn., and his w. Ellen, 192  
 Waller, Sir Wm., 66  
 Wallhurst:  
   Jn. of (fl. 1290), 180  
   Jn. of (fl. 1309, s. of last), 180  
   Jn. of (fl. 1327 × 1343, ? same as last  
   or several), 180  
   Rob. of, 180  
   fam., 173  
 Wallhurst, *see* Cowfold  
 Wallis:  
   Allen (fl. 1689), 113  
   Allen (fl. c. 1700-10, ? another),  
   113  
 Walsh:  
   Jas., 180  
   Ralph le, 180  
   Ric., 180  
   fam., 173, 180  
 Walter, A. J., (Aviation) Ltd., 184  
 Wandsworth (Surr.), 85  
 Wantley, Phil. de, 143  
 Wantley (in Henfield):  
   man., 120, 143-7  
   ct., 154  
   demesne, 146-7, 149  
   ho., 134, 137, 144  
   pop., 139  
   meadows, 147  
   mill, 150  
   place name, 147  
   Wantley Hill, 137  
   woods, 133  
 Wappingthorn, *see* Steyning  
 Warbald (fl. 770), 140, 155  
   his w., *see* Titburh  
 Warbleton, Thos. of, 60  
 Ward:  
   Eliz., m. Wm. Powlett, 178  
   Jas. (d. c. 1777), 178  
   Jas. (d. 1798 × 1803), 178  
   Jas. (d. 1816 × 1818), 178  
   Jn., 178  
   Ric., rector of Shermanbury, 197-8  
   Ric. (d. by 1798), 178  
 Warden, Thos., *see* Sergison  
 Warrene:  
   Jn. de, earl of Surr., 159  
   Wm. de, 169  
 Warmingham, 119  
 Warnham, 16, 109, 112, 114  
   Denne, *q.v.*  
 Warninglid, *see* Slaugham  
 Warre, Frs., 143  
 warren, free, 34-5, 53, 60, 63, 134,  
   159, 163  
 warreners, 10  
 warrens, *see* rabbit warrens  
 Warrens, hardware dealers, 66  
 Warrington, Revd. P. E., 197  
 wars:  
   Civil, 101, 135  
   Hundred Years', 43  
   Second World, 12, 57  
 Washington, 14, 36, 103, 113  
   Chancton, *q.v.*  
 watchmaking, 152  
 water transport, 151  
 Weald, Adam of the, 193  
 Weald, 26, 29, 33, 43, 58, 110, 160,  
   171, 189, 195  
   High, 1  
   rds., 111



# A HISTORY OF SUSSEX

- Weald (*cont.*):  
 rents, 63  
 soils, 123  
 Weald and Downland Museum, *see* Singleton  
 Wealden ho., 99  
 Webb:  
 Ellison, 191  
 Henderson, 179  
 Weekes:  
 P. H. C., 180  
 Ric., 180  
 Weir Wood Joint Water Board, 89  
 Welches, *see* Cowfold  
 Wellesley:  
 Hen., rector of Woodmancote, 167  
 Ric. Colley, marquis Wellesley, 167  
 Wessex, kings of, 35; *and see* Caedwalla  
 West:  
 Cecily, w. of Thos., m. 2 Hen. Rolt, 161  
 Eliz., m. Herb. Pelham, 194  
 H. T., 149  
 Hen. (d. 1674), 161, 167  
 his w., 167  
 Hen. (fl. 1659), 179  
 Jacob, 161, 167  
 Jn., 34  
 Thos. (d. 1638), 161  
 Thos., Ld. de la Warr (d. 1525), 192, 194  
 Thos., Ld. de la Warr (d. 1554), 142, 194  
 Thos., Ld. de la Warr (fl. 1599), 194  
 Wal., 161  
 Wm., Ld. de la Warr, 194  
 fam., 167, 194  
 West Green (in Ifield, later Crawley new town):  
 cemetery, 90  
 ch., 64  
 chap., 53  
 community centre, 82  
 green, 53, 55-6, 64, 70, 72  
 growth, 77, 79  
 Gurdwara, 93  
 hosp., 77  
 housing, 77, 90  
 inns, 59  
 neighbourhood centre, 79  
 playing field, 90  
 pop., 79  
 prot. nonconf., 72  
 pub. servs., 68  
 recreation ground, 59  
 sch., 73, 82, 94  
 shopping, 88  
 trades and ind., 67  
 West mill, *see* Henfield: mills  
 West Sussex Inst. of Higher Educ., 94  
 Westminster, 70  
 abbey, choirmaster, *see* White, Rob.  
 Westminster Bank, 88  
 Westmorland, earl of, *see* Fane  
 Weston:  
 Geo., 17  
 Jn., 17  
 Sir Ric., 17, 21  
 Weston (Auesteton), fam., 138  
 Westwood, *see* Ifield: wood  
 Wheeler, F., architect, 174  
 White:  
 Chas., 178  
 Jas. (fl. 1830), 177  
 Jas. (d. 1844, ? another), 177-8  
 Rob., choirmaster of Westminster abbey, 101  
 Sarah, w. of Jas., 177  
 Wm., 178  
 Whitebarrow, bailiwick, 13  
 Whiting:  
 Anne, m. Edw. Parkhurst, 177  
 Ralph, 170  
 Ric., 169  
 Thos., 177  
 Whittome, Eric, 150, 165  
 Wich, St. Ric., bp. of Chich., 194  
 Wick (in Albourne and Woodmancote):  
 agric., 164-5  
 common pasture, 165  
 free warren, 159  
 hamlet, 159, 162  
 man. (Wickensands), 123, 127, 158-9, 162-5  
 ct., 166  
 man. ho. (Wick Fmho.), 123, 127, 158, 163, 168  
 woods, 123, 158  
 Wickensands, *see* Wick  
 Wickley, *see* Ede  
 Wiggentholt, 107  
 Wigsell:  
 Attwood, 61  
 Susanna, *see* St. John  
 Revd. Thos., 61  
 Wilcombe, fam., 36  
 William II, 134  
 William (fl. 1086), 48, 142  
 William son of Rannulf (fl. 1086), 60, 160-1, 193  
 William the chaplain of Cowfold, 185  
 Williams:  
 Miles, rector of Shermanbury, 197-8  
 R. Vaughan, 101  
 Wilson, Hen., 127  
 Wiltshire, 107  
*and see* Salisbury  
 Winchester:  
 bp., 14  
 est., 14  
 Windham, prebend, 127 *and n*, 130, 194  
 Windmill Hill, *see* Beeding, Upper  
 windmills, 40  
 Windsor (Berks.), 135  
 Windus:  
 R. L., 49  
 V. L., 49  
 Wineham (in Shermanbury), *see* Wyndham  
 Wisborough Green, prot. nonconf., 71  
 Wisden:  
 Fred., 141, 144  
 Thos., 141, 144, 147  
 Thos. Faulconer, 141, 143-4, 193  
 his w., 193  
 W. J., 144  
 fam., 146  
 Wiston:  
 Agnes, *see* Harcourt  
 Wm. of, 193  
 Wiston:  
 as address, 125  
 Buddington, 37  
 man., 14, 126, 163, 179  
 rector, 131  
 Woldringfold (Wolfringfold):  
 Joan, 177  
 Ralph, 177  
 Thos., 177  
 Woldringfold (Wolfringfold), *see* Cowfold  
 Wolstonbury, *see* Albourne  
 Wood (Atwood, Awood):  
 Ellen, *see* Green  
 Hen. (d. 1805 × 1816), 143, 145, 181 *and n*  
 Hen. (d. c. 1815), 117  
 Jas. (d. 1759), 117  
 Joan (fl. 1606), 179  
 Jn. (d. 1764 or 1765), 143  
 Jn. (d. 1791), 117  
 Jn. (d. 1830 × 1835), 143-5, 164, 181  
 Jn. (fl. 1856), 62  
 Jn. (d. by 1861), 73  
 Lucretia, w. of Jn., 144, 147-8, 155, 162, 181 *and n*  
 Mich., 61  
 Pet., rector of Rusper and Broadwater, 117-18  
 Ric., clerk, 179  
 Sim., 127  
 Steph. (fl. 1590), 179  
 Steph. (? d. 1606, nephew of last), 179  
 Wm., 61  
 fam., 65, 145, 180, 194  
 Woodard, Nat., 140  
 Woodhall Duckham Construction Ltd., 88  
 woodland trades, 15, 24, 151, 184, 196  
 broom making, 25, 105  
 charcoal burning, 23-4, 105  
 coopering, 116  
 fencing, 117  
 hurdle making, 105  
 woodbroker, 165  
 Woodlands, *see* Beeding, Lower: Woodlands  
 Woodmancote, 1, 37, 158-68  
 adv., 166  
 agric., 164-5  
 area, 123, 158  
 Bilsborough:  
 agric., 158-9, 165  
 as address, 161-2  
 common, 148, 165  
 est., 163-4  
 hamlet, 158-60  
 reservoir, 158-9  
 Bilsborough (Blackstone), tithing, 120, 159, 163, 166  
 Blackstone, 3, 134, 160, 164, 166  
 agric., 165  
 bridge, 160  
 chap., 168  
 common, 165  
 est., 163  
 hamlet, 158-60  
 playing field, 160  
 bdry., 153, 158-60, 189  
 bridges, 160  
 char., 168  
 ch., 159, 166-8  
 archit., 167  
 chwdns., 166-7  
 clubs and socs., 160  
 common pasture, 148, 164-5  
 cts., 166  
 Cuckolds Green, 159-60  
 curates, 167  
 dom. archit., 159-64  
 Eaton (Heathen) Thorn, 158-9, 164-5  
 educ., 168  
 est., 144, 146, 160-4  
 geol., 158  
 glebe, 166  
 ho., 166-7  
 Holmbush, 159, 163, 165-6  
 inc., 165 *and n*  
 inns, 160, 165  
 local govt., 166  
 man., 48, 120, 139 *n*, 146, 158-67, 177, 180, 191 *n*, 193, 195  
 ho. (Woodmancote Place), 158-61, 166  
 mkt. gdns., 165  
 marshland, 158  
 meadows, 164-5  
 mills, 165  
 Morley, 158 *and n*, 159, 161-6, 169, 190, 191 *n*, 193  
 man. ho., 162  
 place name, 164  
 Nutknowle, 158-9, 163, 165  
 open fields, 164  
 par. hall, 160



# INDEX

- Pk. Fm., 144, 158-9, 161-2  
 pks., 159, 161, 164  
 Place, *see* Woodmancote: man.: ho.  
 place name, 164  
 place name (Woodmansthorn), 159  
 pop., 160  
 prot. nonconf., 4, 167-8  
 pub. servs., 160  
 rds., 47, 125, 135, 159-60, 165  
 reading rm., 160  
 rectors, 51, 166-8, 194; *and see*  
     Cowper, Edm.; Farncombe,  
     Thos.; Hales, R. C.; Hoffman,  
     Benj.; Rideout, Jn.; Wellesley,  
     Hen.  
 rectory, 130, 155-6, 166, 194, 197  
     ho., *see* Woodmancote: glebe:  
     ho.  
 Rom. rem., 160  
 sch., 160, 168  
 settlement, 158-60  
 sport, 160  
 Swains, 146  
 Terry's Cross, 47, 160  
 Tipnoak, *q.v.*  
 tithes, 51, 166  
 trades and ind., 165-6  
 water supply, 160  
 Wick, *q.v.*  
 Wickensands, *see* Wick  
 woods, 158-9  
 Woodmansthorn, *see* Woodmancote  
 woods, 1; *and see under names of*  
     *places*  
 Woods mill, *see* Henfield: mills  
 Woodsmill riv., *see* Henfield  
 woodworking, 85  
 Woodyer, Hen., architect, 118, 167  
 Woolfly:  
     Adam of, 144  
     Helewise, w. of Adam, 144  
     Isabel of, m. Hen. Smith, 144  
     Jn. of, 144  
     Rob. of (fl. c. 1265), 144  
     Rob. of (fl. 1327), 144  
     Wm., 144, 147  
 Woolfly, *see* Henfield  
 Woolger:  
     Jn. (d. c. 1757), 163  
     Jn. (fl. 1785), 163  
     Mary, w. of Jn., 163  
     Sam., 163  
     Wm., 163  
 Woolmer, fam., 99  
 Woolven:  
     Jn., 143  
     Ric., 143  
 Woolwich (Kent, later London), 15  
 Workers' Educational Association, 73  
 workhouses:  
     par., 42, 67, 106, 117, 130, 154, 157,  
         185, 196  
     union, 42  
 Worth:  
     area, 74  
     bdry., 74  
     Cophorne, 71  
     Crabbet Pk., 71, 79  
     pub. servs., 68  
     rds., 56  
     Rom. Cath., 71  
     sch., 94  
     Three Bridges, *q.v.*  
     Wakehams Green, *q.v.*  
     water supply, 68  
 Worthing, 111  
     as address, 150  
     buses, 33  
     ch., St. Andrew's, vicar, *see* Boyd,  
         G. K.  
 Wowood, *see* Beeding, Upper: woods:  
     Hoe; Tottington: man.  
 wreck, right of, 42  
 Wright:  
     Sarah, schoolmistress, 73  
     Wm., vicar of Ifield, 69  
 writs, return of (franchise), 120  
 Wrothe, Sir Thos., 17  
 Wyatt, M. Digby, architect, 11  
 Wyckham (in Steyning), 29, 39  
 Wykeland, *see* Charlwood  
 Wylie, Verner, 194  
 Wyndham:  
     Chas., Ld. Leconfield, 49  
     Fanny Charlotte, m. Alf. Mont-  
         gomery, 57, 70-1  
     Col. Geo. F., later Ld. Leconfield,  
         52, 57, 177  
     Geo. O'Brien, earl of Egremont, 36,  
         49-50  
     fam., 36, 177  
 Wyndham (in Shermanbury):  
     bridge, 190, 198  
     ch., *see* Wyndham: hosp.; Wynd-  
         ham: mission rm.  
     fields, 195  
     half-hund., 169-70, 176, 180  
         cts., 170  
     hosp., 127, 169, 190, 194  
     ch., 190, 198  
         wardens, *see* Baneby; Bodding-  
         ton; Gyllyng; Hermodeworth;  
         Raddington; Rolf; Taverner  
     hund., 169  
     man. (reputed), 177  
     mission rm., 198  
     prebend, *see* Windham  
     rds., *see* Wyndham Lane  
     settlement, 190  
     tithing or vill, 169-70, 180, 190, 193  
     warren or chase, 189  
     Wineham, 169, 190-1  
     Wyndham Pool, 190, 192  
     Wyndham Lane, 169 *n*, 171, 173 *and*  
         *n*, 189-91  
 Youngman, W. C., Ltd., 86  
 Zouche:  
     Lady, *see* Bishop, Harriet Anne  
     Ld., *see* Bishop, Cecil; Curzon,  
         Rob.



# CORRIGENDA TO VOLUMES I AND VI (PARTS I AND 2) AND TO INDEX TO VOLUMES I-IV, VII, AND IX

(See also corrigenda printed in *V.C.H. Suss.* index to vols. i-iv, vii, and ix, pp. 141-4)

Vol. I,	page	xviii,	line 3, <i>delete</i> ' or Mount Harry'
"	"	109a,	line 29, <i>for</i> 'Storington' <i>read</i> 'Storrington'
Vol. VI (1),	page	xvii,	line 13 from end, <i>for</i> 'ix (1)' <i>read</i> 'ix (2)'
"	"	xviii,	<i>s.v. Poor Law Abstract, 1818, for</i> 'ix' <i>read</i> 'xix'
"	"	2,	<i>delete</i> 'UB' and 'UB Upper Beeding' and line between Lower Beeding and Upper Beeding detached
"	"	15,	note 44, <i>after</i> 'S.T.C.' <i>add</i> 'I/'
"	"	15,	note 46, <i>after</i> 'S.T.C.' <i>add</i> 'I/'
"	"	15,	note 56, <i>after</i> 'S.T.C.' <i>add</i> 'I/'
"	"	16,	note 14, <i>for</i> '[44]' <i>read</i> 'H.C. 44' and <i>delete</i> ' H.C.'
"	"	24b,	lines 7 and 14 from end, <i>for</i> '1686' <i>read</i> '1652 or 1653'
"	"	24,	note 76, <i>add</i> ' ; Comber, <i>Suss. Geneal.</i> Horsham, 55'
"	"	43b,	line 5 from end, <i>for</i> '1209' <i>read</i> '1219'
"	"	50a,	line 7 from end, <i>for</i> 'in 1209' <i>read</i> 'before 1219'
"	"	50a,	line 6 from end, <i>for</i> 'vicarage' <i>read</i> 'rectory'
"	"	56b,	line 18, <i>for</i> '1329' <i>read</i> '1328'
"	"	56,	note 43, <i>for</i> 'i, p. 44' <i>read</i> 'ii. 44'
"	"	61,	note 91, line 2, <i>for</i> '[44]' <i>read</i> 'H.C. 44' and <i>delete</i> ' H.C.'
"	facing page	96,	<i>transpose the captions of the two lower plates</i>
"	page	133a,	lines 35-6, <i>for</i> 'chapel, . . . church,' <i>read</i> 'former parish hall'
"	"	134a,	line 3, <i>for</i> 'Hugh was presumably the' <i>read</i> 'It was another'
"	"	134,	note 48, <i>add</i> ' ; S.A.C. lxii. 136'
"	"	137b,	line 26, <i>for</i> 'the 1940s' <i>read</i> '1928'
"	"	137,	note 78, <i>add</i> ' ; plaque in ch.'
"	"	138a,	lines 10-11, <i>for</i> 'near . . . Middle' <i>read</i> 'in the angle of Kingston Lane and Brighton'
"	"	141a,	lines 1-3, <i>for</i> 'but in 1828 . . . new one' <i>read</i> 'and at the same date was constructed a new road'
"	"	149b,	line 23 from end, <i>for</i> '1417' <i>read</i> '1403'
"	"	151b,	line 18 from end, <i>for</i> '1577' <i>read</i> '1576'
"	plate facing page	160,	<i>for</i> '1933' <i>read</i> '1923'
"	page	163a,	line 13 from end, <i>for</i> '180' <i>read</i> '360'
"	"	165,	note 93, <i>for</i> '[44]' <i>read</i> 'H.C. 44' and <i>delete</i> ' H.C.'
"	"	176b,	line 7 from end, <i>for</i> 'Neville' <i>read</i> 'Nevill'
"	"	176,	note 51, <i>for</i> '439' <i>read</i> '39'
"	"	210b,	line 21, <i>delete</i> 'fresh'
"	"	251b,	line 8, <i>for</i> '1577' <i>read</i> '1576'
"	"	264a,	line 15, <i>for</i> 'Ashurst' <i>read</i> 'West Grinstead'
"	"	266,	note 49, <i>for</i> '[44]' <i>read</i> 'H.C. 44,' and <i>delete</i> ' H.C.'
"	"	284c,	<i>s.v. Bellingham, John, for</i> '1577' <i>read</i> '1576'
"	"	286c,	<i>s.v. Buci, Sir Hugh de, delete</i> '?'
"	"	287c,	<i>s.v. Cheale, John, for</i> '1686' <i>read</i> '1652 or 1653'
"	"	295b,	between lines 16 and 17 from end, <i>add</i> 'Loder.'
"	"	296b,	between lines 31 and 32 from end, <i>add</i> 'military hist. 204, 247'
"	"	296b,	line 31 from end, <i>delete</i> '204'
"	"	297a,	<i>for</i> 'Neville' <i>read</i> 'Nevill'
"	"	298b,	<i>s.v. Peverel, for</i> 'And. (d. 1329)' <i>read</i> 'And. (d. 1328)'
Vol. VI (2),	page	xviii,	line 13 from end, <i>for</i> 'ix (1)' <i>read</i> 'ix (2)'
"	"	xix,	<i>s.v. Poor Law Abstract, 1818, for</i> 'ix' <i>read</i> 'xix'
"	"	215a,	line 11 from end, <i>for</i> '1931' <i>read</i> '1904'
Index to Vols. I-IV, VII, and IX	page	17b,	<i>s.v. Borrer, Wm. (d. 1862), add</i> ' ; vii. 177' and <i>delete</i> entry <i>for</i> 'Borrer, Wm. (d. 1872)'
"	"	142,	<i>s.v. Vol. IV, for</i> 'page ix' <i>read</i> 'page xi'
"	"	143,	<i>s.v. Vol. VII, page 253b, for</i> 'line 4 from end' <i>read</i> 'line 3 from end'



















THE *Victoria History of the Counties of England* is an historical portrayal of the English counties founded upon the most careful original research. It is a major work of reference and has earned an international reputation for its scholarly standards and for the systematic way in which the mass of accurate data which it contains is arranged. It includes much experimental work by distinguished writers. Each set of county volumes divides itself into two: the 'general' volumes and the 'topographical' volumes. The former comprise subjects that it has been thought best to deal with on a county-wide footing, e.g. the pre-history, ecclesiastical history, and economic history. They also include translations of the appropriate section of Domesday Book with a commentary and index. The 'topographical' volumes describe historically each city, town, and village in the county.

The *History* was founded in 1899 and was named, by her permission, after Queen Victoria. Since 1933 it has been owned and managed by the University of London. Fourteen county sets have now been completed, for a further thirteen all the 'general' volumes have been published, and nearly every county has at least one volume to its credit. In all, 194 volumes and two uncased parts have been published and others are in the press. An account of the origin and progress of the *History* is included in the *General Introduction*, which also lists the contents of all volumes published up to the year 1970 and contains indexes of the titles of articles and their authors.



# THE VICTORIA HISTORY OF THE COUNTIES OF ENGLAND

General Editor: C. R. ELINGTON

## VOLUMES ALREADY PUBLISHED

- General Introduction  
Bedfordshire I† II† III† Index vol.† (*complete*)  
Berkshire I† II† III† IV† Index vol.† (*complete*)  
Buckinghamshire I† II\* III† IV† Index vol.† (*complete*)  
Cambridgeshire I† II† III† IV† V VI VII VIII Index to vols. I–IV  
Cheshire I II III  
Cornwall I† II (Parts 5 and 8)†  
Cumberland I† II†  
Derbyshire I† II†  
Devon I†  
Dorset II† III  
Durham I† II† III†  
Essex I† II† III† IV† V VI VII VIII Bibliography\*  
Gloucestershire II† VI VII VIII X XI  
Hampshire I† II† III† IV† V† Index vol.† (*complete*)  
Herefordshire I†  
Hertfordshire I† II† III† IV† Index vol.† (*complete*)  
Huntingdonshire I† II† III† Index vol.† (*complete*)  
Kent I† II† III†  
Lancashire I\* II\* III\* IV\* V\* VI\* VII\* VIII\* (*complete*)  
Leicestershire I\* II† III† IV\* V\*  
Lincolnshire II\*  
London I†  
Middlesex I II† III† IV V VI VII VIII  
Norfolk I† II†  
Northamptonshire I† II† III† IV†  
Nottinghamshire I† II†  
Oxfordshire I† II† III\* IV V† VI\* VII\* VIII\* IX X XI  
Rutland I† II† Index vol. (*complete*)  
Shropshire I† II III VIII XI  
Somerset I† II\* III IV V  
Staffordshire I† II III IV† V† VI VIII\* XVII XX  
Suffolk I† II†  
Surrey I† II† III† IV† Index vol.† (*complete*)  
Sussex I† II† III† IV† VI (Parts 1 and 2) VII† IX† Index to vols. I–IV, VII, and IX  
Warwickshire I\* II\* III\* IV\* V\* VI\* VII VIII Index to vols. I–VI\* (*complete*)  
Wiltshire I (Part 1)\* I (Part 2) II\* III\* IV\* V\* VI† VII† VIII IX X XI XII XIII  
Worcestershire I† II† III\* IV† Index vol.† (*complete*)  
Yorkshire (general vols.) I† II† III† Index vol.† (*complete*)  
Yorkshire, East Riding I II III IV V  
Yorkshire, North Riding I\* II\* Index vol.† (*complete*)  
Yorkshire, City of York† (*complete*)

\* Out of print

† In photographic facsimile: particulars from Dawson Book Service (V), Cannon House, Folkestone, Kent CT19 5EE

## VOLUMES IN PREPARATION

- |                         |                 |                               |
|-------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|
| Cambridgeshire IX X     | Middlesex IX X  | Staffordshire XIV             |
| Cheshire V              | Oxfordshire XII | Sussex V (Part 1) VI (Part 3) |
| Essex IX                | Shropshire IV X | Wiltshire XIV                 |
| Gloucestershire I IV IX | Somerset VI     | Yorkshire, East Riding VI     |

---

*Orders should be placed with your usual bookseller*

---

A detailed list of prices of new volumes and of volumes in photographic facsimile is obtainable from the Institute of Historical Research, Senate House, London WC1E 7HU, from the Publicity Mailing Section, Oxford University Press, Walton

Street, Oxford OX2 6DP, or from Dawson Book Service (V), Cannon House, Folkestone, Kent CT19 5EE. Messrs. Dawsons would welcome inquiries from prospective purchasers in order to assess the demand for the reissue of out-of-print volumes.

# OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS